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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

IN

1952

A Chronology of Federal Policies

Margaret I. Dunbabin

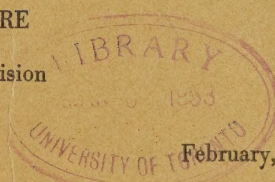


Canada

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Marketing Service - Economics Division

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A Chronology of Federal Policies

Margaret I. Dunbabin

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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PREFACE

This publication is the first in what it is hoped will be an annual series, recording chronologically changes in Canadian agricultural policies and events of importance in connection with such policies. In most cases only federal policies have been included although in a few instances there are references to provincial matters which affected agricultural policy at the federal level.

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where this is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a general rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index by major subjects follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 33.

A Chronology for 1952

- January 4 Potato Marketing.- The authority granted the New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board under P.C. 5158, October 25, 1950, was revoked and replaced by a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing of potatoes produced in New Brunswick in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 20)
- January 4 Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Regulations.- Regulations were gazetted setting forth the terms and conditions on which loans would be granted under the Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Act, 1951. (P.C. 39)
- January 14 Potato Marketing.- The authority granted the Southwestern Ontario New Potato Growers' Marketing Board under P.C. 3157, June 27, 1950, was revoked. The board had been given power to regulate the marketing of potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 223)
- January 14 Beans Marketing.- The authority granted the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board under P.C. 805 of February 21, 1951, was revoked and replaced by a new authority to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans produced in certain parts of Ontario. (P.C. 224)
- January 15 Prairie Grain Producers' Interim Financing Act.- This measure, "An Act to provide for Short-Term Credit to Grain Producers in the Prairie Provinces to meet Temporary Financial Difficulties arising from inability to complete Harvesting Operations or to make delivery of Grain", passed at the second session of Parliament in 1951, was proclaimed in force. (SOR/52-22)
- January 16 Butter Imports.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Products Board had been authorized to take up 2½ million lb. of the 5 million lb. option of butter held with the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission. The Board had completed purchase of this quantity and delivery in February or early March. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- January 18 Ranch-bred Fox Pelts.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with certain organizations in connection with the marketing of ranch-

bred fox pelts produced in Canada and pelted subsequent to November 1, 1951. The organizations were (i) George A. Callbeck, Selling Agency for the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I. (ii) Quebec Fur Breeders' Co-operative Association, Quebec, P.Q. (iii) L'Association des Producteurs de Fourrures de Nicolet, Gentilly, Comte de Nicolet, P.Q. (P.C. 308)

- January 23 Hog Marketing.- The New Brunswick Hog Marketing Board was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of hogs produced in New Brunswick. (P.C. 374)
- January 23 Agricultural Products Board.- The Agricultural Products Board regulations, established by P.C. 3415, July 31, 1951, were revoked. The board continued to operate under the authority of the Agricultural Products Board Act, 1951. (P.C. 389)
- January 26 Wheat Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced an increase of 20 cents per bushel in the initial price of Western wheat, effective February 1, 1952, the new initial price to be \$1.60 per bushel No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. A retroactive payment of 20 cents per bushel was to be made on wheat delivered from August 1, 1951 to January 25, 1952. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 498, 499, P.C. 679, February 7)
- January 31 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.- The Act was declared ultra vires by the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court. The court ruled that the P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board, being a purely provincial organization, could not receive delegated powers from the federal government. The board had received authority under the federal act to regulate the marketing outside the province of P.E.I. potatoes. (Prince Edward Island Supreme Court: Judgment)
- January 31 Butter Sale.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to sell butter held by the Board at 66 cents per lb. No. 1 grade delivered in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario and 65 cents in British Columbia. (P.C. 627)

- February 13 Hog Price Support.- The existing hog price support program was discontinued. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to provide price support until September 30, 1952 on the basis of \$26 per 100 lb. warm dressed weight, Grade A carcasses at public stockyards in Toronto and Montreal, with appropriate price differentials for other centres. The method of support was an offer by the Board to buy stocks of five main pork cuts held by federally inspected plants at September 30, 1952 at prices which would enable packing companies to maintain the specified prices for hogs at designated public stockyards. (P.C. 944, February 13, Department of Agriculture press release, February 16)
- February 19 Animal Disease Outbreak.- The Department of Agriculture announced that specified areas of southern Saskatchewan had been placed under strict quarantine, following the outbreak of a contagious animal disease, described as "vesicular", in the region. The order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (P.C. 1028, Department of Agriculture press release)
- February 19 Wheat Gift to Greece.- The Canadian government made a gift to Greece of 500,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$825,000, to be used for famine relief. The wheat was to be donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society who were to arrange for milling in Western Canada and for shipping. (Department of External Affairs press release)
- February 25 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- It was announced that the animal disease in Western Canada had been diagnosed officially as foot-and-mouth disease, caused by Type A virus. The United States placed an embargo on the importation of live cattle, sheep and swine and of fresh, chilled or frozen meat from these animals. (Department of Agriculture press release. U.S. Department of Agriculture press release)
- February 27 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The government of British Columbia banned the importation from the east of livestock and poultry and of carcasses and meat, except cooked or canned meats. (B.C. Order in Council)
- February 27 Barley Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced an increase in the initial price for western barley of 20 cents per bushel on all grades, effective March 1, 1952. The new initial price for No. 3 C.W. 6 row barley would become \$1.16 per bushel in store Fort William-Port Arthur. An adjustment

payment would be made on deliveries to the board between August 1, 1951 and February 29, 1952. (Canadian Wheat Board - Instructions to Trade, P.C. 1223, March 4, P.C. 1308, March 7)

- February 28 New Session of Parliament.- The new session of Parliament was opened by the Governor-General. The Speech from the Throne referred to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and forecast legislation to amend the Food and Drugs Act, the Canada Grain Act, the Cold Storage Act and the Canadian Farm Loan Act. (House of Commons Debates. p. 2)
- February 29 U.S. Defense Production Act.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce denied statements made in a New York Times' article of February 29 that Canada was planning retaliation for the U.S. dairy import restrictions applied under Section 104 of the U.S. Defense Production Act. (House of Commons Debates. p. 19)
- February 29 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Quebec government introduced a requirement that horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine, or their meat or skins, could not be brought into the province unless a certificate had been obtained from the Veterinary-in-chief or his representative. (Quebec Order in Council)
- February 29 Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations.- Section 5 (2) of these regulations was revoked and Sections 5A-5C were substituted in its place. The purpose of the amendments was to strengthen the quarantine restrictions imposed following the issuing of a declaration by the Minister of Agriculture that a serious outbreak of an infectious or contagious disease had occurred in Canada. (P.C. 1214)
- March 1 Butter Stocks.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to distribute government-owned stocks of butter, beginning March 3. The price in carlots, delivered to purchaser's place of business, was 66 cents per lb. first grade in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario and 65 cents per lb. in British Columbia. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- March 3 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- Reporting on the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in a radio broadcast, the Minister of Agriculture said that:-

(a) the Animal Contagious Diseases Act would be amended to cover fair and reasonable compensation for losses which might occur as a result of the destruction of animals, feed or equipment

(b) a three-member board had been set up in Regina to which those affected by decisions to slaughter animals or destroy equipment might appeal

(c) action had been taken under the Export and Import Permits Act and the Emergency Powers Act to prohibit the importation into Canada of livestock or meat, excluding canned meat, except under permit (P.C. 1234)

(d) the grading regulations were being changed to encourage the marketing of heavier hogs so that there would be no federal premium paid on hogs weighing less than 200 lb. It was proposed that the premium on A grade should be confined to hogs weighing 200-240 lb. and on B grade to hogs weighing 241 lb. upwards (P.C. 1264, March 4, 1952)

(e) the Minister would be given authority to refuse to pay premiums for hogs delivered at plants where floor prices were not maintained

(f) the federal Department of Agriculture would provide an inspection staff at every market to check animals coming to market from outside the quarantined area to make sure they had not been exposed to contamination. All animals coming from within 50 miles of the quarantined area would be slaughtered at the nearest available packing plant. (Department of Agriculture press release)

March 4 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Manitoba government prohibited the entry of cattle, sheep and swine or meat therefrom or of raw hides or wool from western Canada, except meat being transported in sealed railway refrigerator cars on a through billing to a destination beyond the province. (Manitoba Order-in-Council No. 351/52)

March 6 Foot-and-Mouth Control Act.- The bill for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease received Royal Assent. Its purposes were "for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease and to provide in connection therewith for the payment of compensation out of moneys appropriated by parliament, to owners of animals slaughtered and also in respect of any buildings, fodder, grain or other things

ordered to be destroyed." It did not lay down any specified amounts of compensation; these were to be prescribed by order-in-council after a report made by a board of valuers. (House of Commons Debates p.176: An act for the control and extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease)

- March 8 Canned Pork.- The hog price support program was extended to enable the Agricultural Prices Support Board to purchase canned pork to an amount not exceeding ten million lb., at prices equivalent to 26 cents per lb. for warm dressed carcasses basis Toronto and Montreal. (P.C. 1411)
- March 13 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The quarantine area in Saskatchewan was re-defined under the terms of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the order originally establishing the quarantine area revoked. An order in council was passed providing that, without the permission of an inspector or other person designated by the Minister of Agriculture, no person might move into the quarantine area any flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants or swine. The expressed purpose of the order was to minimize the danger that animals and meat would be smuggled out of the quarantine area. (Ministerial Order No. 1, P.C. 1512, 1513)
- March 15 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- A buffer area was set up in southern Saskatchewan. The movement of livestock, meats and commodities used for feeding or caring for livestock was permitted within the area. Cereal grain could be moved to elevators outside the buffer area, except into the quarantine area. (Ministerial Order No. 2)
- March 17 Price Fixing by Packing Companies.- The Minister of Justice tabled a letter from the Commissioner, Combines Investigation Act, to Mr. Percy Wright, M.P., saying that, in the Commissioner's opinion, the information he had obtained did not indicate conditions existing in the packing industry in connection with the marketing of hogs which would warrant an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, addendum)
- March 17 Immigration from Europe.- It was announced that Canadian visas were not being issued in Europe to farmers or labourers who had been on areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease or quarantined because of it during the previous 72 days. This ruling was not to apply to the Netherlands where the

government had agreed to undertake satisfactory disinfection procedures. Since the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease the effects of immigrants from infected or quarantined areas had been disinfected and this procedure would be followed until it was certain that all immigrants had come from disease-free areas or had had their effects disinfected before leaving Europe. Arrangements would be made with immigration officers abroad to set up a system of certifying that prospective immigrants were not potential carriers of the disease. (Department of Agriculture press release)

- March 21 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The British Columbia provincial embargo on the shipment of livestock and meat was amended to permit the shipment of live animals for immediate slaughter through Edmonton from approved sources (B.C. Order in Council No. 653, March 19)
- March 25 Foot-and-Mouth Compensation Regulations. Regulations under the Act for the Control and Extirpation of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 1952, were gazetted setting forth the powers and duties of the Board of Valuers established under the act. (P.C. 1744)
- March 27 Livestock Marketing Conference. The Minister of Agriculture announced that provincial ministers of agriculture would be in Ottawa on April 2 and 3 to discuss with federal officials questions of interest to the federal government and the provinces in relation to difficulties which had arisen out of the recent foot-and-mouth outbreak. (House of Commons Debates p.841)
- March 28 International Wheat Conference. The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the names of members of the delegation to represent Canada at the meeting of the International Wheat Council to be held in London beginning April 17. The delegation was to be headed by M. W. Sharp, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Alternate delegates were to be W.C. McNamara, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board and C.F. Wilson, Director of the Wheat and Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. Five representatives of wheat producers were to serve as advisers. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)
- March 31 Hog Premiums. It was announced that the payment of hog premiums on heavy weight carcasses would be discontinued on April 19. After that date the premiums would revert to \$2 on A grade and \$1 on B1 grade carcasses of standard

grade weights (140-170 lb. dressed carcass weight for A grade and 135-175 lb. for B1 grade). The Minister said that the premiums on heavy weight carcasses had achieved the objective of holding back marketings and that farmers who had co-operated should receive the same basic price as if the hogs had been marketed earlier. Arrangements had therefore been made by which farmers would receive for animals slaughtered between March 17 and April 19 the A grade price for A grade carcasses of 171 lb. to 180 lb. which qualified for the \$2 premium and the B1 price for B1 carcasses over 175 lb. which qualified for the \$1 premium. The payment of A and B1 prices for heavy weight carcasses qualifying for premiums was the result of an arrangement to can heavy weight product under price support. (Department of Agriculture press release, P.C. 4628, December 17, 1952)

- March 31 Cheese Purchases.- The British Minister of Food said in the House of Commons that, because of the need to conserve dollars, there would be no United Kingdom purchases this year of Canadian cheese. (U.K. Weekly Hansard No. 214, Oral Answers, column 1172)
- March 31 Canned Pork.- The pork price support program was extended to enable the Agricultural Prices Support Board to purchase a further ten million lb. (P.C. 1859)
- April 3 Livestock Imports.- The importation of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants and swine from England and Scotland was prohibited until further notice, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (Ministerial Order)
- April 4 Canadian Farm Loan Board Regulations.- Amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Board (General) Regulations were gazetted. Slight changes were made in the rates of interest chargeable on first and second mortgage loans made during specified periods and there were other changes of an administrative nature. (P.C. 1948)
- April 4 Shearlings Imports.- The following item was removed from import control:-"Shearlings - untanned sheepskin or lambskins with up to one inch of wool". (P.C. 1949)
- April 4 Cheese Imports.- The New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission and Canadian importers agreed voluntarily to cancel orders for the balance of the New Zealand cheese sold to Canada some time ago. Orders for 1.8 million out

of nearly 2.7 million lb. were cancelled. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)

April 8

Budget.- In the Budget brought down on this date the Minister of Finance announced reductions in the import duties imposed on certain types of farm machinery. Milk driers and evaporators would enter at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem instead of $10-22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Roller bearings for the repair of farm machinery would enter duty free instead of bearing a $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty. Tobacco excise taxes were to be reduced. The tax on cigarettes would be lowered by 3 cents for a package of 20. The duty on raw tobacco would be reduced by $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per ounce. (House of Commons Debates p. 1257)

April 8

Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices for western grains of the 1952-53 crop would be \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat, 65 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.W. oats and 96 cents per bushel for No. 3 C.W. 6 row barley, in store Fort William-Port Arthur or, for wheat only, Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates p. 1222, P.C. 3381, June 23)

April 9

Cattle Price Support.- It was announced that support prices for cattle would be established on the basis of \$25 per 100 lb. for good steers at Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other markets and other classes of cattle. This price would remain in effect until July 1, 1952. The results of the policy would be reviewed before that date and monthly thereafter until the United States embargo was lifted or modified sufficiently or other markets found. It was hoped that farmers would withhold their cattle. A special management committee would be set up to deal with operating policy. There would be an advisory committee to which all provincial governments could appoint representatives. (House of Commons Debates p. 1394, P.C. 2360, April 22)

April 15

Potato Imports.- The import regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act were relaxed to permit the entry of U.S. No. 1 Size B long white new potatoes from California and Arizona - i.e. potatoes with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum diameter instead of a $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch minimum.

April 18

Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The British Columbia government passed an order in council lifting its embargo on the entry of livestock and meats. (B.C. Order in Council)

- April 22 Pork Price Support.... The Agricultural Prices Support Board authorized the Agricultural Products Board to purchase fresh frozen Wiltshire sides from authorized packers at authorized centres. The price to be paid at Toronto for Wiltshire sides from Grade A carcasses was \$34.50 per 100 lb., calculated to support the price of Grade A dressed carcasses at \$26 per 100 lb. (P.C. 2359, Agricultural Prices Support Board memorandum #3, April 18)
- April 22 Cattle Price Support.- In an announcement on cattle price support the Minister said that the floor price for the month of July would be announced at the beginning of June and that at the start of each succeeding month the price would be announced for the month following. (House of Commons Debates p. 1471)
- April 22 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture told the House of Commons that there was a new case of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan near Ormiston, about five miles outside the existing quarantine area. Twenty-three animals were slaughtered and the farm placed under quarantine. (House of Commons Debates p. 1472)
- April 28 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- It was announced that the disease was discovered on a farm near Weyburn, Saskatchewan, 41 cattle being involved. The farm on which the outbreak occurred was outside the existing quarantine area but within the buffer zone. The quarantine area was being extended. (House of Commons Debates p. 1672)
- April 28 Pest Control Products Regulations.- New regulations were issued under the Pest Control Products Act, setting forth registration procedure, packaging and labelling requirements, the procedure on imports and other matters pertaining to the production and sale of pest control products. (SOR/52-180)
- April 30 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization began its hearings on "...the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in the province of Saskatchewan and its attendant ramifications." (House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization minutes ... No. 1)
- April 30 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase a further 15 million lb. of canned pork, making a maximum total quantity of 35 million lb. (P.C. 2536)

- April 30 Butter Price Support.- The price support program under which the Agricultural Prices Support Board would buy up to 10 million lb. of butter at a price of 63 cents per lb. 1st grade basis delivery Toronto, was discontinued. The support price reverted to 58 cents per lb. same basis, as provided for in the previous price support program.
- May 1 Grain Handling.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that he felt justified in advising the House that the tough and damp grain problem had been looked after, although drying operations would continue for some time in Canada and the United States. Good progress had been made in threshing the part of the crop which had been lying in the fields during the winter. This was not adding to the tough and damp problem as it was being threshed in dry condition. Large quantities of out-of-condition grain had been sold in Canada and abroad. The United Kingdom in particular had taken a large part of her requirements in the form of tough grain. The milling industry in Canada had used tough wheat in the mill mix. (House of Commons Debates p. 1759)
- May 2 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- Two new cases of foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in the Weyburn area. (House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization Minutes p. 168)
- May 2 Cattle Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture said that the Agricultural Prices Support Board was purchasing frozen beef sides from heavy cattle in Calgary and Edmonton. Heavy beef was coming on to the market in Alberta in such quantities that it was difficult for producers to obtain reasonable prices. (House of Commons Debates p. 1807)
- May 8 Meat Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture stated that there was a definite understanding with all the provinces that the federal government would be permitted to exercise even the authority which the provinces thought was their responsibility with respect to the marketing of meat as long as the United States' embargo remained in effect. (House of Commons Debates p. 1988)
- May 9 Meat Agreement.- Details of the three country meat agreement were announced. Canadian beef was to be shipped to the United Kingdom in exchange for New Zealand meat which would in turn be sold through normal commercial channels

in the United States. The United Kingdom would pay in sterling at existing New Zealand-United Kingdom contract rates and Canada would receive the proceeds from the sales of New Zealand meat in the United States. (House of Commons Debates pp. 2073-4)

May 10

Fertilizers and Feedingstuffs. The importation from the United States was prohibited under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of (a) fertilizers containing animal products, (b) bone meal and (c) feedingstuffs which contained animal matter and which were for animal consumption. The action was taken in an effort to prevent the introduction into Canada of anthrax, because of the belief that the recent outbreaks of the disease in the United States were caused by the use of imported bone meal. (Ministerial order)

May 13

Cattle Price Support. The outline was presented of a plan to maintain floor prices for Saskatchewan cattle, made necessary because of Manitoba's refusal to accept Saskatchewan cattle at its packing houses. Under the scheme farmers could bring their cattle to a central point for auction by a government auctioneer. Those not sold at or above the floor price would be bought by the government. Of these purchases cattle suitable for slaughter would be slaughtered and the rest sent to pasture. (House of Commons Debates p. 2160)

May 15

Meat Agreement. It was agreed by the three governments participating in the meat sale plan that the difference between the United Kingdom contract price for New Zealand meat and the price derived from selling New Zealand meat in the United States would be shared equally between New Zealand and Canada. The New Zealand share would be used to buy additional meat in Canada for shipment to the United Kingdom. The equivalent value in sterling of this additional meat would be paid to New Zealand by the United Kingdom. The Canadian share would be used to offset, to some extent, the loss to the Canadian government which would be incurred under the terms of the original agreement. (House of Commons Debates p. 2223)

May 20

Cheese Marketing. The federal government agreed to guarantee an initial advance to Ontario cheese producers, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. The advance was the maximum allowed under the Act - 80 per cent of the average price received during the previous three years. It amounted to 24 cents per lb. for first

grade large white unwaxed cheese, f.o.b. factory for cheese produced in the period April 1 to December 31, 1952. In addition the government guaranteed a maximum amount of 2 3/8 cents per lb. to cover physical costs of assembling, storing, selling and distributing. The handling of the product remained in the hands of the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board. (P.C. 3021)

- May 20 Ranch-bred Fox Pelts.-- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I., in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox pelts produced in Canada and pelted subsequent to November 1, 1951. (P.C. 2972)
- May 20 Muskrat Skins.-- The Minister of National Revenue was authorized to fix a value for duty of muskrat skins subject to entry under the General Tariff, the duty so fixed to be deemed the fair market value. This action was taken following a determination that muskrat skins were being imported into Canada under such conditions that they were affecting adversely the interests of Canadian producers. (P.C. 2931, SOR/52-216, May 22)
- May 26 Cattle Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board leased, for four months, the slaughtering plant of Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited at Swift Current, Sask. and arranged for its operation by Intercontinental Packers Ltd., as part of the cattle price support program. (Treasury Board 429716, June 11)
- May 27 Income Tax.-- Questioned regarding the position with respect to income tax on compensation payments made to farmers suffering losses because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease the Minister of Finance said the ordinary rules with respect to income for tax purposes would apply. (House of Commons Debates p. 2624)
- May 28 Newfoundland.-- A proclamation was issued bringing into force in Newfoundland all statutes of the Parliament of Canada in force at the time of the Union, other than those specified in an attached schedule. Among those listed were the Canada Grain Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act (in so far as it related to fish). (SOR/52-236)

- May 30 Emergency Powers Act.-- Action was taken to extend for one year the authority granted under the Emergency Powers Act, 1951. This was due to expire on May 31, 1952. (P.C. 3197)
- May 30 Cattle Price Support.-- It was announced that the floor price for cattle would be continued without change until September 1. (House of Commons Debates p. 2740)
- June 5 Foot-and-Mouth Research.-- The Acting Minister of Agriculture denied that the Animal Diseases Research Institute at Hull, P.Q. was to be moved. Research work on foot-and-mouth disease had been transferred to an island in the St. Lawrence river, where some other highly contagious animal diseases were also under investigation. Normal research work was being continued at the Hull laboratory. (House of Commons Debates p. 2917)
- June 6 Cheese Marketing.-- Ontario cheese factory representatives voted to accept the agreement between the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association Ltd. and the federal government, under which the latter would guarantee a price of 24 cents per lb. plus handling charges.
- June 7 Manitoba Livestock Embargo.-- The Manitoba government removed its embargo on the shipment of western livestock. Federal support prices were announced for the Manitoba stockyards; for good cattle 500 lb. and over the support price was to be \$23.35 per 100 lb.
- June 10 Food and Drugs Act.-- The Minister of National Health and Welfare explained the provisions of a bill to revise and consolidate the existing Food and Drugs Act. He said it was not the wish of the government that the legislation be finalized this year. The bill would provide for the keeping of pertinent records by manufacturers and would limit the sale of foods, drugs and cosmetics packaged or stored under insanitary conditions. It would limit also the powers of the Minister with regard to the forfeiture of goods. (Senate Official Report of Debates p. 403)
- June 11 Potato Imports.-- The import relaxation, which had permitted the entry since April 15 of U.S. No. 1 Size B long white new potatoes from California and Arizona, was cancelled.

June 17 Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that eastern farmers must sell wheat in the open market without any floor price protection. If western farmers wished to do the same there would not be the slightest objection from the government:- "I will welcome such a development." The Minister said further that as a matter of government policy the Canadian government would not tax the consumers of this country, by asking them to pay a higher price for their wheat than that at which it was sold to overseas countries, to bonus the wheat producers of western Canada. (Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Minutes pp. 538-9)

June 18 Canada Dairy Products Act.- Royal Assent was given to the Senate bill to delete section six of the Canada Dairy Products Act. The effect of the amendment was to remove the power given to the Governor in Council under the original act to make regulations prohibiting exports and imports of substitutes for dairy products both in inter-provincial and export trade. (House of Commons Debates p. 3413. An act to amend the Canada Dairy Products Act)

June 18 Cold Storage Act.- Royal Assent was given to the bill to amend the Cold Storage Act. By the new legislation the maximum amount of the government grant towards the cost of construction and equipment of a warehouse was raised from 30 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent. The grant was made payable in full on completion of the warehouse, not in instalments over five years as before. The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, was empowered to authorize the payment in full of unpaid instalments due under a contract entered into before the coming into force of the amendment. (House of Commons Debates p. 3413. An act to amend the Cold Storage Act)

June 18 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act. The amendment gave the board power to borrow money from the federal treasury and authority for the setting up of a national advisory board. The amount of first mortgage loans was doubled, to \$10,000. These loans could be made up to a total of 60 per cent of the value of the property instead of 50 per cent as formerly. Second mortgage loans could be one-third the value of first mortgage loans. The maximum of first and second mortgage loans combined was raised to \$12,000 from \$6,000. These could be made to a value of 70 per cent where chattel security was taken or 65 per cent where it was not taken, instead of the former 60 per cent. (House of Commons Debates p. 3413. An act to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act)

- June 18 Beef for Korea.- The Minister of National Defence announced that agreement had been reached with United States' authorities for the procurement of Canadian beef for consumption by troops in Korea. The meat would be shipped from Vancouver to United States' quarter-master stores in the Far East and would be designated for the use of Canadian troops to avoid conflict with the provisions of the United States' Buy American Act.
- June 20 Dutch Strawberries.- Questioned about imports of frozen strawberries and strawberry pulp from the Netherlands, the Minister of Agriculture said there had been no imports into Canada so far. (House of Commons Debates p. 3480)
- June 23 Canadian Wheat Board Regulations.- Regulations for the crop year 1952-53, setting forth initial prices and administrative details, were gazetted. (P.C. 3381)
- June 24 Dutch Strawberries.- The Minister of Agriculture said that the delivered duty paid cost of SO₂ strawberries at Montreal was 12½ cents per lb. for one variety and 13½ cents for another. The price of frozen strawberries in 30 lb. tins was 14 cents per lb. f.o.b. Rotterdam or approximately 17½ cents delivered duty paid at Montreal. The SO₂ product could be used only for second grade or "pectin" jam. Fresh or frozen berries were required for "pure" jam or for canning. No orders had been placed for Dutch strawberries by Montreal or Quebec jam makers but as there were prospects for an abundant crop processors were buying local supplies at 10 cents per lb. with some purchases as low as 8 cents. In Ontario the provincial marketing board had set a minimum processors' buying price at 15 cents per lb. as against 18½ cents per lb. last year. Most purchases were at 17 to 18 cents per lb. Various small orders had been placed for SO₂ strawberries from Holland. In British Columbia canners and jam makers were buying local strawberries freely at 12 cents per lb. Two large manufacturers had said that no orders had been placed for Dutch strawberries and they doubted whether any would be placed because of a good local supply. (House of Commons Debates p. 3611)
- June 24 Seeds Act.- Amendments were made to the regulations under the Seeds Act which strengthened the export requirements for graded seed, altered the procedure with regard to registration control numbers, make changes in the colouring requirements for red clover and alfalfa seed and set up a committee to deal with disputes about licenses. New grade standards were prescribed for Dutch sets and multiplier onions. (SOR/52-269, SOR/52-270)

- June 24 Fertilizers Act.- Certain changes were made in the requirements for specified fertilizers. (SOR/52-262)
- June 24 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which had been inquiring into the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, tabled its report. The committee said it was of the opinion that the officials of the Health of Animals Division, Department of Agriculture, followed the well-defined plans laid down. It recommended continued and extensive research into all methods of diagnosis and control of animal contagious diseases in Canada. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons p. 568)
- June 27 Feed Freight Assistance.- It was announced that feed freight assistance would be continued for another year and that \$11,125,000 had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1952-53. The Minister of Agriculture said that it might be necessary to change the details of the assistance from time to time but that the legislation was continuous until further notice. (House of Commons Debates p. 3854)
- June 27 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase a total quantity of canned pork not exceeding 50 million lb. (P.C. 3410)
- June 28 Quebec Livestock Embargo.- There was to be a gradual relaxation on the shipment of western livestock and meat to Quebec. The legislation would not be withdrawn immediately but permits would be granted for imports from Manitoba, Northern Alberta and Northern Saskatchewan. These permits would be for live steers for immediate slaughter and for fresh-killed carcasses.
- June 30 Food and Drug Regulations.- An order-in-council made under the Food and Drugs Act amended the regulations pertaining to certain commodities. The new regulations redefined various foods including cheese, whey, sunflower seed oil, mince meat, flour, bread, certain other cereal products and flavoured syrups. Sections approving the sale of vitamin enriched flour and bread were to take effect from January 1, 1953, except in Newfoundland where they applied after July 1, 1952. Changes were made in certain other requirements, principally in labelling. (P.C. 3456)
- June 30 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.- The Supreme Court of Canada issued a judgment upholding the validity of the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. This judgment reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island which had declared the act ultra vires.

- July 4 Canada Grain Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canada Grain Act. The amendment concerned the re-appointment and salaries of grain commissioners and assistant grain commissioners and the statutory grades of grain. (House of Commons Debates p. 4294. An act to amend the Canada Grain Act)
- July 4 Adjournment of Parliament.- Parliament adjourned until November 20.
- July 4 Export Controls.- A new schedule was issued of goods requiring an export permit, under the Export and Import Permits Act. Agricultural items in Schedule 1 (requiring a permit to all destinations) were glands, glandular products and butter. Live hogs, pork and pork products, hides and skins, horsehair, pancreas and cheese were removed from such export control. Goods removed from Schedule 2 (requiring a permit for destinations other than the United States) included coconut oil, oiticica oil (inedible), palm oil, animal hair and wool. (P.C. 3458)
- July 8 Rabies Outbreak.- A declaration was issued that there was a serious outbreak of rabies in Northern Alberta and that all dogs were liable to be affected. The order forbade the moving out of the area in Northern Alberta north of the 58th parallel of dogs, except with the permission of an inspector or an R.C.M.P. official. (SOR/52-292)
- July 8 Fertilizers and Feedingstuffs.- The ban on the importation of certain fertilizers and feedingstuffs from the United States, introduced on May 10, was altered to exclude fertilizers and feedingstuffs other than those containing bone meal. Under the new order imports of the following were prohibited (a) bone meal, (b) fertilizers containing bone meal, (c) feedingstuffs containing bone meal that were intended for consumption by cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, swine, horses and poultry. (SOR/52-293)
- July 10 Livestock Embargoes.- The Ontario and British Columbia embargoes on the shipment of prairie livestock and meat were completely removed.
- July 11 Cheese Price.- The Ontario Minister of Agriculture said that Ontario cheese producers would be assured of at least 30 cents per lb. for top grade cheese. The provincial government would make a guarantee of 6 cents per lb. in

addition... to the federal guarantee of 24 cents per lb. plus 2 3/8 cents per lb. handling charge. (Globe and Mail, Toronto)

July 15

Canada Dairy Products Act.- The act was proclaimed and regulations issued. These contained the following changes in existing requirements or new provisions:- (i) the minimum milk fat standard for ice cream was reduced from 13 per cent for plain ice cream and 11 per cent for ice cream containing fruit, nuts, etc. to 10 per cent for all ice cream, (ii) the period of validity for a cheddar cheese grade certificate was to be six months, effective December 1, 1952, (iii) the salt content in First Grade creamery butter, formerly two per cent, could be varied to suit market requirements, (iv) packages for evaporated milk, whole milk powder and dry skimmed milk were standardized, (v) the grading of dry skimmed milk was extended to include packages sold direct to householders, (vi) definitions and standards of composition were prescribed for Swiss and Gouda cheese. (Department of Agriculture press release, P.C. 3461, SOR/52-304)

July 16

Freight Rates.- The railways asked the Board of Transport Commissioners to authorize separate freight rate increases of seven and nine per cent. They asked for the seven per cent rise, to cover current deficits, to apply immediately. In addition to these general increases the railways were seeking authority to raise the rates on grains and grain products moving in the west for domestic consumption, to bring these rates to the levels charged on similar movements in Ontario and Quebec.

July 22

Canada Grain Act.- Regulations made under the Canada Grain Act were re-enacted, effective August 1, 1952. Regulations Nos. 16, 18, 20, 21 and 22 were repealed and new regulations substituted as follows:- No. 16 - Fees; No. 18 - Procedure, Country Elevators; No. 20 - Maximum Tariff of Charges and Shrinkage Allowance, Country Elevators; No. 22 - Maximum Tariff of Charges, Terminal Elevators. (SOR/52-343)

July 24

Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that from July 28 government stocks of canned pork would be offered freely in Canada through regular trade channels for retail distribution, at a wholesale price of 40 cents per lb. in carlots, basis Ontario and Quebec points. (Department of Agriculture press release)

- July 25 Quebec Livestock Embargoes.- The Quebec government ended all restrictions on the movement of livestock and meat by cancelling its import permit system.
- July 31 Cheese Price.- The federal government's Ontario cheese price guarantee scheme was amended to allow the Ontario government to guarantee six cents per lb. in addition to the federal guarantee. An agreement was signed between the Ontario government and the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board guaranteeing producers a price of at least 30 cents per lb. for first grade cheese made between July 1 and December 31, 1952. (P.C. 3552 for federal authorization)
- August 5 Anthrax Outbreak.- Laboratory tests confirmed an outbreak of anthrax in the Roseville district of Prince Edward Island. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- August 6 Cattle Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the present floor price for cattle would continue until September 30 and that there would be a support price for the duration of the United States' embargo on Canadian cattle. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- August 14 Forage Crop Seeds Marketing.- Authority was given for the federal government to enter into an agreement, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., the selling agency for seventeen co-operative marketing associations in the province, for the marketing of forage crop seeds. The federal government undertook to guarantee initial payments representing about 23 per cent of the average selling value of the seeds in the last three years. (P.C. 3797)
- August 19 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture officially declared Canada free of foot-and-mouth disease. Quarantine and other restrictive measures were removed. Final figures on the slaughterings during the outbreak were:- cattle, 1,343; swine, 294; sheep, 97. Of the 42 premises involved in the outbreak 29 were infected and 13 contact. The Quarantine Area involved 21 rural municipalities. Active infection occurred in 5. (Department of Agriculture press release, Ministerial Order and P.C. 3812, August 14)

August 21

Destructive Insect and Pest Act.- Regulations under the act were amended, some important changes in the new regulations being:- (i) Victoria, B.C. and Edmonton, Alta. were added to the list of ports for the importation of nursery stock, (ii) the ban on the importation of five-leaved pines was removed because the White Pine Blister Rust, against which the embargo was maintained, had become widespread in Canada, (iii) the importation of plants with soil was prohibited from countries in Europe, except from Holland and Belgium, which had soil testing programs. Other countries could be exempted if they established satisfactory testing facilities. This ban was imposed in an attempt to exclude golden nematode from Canada, (iv) the importation from Europe of all species of willow was prohibited, in an effort to prevent the introduction of "water-mark" disease, (v) additional host plants were added to the section dealing with virus diseases of stone fruits, (vi) import restrictions on corn and corn products into Manitoba and Saskatchewan from the United States were removed as the European Corn Borer had become established in those provinces. The restrictions on imports into Alberta and British Columbia were extended to apply on imports from the whole of the United States, (vii) the importation of broom corn from countries other than the United States was prohibited between May 15 and August 15 and slight changes were made in the treatment of imports at other times of the year. These alterations were made to reduce the danger of importation of corn infesting insects, (viii) the importation of hop plants from England and Wales was prohibited unless these were duly certified, in order to guard against the introduction of the Progressive Verticillium Wilt disease of hops. (P.C. 3811)

August 27

Canned Pork.- Authority was given for the Agricultural Prices Support Board to purchase 65 million lb. of canned pork in the period up to and including September 30, 1952, an increase of 15 million lb. over the quantity previously authorized. (P.C. 3914)

August 27

Apple Marketing.- Authority was given for the federal government to enter into an agreement, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Co-operative Montereigienne of the Town of Rougemont, Quebec, in connection with the marketing of apples produced in Quebec in 1952 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, sauce, pulp or jelly. The federal government agreed to guarantee an initial advance of \$1.45 per bushel, about 60 per cent of the average selling value in the last three years. Of this amount \$1.30 was for processing costs and 15 cents to cover the guarantee on the purchase of apples, which were to be of C grade. (P.C. 3913)

- August 29 Pork Imports.- Action was taken under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to prohibit the entry into Canada from the United States of swine, uncooked pork, uncooked pork products, pork offal and garbage. The prohibition was imposed because of the prevalence in the United States of vesicular exanthema. (Ministerial Order)
- September 9 Canned Pork Sales.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that sales of Canadian canned pork in the United States might be made on behalf of the Board by any firm operating in Canada, including the Board's agents, provided certain requirements were met. The net return to the Board was to be not less than 40 cents (Canadian funds) per lb. f.o.b. warehouse, Toronto basis, less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent brokerage. The Board reserved the right to revise this minimum return at any time. (Agricultural Prices Support Board. S.H.-U.S. 1)
- September 10 Canned Pork Sales.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced the terms on which canned pork would be available for sales to countries other than the United States and Puerto Rico. The meat would be available in carlots (1,100 cases) to any firm at 40 cents per lb. f.o.b. cars at warehouse, Montreal basis, for round labelled tins. (Agricultural Prices Support Board, S.H.-F. 1)
- September 16 Grain Handlers' Dispute.- The federal Transport Controller ordered the suspension of all grain loadings destined for the lakehead, due to a pile-up of grain at terminal elevators. The embargo did not apply to grain in transit or to shipments to the West Coast, Churchill or points other than the lakehead. The threatened grain dispute at the lakehead was the reason for the embargo.
- September 18 Grain Handlers' Dispute.- The grain handlers' dispute at the lakehead was settled a few hours before the strike deadline. Principal features of the settlement were:- (i) the standard work week was reduced from 48 to 40 hours, effective August 1, 1952, (ii) the basic rate of pay for hourly rated men was raised to \$1.35 per hour, effective September 16, 1952. This amount included an increase of 20.4 cents per hour as compensation for the loss caused by the shorter work week, (iii) the existing differentials in pay rates for hourly rated men were to be maintained, (iv) six cents of the increase was to be retroactive January 1, 1952 to July 31, 1952, (v) monthly rated men were to have overtime at the rate of time and a half, (vi) monthly rated men were to be paid an increased rate proportionate to the increase to hourly rated men less the 20.4 cents to compen-

sate for the reduced work week and less the 10 cents granted September 1, 1952, (vii) the agreement was to continue in force until December 31, 1953, subject to a cost-of-living adjustment. (Labour Gazette, September 1952 p. 1190A)

- September 18 Grain Handlers' Dispute.- The government embargo on grain shipments to the lakehead was lifted, following the settlement of the grain handlers' wage dispute.
- September 22 Rabies Outbreak.- An outbreak of rabies was reported among foxes and wolves in the vicinity of Fort Vermilion, Alberta. A number of horses, cattle, swine and dogs were bitten and infected. All dogs in the area were vaccinated and animals showing signs of the disease destroyed. Premises where the disease was suspected were placed under quarantine. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- September 22 Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board arranged to purchase 21,915 cases of oil processed, Grade A medium eggs which had been stored by the trade to the Agricultural Prices Support Board's specifications in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1)
- September 23 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways permission to present their case for an increase in freight rates. The original request for an immediate increase of seven per cent was raised to eight on the grounds that costs had risen since the original application was filed.
- September 23 Wheat for India.- It was announced that the Canadian Government had agreed to allocate for the purchase of wheat \$5 million out of the Colombo Plan funds available to India during the current fiscal year. The Indian Government had requested a larger proportion of Colombo Plan aid in the form of wheat but the Canadian authorities considered that the balance of the funds available should be used to provide capital equipment for the Indian development program. The Indian Government was to set up a special fund into which will be paid the equivalent in rupees of the \$5 million Canadian grant. This "counterpart" fund will be used for the internal financing of economic development projects to be agreed on by the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release)

- September 24 Cattle Price Support.- The cattle price support program was revised, providing until May 31, 1953 or the lifting of the United States' embargo for the following prices:- (i) the equivalent of \$25.00 per 100 lb. live weight for heavy steers and heifers (carcasses 700 lb. and up, cold dressed weight, fat in basis, including Grades A, B and C) from October 1 to November 15, 1952, (ii) the equivalent of \$23.00 per 100 lb. live weight for "good" (finished) steers at Toronto (with the exception of steers qualifying under (i) above) from September 29, 1952 to March 31, 1953, (iii) the equivalent of \$25.00 per 100 lb. live weight for "good" steers at Toronto after April 1, 1953. Appropriate differentials were to be applied for other grades and markets for (ii) and (iii). (P.C. 4142)
- September 24 Hog Price Support.- A new hog price support scheme was introduced under which the Agricultural Prices Support Board would purchase hogs and pork in whatever form was considered preferable at a price of \$26.00 per 100 lb. warm dressed weight from Grade A carcasses, basis Toronto and Montreal, during the period October 1 to December 31, 1952. From January 1, 1953 the price would be \$23.00 per 100 lb. same basis. There were to be appropriate differentials for other principal stockyards. (P.C. 4141)
- September 26 U.K.-Canada Wheat Agreement.- The United Kingdom, in 1952-53, agreed to purchase 115 million bushels of Canadian wheat or wheat in the form of flour, under the terms of the Inter-National Wheat Agreement. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)
- September 26 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners concluded its hearings on the eight per cent increase in freight rates and reserved judgment on the issue.
- September 27 Beef for Korea.- The first army contract beef for Korea was shipped. Processing of the second shipment was in progress.
- October 1 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase a further ten million lb. of canned pork, making a total since the beginning of the program of 75 million lb. The terminal date of September 30, 1952, which had been set for purchases under the scheme, was removed. (P.C. 4217)

- October 4 Rabies Outbreak.- The Ministerial Order of July 8 declaring the part of Alberta north of the 58th parallel a designated area because of the outbreak of rabies was revoked and a new order issued extending the designated area, from which no person could move a dog without the permission of an inspector or an R.C.M.P. official, to that portion of Alberta north of the 57th parallel. (SOR/52-448)
- October 7 Boneless Beef Purchases.- As part of the price support program the Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to buy frozen boneless beef from inspected meat packing plants for storage. The board was to buy beef from carcasses officially stamped M grade and also grades D-1, D-3 and S, which were approved and stamped by government graders as not carrying excessive fat for manufacturing beef purposes. The price in storage with one month's storage charges paid was 37 cents per lb. frozen weight basis in Ontario and Quebec. In western provinces it was slightly less. (Agricultural Prices Support Board Reference B-2)
- October 11 Oats Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board was completing the final accounting for the 1951-52 oats, barley and wheat pools. The distribution of final payment cheques for oats in the 1951-52 pool would be made first, beginning October 15. Producers delivered 133.1 million bushels of oats to the Board. The surplus available for distribution was \$24.7 million, making an average payment of 18.587 cents per bushel. Final payments were to vary with grade. On No. 2 C.W. the amount would be 18.614 cents per bushel, making a total producers' price, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, after deducting carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses, of 83.802 cents per bushel. The one per cent Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy was not deducted. The pool was closed on September 26, 1952 and 17.4 million bushels, sold but not finally priced on that date, were transferred to the 1952-53 pool. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 4304, 4305, October 15)
- October 13 Hog Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board modified the method of supporting hog prices with a view to decreasing the quantity of canned pork. The Board was to purchase whole carcasses in four main cuts, hams, backs, bellies and shoulders. The canning program was to be limited to shoulders and the product from off grade hogs. Other cuts were to be put into storage. (Agricultural Prices Support Board, Reference H-5)

- October 15 Egg Price Support.- All stocks of Grade A medium eggs were sold, mostly to export markets other than the United States. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1)
- October 17 Filbert Nuts.- A ruling was made under section six of the Customs Tariff, giving three weeks' notice of the transfer of filbert nuts in the shell from the category of "a class or kind not produced in Canada" to "a class or kind produced in Canada". (SOR/52-465)
- October 17 Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to purchase about 20,000 cases of oil processed Grade A large eggs. Only about 11,000 were actually purchased. These stocks of eggs were moved from heavily supplied western centres to eastern markets where eggs were in short supply. Sales were made almost entirely on the basis of price support levels. (Departmental Highlights, week ended November 1)
- October 23 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given power, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Societe Co-operative Avicole Regionale de St. Damase, P.Q., guaranteeing an initial payment on turkeys produced in the province of Quebec during 1952 and processed and sold in the form of dressed or eviscerated turkey. Under the agreement the guaranteed initial payments were to be 35 to 40 per cent of the average producer price during the past three years. (P.C. 4303)
- October 23 Flour Export Committee.- A Canadian Flour Export Committee was set up to examine the possibilities of extending Canada's flour sales in overseas markets and to assist customers in determining their wants. The membership was to be eight members of the trade and two government officials ex officio representing the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board. The secretary of the board was Mr. Harry Dowsett, Secretary, Ontario Flour Millers' Association, 95 King Street E, Toronto.
- October 24 Barley Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that on October 29 the Canadian Wheat Board would begin the distribution of final payment cheques on barley delivered to the 1951-52 pool. The quantity of barley delivered was 130.6 million bushels and the surplus available for distribution \$19.2 million, making an average final payment of 14.729 cents per bushel. The payments varied with grade. They were 14.016 cents per bushel on No. 1 Feed barley and 13.200 cents on No. 3 C.W. six-row barley. On this grade the

total realized price in store Fort William-Port Arthur was \$1.2933 per bushel. This sum included the initial payment, adjustment payments and the final payment, less carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses. The one per cent Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy was not deducted. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 4331, October 23, P.C. 4384, October 30)

- October 24 Freight Rates.-- The Board of Transport Commissioners issued its judgment in the railways' application for increases in freight rates. The Board dismissed a carrier application for an immediate increase of eight per cent in freight rates generally. It decided that rates on grain moving domestically in Western Canada should be increased by from one to 13 cents per 100 lb. depending on the length of haul. The statutory rates on grain moving for export were not affected by the decision.
- October 30 Butter Sale.-- Government-owned stocks of butter, amounting to approximately 40 million lb., were offered for sale at a wholesale price of 62 cents per lb. 1st grade basis Ontario and Quebec.
- October 30 Butter Sale.-- The Agricultural Products Board was given authority to sell butter held by it at 62 cents per lb. first grade creamery solids, basis Ontario and Quebec. The previous authority giving the board power to sell butter at 66 cents per lb. (P.C. 627, January 31, 1952) was revoked. (P.C. 4394)
- November 10 Freight Rates.-- The Board of Transport Commissioners began hearings on a proposal by the railways for a change in the system of setting freight rates. Under the proposed system the board would determine the net investment of the C.P.R. in the rail enterprise and allow rates that would yield the company a specified annual return on the investment.
- November 15 Wheat Price.-- It was announced that the final payment on No. 1 Northern wheat of the 1951-52 pool would be 23.333 cents per bushel. The surplus in the pool was \$114,585,000 and the amount of wheat under administration 551,173,000 bushels, giving an average final payment of 25.23913 cents per bushel. During the crop year 1951-52 producers delivered 453,998,000 bushels of wheat to the Canadian Wheat Board, the balance being transferred from the 1950-51 pool. The grades of wheat were far below normal, the principal ones

being No. 3 and No. 4 Northern. Nearly 40 per cent of all wheat delivered was tough or damp. The total price, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, after deducting carrying charges in country and terminal elevators, drying and reconditioning costs and Board administrative expenses but not the one per cent P.F.A.A. levy was \$1.83569 per bushel for No. 1 Northern. Total sales and shrinkage losses from the 1951-52 pool amounted to 447,965,000 bushels. The pool closed on October 24 and the remaining stocks, amounting to 103,208,000 bushels, over half of them low grade wheat, were transferred to the 1952-53 pool. The distribution of final cheques was to begin on November 20. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 4508, 4529, November 19)

November 15 Cattle Imports.- Effective November 15 imports of Scottish cattle were permitted if the animals were sent through Northern Ireland. They were to be quarantined in that country for sixty days, sent to Canada by ship and detained for thirty days in a Canadian Animal Quarantine Station. (Department of Agriculture press release, November 17)

November 20 New Session of Parliament.- The session of Parliament, adjourned since July 4, was prorogued and a new session opened. In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the new session legislation affecting agriculture was promised to provide for the continuation of the Emergency Powers Act, to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, to provide for federal co-operation with provincial governments in water conservation schemes, to allow for incorporation by Parliament and for federal supervision of co-operative credit societies desiring to operate in more than one province under the legislation, to revise the Food and Drugs Act and to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act. (House of Commons Debates p. 1)

November 25 Farm-Stored Grain.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said he knew of no necessity for making an advance on farm-stored grain. Final payments on the 1951 crop were being distributed. Marketings of the 1952 crop were greater than those of the 1951 crop last year. The present crop was of high grade and payments to the producer were therefore higher than last year. If additional funds were required the grain stored on the farm or elsewhere would surely be security for a loan from the bank. (House of Commons Debates p. 63)

November 28 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- The U.S. Acting Secretary of Agriculture said that if the present favourable conditions continued Canada would be declared free of foot-and-mouth

disease on March 1, 1953. This date was recommended by the Department's Livestock Industry Advisory Committee on foot-and-mouth disease, meeting at Denver. Action had been started on regulations to permit the entry of livestock and meats now banned. The restrictions applying to other animal products and hay would be removed. (U.S. Department of Agriculture Daily Summary)

- November 28 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase canned pork to an amount not exceeding 90 million lb. including purchases previously authorized (75 million lb.), (P.C. 4574)
- November 28 Hatchery Regulations.- New regulations were issued under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act respecting the Improvement of Poultry and the Production and Sale of Chicks (Hatchery Regulations). The previous regulations were revoked. Important changes were (i) the alteration of the name "approved" hatcheries to "registered" hatcheries, (ii) the establishment of Canadian Hatching Egg standards and Canadian Chick standards, (iii) a section to cover "brooding" of chicks and (iv) a change in the Flock Approval Policy to allow the sale of three way cross chicks in provinces which are prepared to accept them. (P.C. 4536)
- November 28 Freight Rates.- Following acceptance by the railways of a federal conciliation board's proposal for a 16 cents-an-hour increase, the railway companies applied to the Board of Transport Commissioners for a nine per cent increase in freight rates. The hearing was set down for December 15.
- December 1 Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The two day Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference opened in Ottawa.
- December 4 MFN Treatment for Egypt.- Under the Customs Tariff, products of Egypt were not to be subject to higher duties or charges than those levied on articles from any other foreign country, effective December 3., (P.C. 4599)
- December 6 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.- A notice of proposed determination of non-existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada was issued by the U.S. government. Persons wishing to make submissions on the proposal were given until January 16, 1953, to do so. (Federal Register p. 11123)

- December 10 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of cheese outside the province. The order revoked the previous authority (P.C. 3200, June 21, 1951). A slight change in the wording of the cheese marketing scheme made necessary the granting of a new authority. (P.C. 4604)
- December 10 Foot-and-Mouth Disease Compensation.- The Minister of National Revenue said that the government had not given consideration to relieving farmers from including as income payments received from the Department of Agriculture in connection with the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease where such payments properly constituted taxable receipts under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates p. 512)
- December 10 Food and Drug Regulations.... The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to provide for the labelling of flour containing maturing agents. The specifications for raisin bread were strengthened and the application of the sections relating to enriched and Vitamin B bread, in all provinces but Newfoundland, delayed from January 1, 1953 to February 2, 1953. In Newfoundland these paragraphs of the regulations were effective July 1, 1952. (P.C. 4619)
- December 11 Freight Rates.- A new scale of "class" rates was issued by the Board of Transport Commissioners as the first step towards national freight rate equalization. These basic rates were to go into effect on January 1, 1954, unless altered before that date. The schedules were to apply to Canada except the Maritimes and lower St. Lawrence area of Quebec (east of Levis), dealt with under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. In western Canada the board indicated a drop in the general freight rate but forecast a later boost in the charges on grain moving in that area for domestic consumption.
- December 12 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that, from December 15, canned pork would be offered for sale identified by a national brand label as "Canadian Pork Luncheon Meat". The minimum amount which could be purchased was 450 cases of two dozen 12 ounce tins. The product was to be offered at an f.o.b. storage warehouse price of \$3.20 per dozen cans in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, with slightly lower prices in western centres. The same prices were also to apply on sales to the United States and to other countries. (Agricultural Prices Support Board S.H. Canada 1; S.H.-U.S.2, S.H.-F.2, December 13)

- December 13 U.S. Hay Import Restrictions.— Canadian hay for use as feeding material was permitted to enter the United States without restriction if it was produced in an area east of the 85th meridian W. longitude (which passes near Sault Ste. Marie). The hay was to be transported directly to a port in this area. The relaxation was in the form of an amendment to BAI Order 371. (Federal Register, December 13, p. 11256)
- December 16 International Wheat Conference.— The membership was announced of the Canadian delegation to the conference to meet in Washington on January 30, 1953 to discuss the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. The leader would be M.W. Sharpe, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Alternate delegates would be W.C. McNamara, Associate Chief Commissioner to the Canadian Wheat Board and Dr. C.F. Wilson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Rome. Five advisers were named from producer organizations in the prairie provinces. (Wheat Review, December 1952, p.28)
- December 17 Hog Marketing.— The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing outside the province of hogs produced in specified counties of Ontario. (P.C. 4631)
- December 17 Egg Price Support.— An order in council was passed giving the Agricultural Prices Support Board authority to purchase, during an appropriate period in 1953, such grades of eggs in such form as the board might specify, at a price equivalent to 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs plus an allowance not to exceed five cents per dozen to cover storage charges. (P.C. 4652)
- December 17 Potato Marketing.— The Potato Marketing Board of Prince Edward Island was given new powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of P.E.I. potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was necessary because certain powers pertaining to licensing and other financial matters were not extended under the original order. It revokes P.C. 5159 of October 25, 1950. (P.C. 4648)
- December 17 Potato Marketing.— The Potato Marketing Board of New Brunswick was given new powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of New Brunswick potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was necessary because certain powers pertaining to licensing were not extended under the original order. It revokes P.C. 20 of January 4, 1952. (P.C. 4647)

- December 17 Adjournment of Parliament.- Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess. The House of Commons was to meet again on January 12 and the Senate on February 3.
- December 20 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners authorized a nine per cent general increase in freight rates, to compensate the railways for the 16 cent an hour wage increase granted to their non-operating employees.
- December 20 Rabies Outbreak.- The quarantine under Section 5A of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations was extended to cover the portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta north of the 55th parallel. Under the new order, which revoked the previous order of October 4, 1952, no person could move a dog out of the designated area without the permission of an inspector under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act or an officer or constable of the R.C.M.P. All dogs in the area, other than sled dogs, were to be tied or confined. Sled dogs were to be controlled effectively. (Ministerial Order)
- December 30 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase canned pork to an amount not exceeding 110 million lb. including purchases previously authorized. (P.C. 4716)

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1953

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A CHRONOLOGY

OF FEDERAL POLICIES

MARGARET I. DUNBABIN
CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MARKETING SERVICE • ECONOMICS DIVISION



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PREFACE

This publication is the second in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies.

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where this is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 34.

A Chronology for 1953

- January 9 U.K. Cheese Purchase.— It was announced that the United Kingdom Government was to set aside \$1,500,000 for the purchase of Canadian cheese of the 1952 make. The sale was negotiated between the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board and the British Food Mission in Canada. On January 14 it was announced that negotiations had been completed on the deal.
- January 12 Seed Marketing.— Authority was given under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act for the federal government to enter into an agreement with the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative Ltd. of Edmonton in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in Alberta in 1952. (P.C. 1953 - 2/27)
- January 14 Fox Pelt Marketing.— The federal government was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with a number of selling agencies in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox pelts pelted after November 1, 1952 and delivered before May 1, 1953. The co-operatives covered by the authority were (i) George A. Callbeck, selling agency for the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I. (ii) Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. (iii) Quebec Fur Breeders' Co-operative Association, Quebec, P.Q. (iv) L'Association des Producteurs de Fourrure de Nicolet, Gentilly, Comte de Nicolet, P.Q. (P.C. 1953 - 4/54)
- January 15 New Ferry for P.E.I.— The Minister of Transport announced that the federal government would build a new ferry to operate between Wood Island, P.E.I. and Caribou, N.S. The ferry was to be ready for service in 1955. For agricultural products it would provide an efficient automobile ferry service from the eastern part of the island to Nova Scotia. (House of Commons Debates, p.1011)
- January 16 Rabies Outbreak.— The quarantine area for rabies under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, was extended to include the Yukon Territory, the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., the area of British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, the portion of Alberta north of Township 49 and the area of Saskatchewan and Manitoba north of the 55th parallel. The southern boundary of this area ran approximately from Princess Royal Island east across British Columbia through Quesnel to Red Pass Junction on the Alberta border and took in the area served by

the C.N.R. between Prince George and Prince Rupert. From Red Pass Junction the line swung northeast across Alberta through Leduc, about 25 miles south of Edmonton to Lloydminster on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. In Saskatchewan it followed the 55th parallel about 125 miles north of Prince Albert to the Manitoba boundary 15 miles north of Flin Flon, continuing east across Manitoba north of Warbowden and Oxford House. Regulations which applied to dogs, including those vaccinated against rabies, provided that no person was to move a dog out of the designated area without permission of an inspector or R.C.M.P. official, that all dogs other than sled dogs being used in sledding or transportation operations were to be tied securely or confined effectively and that sled dogs were to be controlled effectively. The order of December 20, 1952 was revoked. (Ministerial Order)

January 17

Co-operative Mission to Asia. - Four Canadian specialists in co-operative and agricultural training left on a mission to obtain information with the object of reporting to the government on the technical assistance in these fields which Canada could usefully give to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The visit of the mission was part of the help being given to Asian countries participating in the Colombo Plan. Members of the team were H.L. Trueman and J.E. O'Meara of the federal Department of Agriculture, Rev. M.J. McKinnon, Director of Extension at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. and R.H. Tremblay, Chief Inspector of the Federation des Caisses Populaires Desjardins, Quebec. (Department of External Affairs press release)

January 19

South Saskatchewan River Project Report. - The Prime Minister tabled the report of the Royal Commission on the South Saskatchewan River Project. The commission found that at present economic returns to the Canadian people on the investment in the project would not be commensurate with its cost. This finding should be reviewed when there was a prospect of adequate markets for the specialty crops the area might produce, when the Canadian demand had grown to such an extent that a more intensive use of land resources was necessary, when there was a significant change in the relationship between farm prices and construction costs or when the construction of public works was necessary to relieve unemployment. The commission calculated that the project would cost at least \$250 million of which \$175 million would be needed to build the Coteau Creek reservoir and power station. After certain deductions the remaining cost chargeable to irrigation would be over \$70,000 for each farm unit. The commission recommended a number of smaller irrigation schemes and the immediate development of a long range program for the best use of the waters

of the Saskatchewan River. (House of Commons Debates p. 1103, Report of the Royal Commission on the South Saskatchewan River Project)

- January 23 U.K. Bacon Purchase.— It was confirmed that the United Kingdom Ministry of Food had announced that it would purchase Canadian bacon to the value of \$1 million. The Acting Minister of Agriculture said the purchase had been made possible by the results of the Canada-New Zealand beef exchange agreement. Exact terms of the purchase and dates of delivery had not yet been worked out but it was expected that they would be cleared in the near future. It should be understood that this was a single purchase and not a contract in the sense in which the term was used in the war and postwar years. (House of Commons Debates, p.1259) (The purchase was not made because prices in Canada were above the support level.)
- January 26 U.K. Wheat Purchases.— The Prime Minister said that the United Kingdom was to purchase 115 million bushels of wheat from Canada, as previously announced. A small quantity would now be bought at the Class II instead of the IWA price. Australia was to take up the part of the U.K.'s IWA quota switched from Canada. (House of Commons Debates pp.1307-8)
- January 27 Butter Sales.— Sales to the trade of government-owned butter were suspended temporarily. The government had sold the 1951 butter which had been stored and was taking stock of the 1952 storage. (House of Commons Debates, January 29, p.1433)
- January 29 Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners began hearings on an application by the railways for an immediate freight rate increase of seven per cent. The Board accepted an amendment to a previous application for a nine per cent boost in rates. The request was modified so that it would not come before the board until a ruling had been made on a railway proposal for a change in the system of setting freight rates.
- January 30 Livestock Imports.— The Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations were amended to prohibit the entry from the United States of sheep and goats, other than those imported for immediate slaughter, unless the animals were accompanied by a certificate that (i) they showed no evidence of scrapie, (ii) scrapie had not existed on the premises of origin during the three years immediately prior to shipment and (iii) the animals were not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected with scrapie or other infectious or contagious disease.

For importations from countries other than the United States the amended regulations required a certificate that scrapie had not existed on the premises of origin for three years (formerly two years). (P.C. 1953 - 103)

- January 30 Canned Fruit Salad. - The Department of National Revenue ruled that prepared fruits known as "Fruits for Salad" and "Fruit Cocktail" with peaches predominating, in air-tight containers, were to be classified for Customs Tariff purposes under paragraph (a) of tariff item 106, with a duty of two cents per lb. British Preferential, 2½ cents Most-Favoured-Nation and five cents General. By this ruling the specified products would be classed as peaches, with duties as set out above, instead of as fruits, n.o.p., paragraph 106 (d), with tariffs of one cent per lb. B.P., one cent M.F.N. and five cents General.
- February 9 Livestock Imports. - The Veterinary Director-General announced that, because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, no further permits would be issued for the importation of swine, cattle, sheep or other ruminants from Great Britain. It was unlikely that permits would be issued for at least six months after Scotland had been declared free of the disease. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- February 9 Butter Sales. - Butter deliveries were resumed in small quantities to relieve shortages. The government's butter policy was to stabilize the price to farmers during the summer months and attempt to stabilize the price to consumers during the winter months. (House of Commons Debates, February 5, p.1638)
- February 11 U.S. Import Restrictions. - The Minister of External Affairs tabled in the House of Commons copies of a note presented by the Canadian Embassy in Washington to the U.S. State Department. The note referred to previous communications on the subject of U.S. import restrictions and said that the Canadian Government had re-examined the situation following the announcement on December 31, 1952 of further restrictions, relating to dried milk products. On the basis of this review the Canadian Government again expressed its serious concern at the infringement of international agreements to which both governments were parties. The Government of Canada wished to call attention not only to the effects of the measures on trade but also on the broad commercial interests of the two governments. The Canadian Government considered such departures from the accepted principles of commercial policy by the leading trading nation could hardly fail to weaken the force of those principles and

to damage seriously the development of world trade on a constructive basis. The note pointed also to the possible undesirable effects on the trade policies of overseas deficit countries and urged the removal as soon as possible of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. (House of Commons Debates pp. 1827 and 1860)

February 11 Cuban Sugar.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said he had discussed with Cuban exporters the effect on the Canadian sugar beet industry of imports of Cuban refined sugar. The Cubans mentioned some exceedingly bad buying practices on the part of the Canadian trade. If remedial action were taken, the Minister said, he thought he could assure the House that no Cuban refined sugar would be shipped from Cuba into western Ontario or the three prairie provinces. (House of Commons Debates, p.1837)

February 16 Grain Handlers' Strike.- A grain handlers' strike tied up movements of grain from four elevators in Vancouver and one in New Westminster. The railways placed an embargo on shipments to these elevators of export grain from Alberta.

February 16 Butter Sales.- The Minister of Agriculture said that the government still held more than 29 million lb. of butter which was regarded as sufficient to meet all needs until the new production season opened. It would be sold at a basic price of 62 cents per lb. in Ontario and Quebec with comparable prices elsewhere. The buyer would be required to make immediate delivery to retailers and the mark-up for cutting, wrapping and distributing was to be fair and reasonable. In many large centres the retail trade would be able to sell at 65 to 66 cents. Butter production was somewhat higher than at the same time last year, the point of low production had passed and fresh supplies would increase from week to week. Consumers could be assured for the remainder of this year of ample stocks at 62 cents wholesale. (House of Commons Debates, p.1959)

February 16 Cuban Sugar.- Reporting on his meeting on February 13 with representatives of the sugar industry, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said it was decided that a representative of the refiners should go to Cuba to follow up with the industry there the Minister's report on suggestions to improve the situation. (House of Commons Debates, p.1960)

February 17 U.S. Import Restrictions.- The Prime Minister gave a comprehensive history of United States' and Canadian action on U.S. dairy import restrictions, imposed under

Section 104 of the Defense Production Act. He said that the U.S. administration realized that these restrictions were contrary to international obligations undertaken by their country and that it was still making efforts to get Congress to repeal the legislation. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1997-8)

February 18

Wheat and Barley Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced an increase in the initial price of all grades of wheat, except durums, from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, effective March 2. An adjustment payment of 20 cents per bushel would be made on such wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board between August 1, 1952 and February 28, 1953. In the case of durum wheat, for which there was an exceptionally strong demand, the increase would be 25 cents per bushel, making a new initial payment of \$1.65 per bushel for No. 1 amber durum in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The Minister said he hoped this increase would encourage additional durum production in 1953. Initial prices of all grades of barley would be increased by 15 cents per bushel, effective March 2. The new initial price would be \$1.11 per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley in store Fort William-Port Arthur. An adjustment payment would be made on deliveries between August 1, 1952 and February 28, 1953. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2049-50; P.C. 1953-215, P.C. 1953-216, P.C. 1953-217, P.C. 1953-218, February 19; P.C. 1953-543, April 9)

February 19

Budget.- The Budget was brought down by the Minister of Finance, who said that expenditures for the 1952-53 fiscal year were \$57 million more than he had forecast. Included in this amount were \$42 million, an estimate of the losses which should be taken into this year's accounts in connection with the price support policy for beef and pork. The Minister proposed reductions in the customs duty on particular items entering into the costs of production in primary industries. Items referred to were wire reinforced paper tape for packaging farm or garden produce, plough bolts, spraying and dusting machines, pruning hooks and shears, dehorning instruments, fruit and vegetable grading machines, and other machines for preparing these crops for market, incubators for hatching eggs and a variety of other materials and pieces of equipment, most of which were now to be admitted free. The excise duty on cigarettes was reduced by four cents for a package of 20 and a corresponding cut made in the customs duty. The sales tax was repealed on materials used in the manufacture of goods enumerated under the heading "foodstuffs" in Schedule III of the Excise Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2115 et seq.)

- February 19 Dry Skimmed Milk Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to purchase ten million lb. of dry skimmed milk, not more than three million lb. of which could be the roller process product. The prescribed prices were eight cents per lb. f.a.s. Montreal for 1st grade roller process dry skimmed milk and 11.5 cents for the spray process, with appropriate transportation differentials for purchases in other centres. (P.C. 1953 - 252, P.C. 1953 - 253)
- February 20 Potato Prices.- In answer to a question concerning the drop in potato prices in Prince Edward Island the Minister of Agriculture said he had received no representations on the subject. Prices at the beginning of the 1952-53 season were higher than usual but had declined when it became apparent that the crop was larger than anticipated. He was informed that the P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board had established a floor price of \$1.90 per 75 lb. on November 29, 1952, but had subsequently revised it downward on January 21 to \$1.55-\$1.60 and on February 14 to \$1.30-\$1.35. With regard to the importation of Maine potatoes the Minister said he was advised that these were not being dumped on the Montreal market. One carload had arrived and was still unsold the day before he spoke. There had been no other imports this season of Maine potatoes. (House of Commons Debates, p.2240)
- February 21 Cattle Price Support.- The buying program for cattle was ended, in order to discourage the delivery of cattle in the remaining days before the lifting of the U.S. embargo on livestock and meats. The price support program remained in effect, however, until the lifting of the U.S. embargo on March 2. (Department of Agriculture press release, February 20)
- February 23 Wheat for Pakistan.- It was announced that the Canadian government would provide Pakistan with \$5 million worth of wheat to help alleviate a food shortage in that country. The wheat was to be part of Canada's Colombo Plan contribution. Pakistan was to be asked to convert the money it received from the sale of the wheat into a rupee fund to help cover the cost of economic development schemes approved by the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release)
- February 26 International Trade Inquiry.- The Senate moved that its Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be empowered to enquire into and report on what steps might be taken to further implement Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty whereby the signatories agreed that they would "... seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and ... encourage economic collaboration

between any or all of them". Among those who might be invited to present their views to the committee were representatives of agriculture, industry, labour, trade, finance and consumers. The committee was also empowered to hear representations from business interests or individuals of the NATO countries. (Senate Official Report of Debates, February 12, p. 221; February 26, p. 314)

February 26 Grain Handlers' Strike.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the government would not operate the strike-bound Pacific Coast grain elevators. There were certain factors involved which would react on labour relations from coast to coast. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2416)

February 26 Milk Test Act.— Regulations were issued under the Milk Test Act, formerly Part III of the Dairy Industry Act. They referred to the verification of glassware for milk testing and were a revision of the regulations formerly in effect under the Dairy Industry Act. The Dairy Industry Regulations (P.C. 5235, October 14, 1949) and the Regulations governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk (P.C. 5652, December 15, 1948) were revoked. These regulations, which were made under the Dairy Industry Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act respectively, were consolidated, except for sections concerning the testing of milk, in the regulations issued on July 15, 1952, under the Canada Dairy Products Act. (P.C. 1953 - 264)

March 2 Foot-and-Mouth Outbreak.— The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons that the United States had removed the restrictions on the importation of Canadian livestock and meats imposed because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. The products freed from restrictions included live cattle, sheep and swine; fresh and cured beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; hides and animal by-products; hay and straw. The Minister also announced the removal of Canadian import controls, imposed March 3, 1952, to deal with the emergency situation during the period when normal market outlets were closed. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2512-3, P.C. 1953 - 297, February 26, Federal Register, March 5, p. 1225)

March 2 U.S. Cattle Quotas.— The Minister of Agriculture announced that the President of the United States had proclaimed the termination of the abnormal situation in respect of cattle and meats. As a result the tariff arrangements on cattle negotiated at Geneva in 1947 would apply on imports into the United States from April 1. The United States' tariff would provide for the entry annually from all sources of 400,000 head of cattle weighing 700 lb. and over at 1½

cents per lb. and 200,000 head of calves under 200 lb. at the same rate of duty. For cattle in excess of these numbers and for medium weight cattle the rate of duty would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Dairy cows would continue to enter at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. without quantitative limitations and purebred cattle for the improvement of stock would be admitted duty free. During the "abnormal situation" the tariff quota arrangements were suspended and light and heavy cattle entered at the lower rate of duty regardless of number. The "abnormal situation" clause was inserted in the U.S.-Mexican trade agreement of 1942 and again in the Geneva agreements. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2541, Federal Register, March 6, p. 1263)

- March 4 Grain Deliveries.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that on March 3 the delivery quotas on wheat, oats and barley in Saskatchewan were increased to 15 bushels per seeded acre, bringing them in line with those in Manitoba and Alberta. The 15 bushel delivery quota was to be known as the "basic quota". Supplementary delivery quotas would be established from time to time, based on seeded acreage. Under these producers would be given more choice as to the grain to be delivered. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2602-3)
- March 5 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.— The regulations under the Act were amended to give specified officials (police, inspectors etc.) power to destroy dogs or other animals not detained, isolated or muzzled as prescribed by the Minister in any order. (P.C. 1953 - 310)
- March 6 Rabies Outbreak.— A new order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, revoking the order of January 16, 1953, and extending the quarantine to the whole of Alberta. The quarantined areas in other western provinces were to remain as specified in the earlier order. (Ministerial Order Relating to Rabies)
- March 9 Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners awarded the railways a general freight rate increase of seven per cent, effective March 16.
- March 14 Vesicular Exanthema.— Vesicular exanthema was designated as a named disease for the purposes of Part VII of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (which among other things forbids the running at large of affected animals and provides that on infected premises nothing may be removed or brought in without the authority of an inspector and that contacts may be ordered to be isolated, dipped or otherwise treated). (Ministerial Order Relating to Vesicular Exanthema)

- March 26 Butter Price Support.- The butter price support program was extended for two years, to provide a support price from May 1, 1953 to April 30, 1955 for 1st grade creamery butter produced in Canada of 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (P.C. 1953 - 470, House of Commons Debates, March 30, p. 3402)
- March 27 Price Support.- The Minister of Finance gave the House of Commons an explanation of the price support item of \$32,346,000, which appeared in further supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1952-53. Most of this was required to cover losses on operations in supporting prices of livestock and meats. On April 1, 1952 the Agricultural Prices Support Board held 5.5 million lb. of canned pork. A further 92.8 million lb. were produced to the board's specifications to March 31, 1953. It was estimated that, by March 31, the board would have resold 25 million lb., principally in the domestic market, involving a loss of \$6.1 million. Various pork cut programs involved 101.4 million lb. of product. It was estimated that about ten million lb. would remain on hand at March 31. The total loss on cuts resold to March 31 was estimated at \$2.7 million, which represented mainly the payment of certain storage, transportation and handling charges. It was estimated that, up to March 31, 1953, the board would have purchased the equivalent of 159.5 thousand cattle and have accepted product in the form of carcass and boneless beef as well as live cattle. The estimated holdings at March 31, were equivalent to 38.6 thousand cattle, including live cattle on community pastures. The board had exported 70.2 million lb. of carcass beef (the equivalent of 112,410 cattle) to the United Kingdom at a cost of \$31.4 million. Estimated revenue from the sale of New Zealand beef in the United States was \$8.4 million. The resulting loss to the beef account was therefore \$23.0 million, which sum might be subject to some minor adjustments. The board had accepted 1.5 million lb. of boneless beef in the buffer zone area. This was canned and the bulk of it sold to Greece. The net loss was \$0.6 million. The sale of boneless beef for consumption by Canadian and Commonwealth troops in Korea had been carried out at no loss to the board. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3343-4)
- March 31 Statistics Act.- An act to amend the Statistics Act received Royal Assent. The amendment made certain changes in the census of population and agriculture. It gave greater flexibility in the types of information which might be collected. Instead of the former rigid schedule authority was given to collect information

on (a) population (b) number of houses for habitation (c) number of farms (d) other matters prescribed by the Governor in Council. The legislation authorized the collection of statistics on commerce and navigation of inland waterways and in coastal trade. It deleted the reference in the Act to sampling as this section was no longer required. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3475; An Act to Amend the Statistics Act)

March 31

Rabies Outbreak.- The rabies quarantine area in Western Canada was extended to take in part of Saskatchewan south of the 55th parallel and adjacent to the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary line. The addition to the quarantine area in Saskatchewan consisted of a strip about 100 miles wide stretching from the U.S. border to the 55th parallel. It was ordered following confirmation of a case of rabies at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. The new quarantine applied to all dogs in the Yukon Territory, in the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., in Alberta, in British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, in Saskatchewan west of the Eastern Boundary of Range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and north of the 55th parallel, and in Manitoba north of the 55th parallel. (Ministerial Order relating to Rabies)

April 1

Maple Products Combine.- A report was tabled in the House of Commons which dealt with an inquiry into an alleged combine in the purchase of maple syrup and maple sugar in the Province of Quebec. The Combines Investigation Commissioner found that, having regard to all the factors involved, the evidence did not go so far as to prove a combine within the meaning of the Act. None of the parties involved was shown to account for a sufficiently large part of the market or to have such control over it as to make it appear that the arrangements were detrimental to the producers' interests. The matter was to be kept under observation and new facts could be brought at any time before the Director under the Combines Investigation Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3491; Investigation into an Alleged Combine in the Purchase of Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar in the Province of Quebec, 1953)

April 13

International Wheat Agreement.- The Canadian delegate at the Washington meetings of the International Wheat Council signed the new agreement on behalf of Canada. The agreement would provide, for three years from August 1, 1953, for a maximum price of \$U.S. 2.05 per bushel inclusive of carrying charges and a minimum of \$1.55. The agreement was subsequently signed by all countries formerly participating, except the United Kingdom. It was to be ratified by governments before July 15, 1953. Britain's decision not to adhere to the

agreement was announced in the British House of Commons on April 15. (House of Commons Weekly Hansard, April 13-17, Col. 190)

- April 16 Margarine Sales Tax.- The Senate Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce reported out the Excise Tax Bill with amendments, one of which would have exempted margarine from the ten per cent sales tax. The proposal was rejected by the Senate. (Senate official Report of Debates, April 16, pp. 409-10, April 22, p. 432 et seq.)
- April 17 Pasquia Project.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority to enter into an agreement with the province of Manitoba for the reclamation and settlement of the Pasquia area of the Saskatchewan River Delta. The scheme was to take in 135,000 acres of low-lying land between the Carrot and Pasquia Rivers, which had been subject to periodic flooding. The federal government's share was not to exceed \$1,350,000 in a three year program. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, as the federal agency, was to construct dykes, drainage canals and other engineering works. The Manitoba government was to construct roads and ancilliary drainage works and to administer settlement policy. (P.C. 1953/2/571)
- April 18 Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board announced that it would start early in May to advertise canned pork in order to reach the greatest possible sales volume during the summer months. Large advertisements were to appear in all Canadian daily newspapers, coloured window streamers would be available for use in retail stores, shelf-edge point of sale slogan strips would be distributed to retailers and mats showing a picture of Canadian Pork Luncheon Meat would be sent to those wishing to include them in their own advertisements. The Department of Agriculture's Consumer Section, in press and radio releases, would emphasize the use of canned pork. (Agricultural Prices Support Board circular)
- April 27 South Saskatchewan River Project.- In a letter to the Premier of Saskatchewan the Minister of Agriculture stated that the federal government was prepared to consider a definite proposal from the province for co-operation in a south Saskatchewan power and irrigation project. In the Minister's words:- "any proposal put forward by the province should make it clear what contribution to the cost of the dam itself the province is prepared to make to remove any element of federal subsidy for the production of power since power development could obviously not be subsidized in one province unless the federal authorities were prepared to provide similar subsidies in

all provinces and federal subsidies for power development are contrary to present government policy.....You will appreciate that any federal contribution would also have to be limited, as in the St. Mary's and Bow river projects, to works for the conservation of the water ...". (House of Commons Debates, p. 4444)

- April 27 Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the initial prices in 1953-54 for wheat would be not less than \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 Northern and \$1.50 for Durum. The initial prices for barley and oats would be the same as in 1952-53; 96 cents for No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley and 65 cents for No. 2 C.W. oats. There were substantial stocks of these grains still unsold. In commenting on the oats position, he said "There is some suggestion that our usual marketing arrangements with the United States will be interfered with. I can see no reason why that should be so; nevertheless that is one obstacle that could interfere with our present marketing program." (House of Commons Debates, p. 4398 et. seq.)
- April 27 International Wheat Agreement.- The House of Commons agreed to a motion to approve the International Wheat Agreement. The Senate agreed to the motion on April 28. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4426; Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 514)
- April 29 Livestock Imports.- The order of April 3, 1952, prohibiting the importation from England and Scotland of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine was revoked. (SOR/53 - 179)
- May 1 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture said, during the debate on the Agricultural Estimates:- "The Ontario producers had that guarantee (80 per cent of the average price in the three preceding years under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act) last year and I understand are putting forward a request for the same thing this yearI think it can be taken for granted we will pretty well stick to what was done last year. I think it would be a mistake to transfer from the act they are now under to the Agricultural Prices Support Act". (House of Commons Debates, p. 4679)
- May 6 U.S. Import Restrictions.- The House of Commons unanimously adopted a resolution concerning U.S. trade restrictions, as follows:- "In view of the impending departure of the Prime Minister for Washington this house desires to record its opinion that further vigorous efforts should be made by the government to bring about the removal of the restrictions imposed by the United States on the importation of Canadian agricultural

products, in violation of the general agreement on tariffs and trade." The Prime Minister was in Washington on May 7 and 8. He reported to the House on May 9 on his trip. (House of Commons Debates, May 6 p. 4847 et seq., May 9, p. 5055 et seq.)

- May 6 Wheat Prices.— During the course of a debate on a C.C.F. motion calling for an initial price for wheat in 1953-54 of \$1.65 per bushel the Minister of Trade and Commerce said:— "We have set up a pattern to which we have been able to adhere, that is an initial price of \$1.40 and an interim payment in the month of March before seeding, then a final payment after completion of the final accounting for the crop year ... I might point out that the government does not set the initial price. It approves the initial payment, but the initial payment is recommended by the wheat board, and properly so. It is recommended by the board after the board has assessed the possibilities of selling the crop." (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4857-8)
- May 6 Grain Handlers' Strike.— The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons the settlement of the west coast grain elevators' strike. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4868) The terms of settlement included a 7½ cents an hour increase in wages, job classification, two more paid statutory holidays, a five cent boost on the graveyard shift differential and double pay on Sundays.
- May 7 International Trade Inquiry.— The Senate adopted the report of the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, which had been inquiring into the most practical steps to the further implementation of article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The committee reported that it had received submissions from 11 leading commercial, industrial and labour organizations. Many additional groups had expressed a desire to appear before the committee and it was therefore not possible to complete findings and submit a report. It was hoped that the committee would be empowered as early as possible during the next session to continue its work under the present terms of reference. (Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 606)
- May 7 Cuban Sugar.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said in the House of Commons that a despatch from the Canadian Ambassador to Cuba had advised that the Sugar Institute of Cuba had published a new decree extending until the end of the year the prohibition of shipments of refined sugar to Canada. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4904)
- May 8 Grain Deliveries.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a statement on the grain position, said it would be possible to provide by July 31, 1953 for firm deliveries

of about 830 million bushels of grain. This amount could be delivered under the basic quota of 15 bushels per seeded acre on wheat, oats and barley and the supplementary three bushel delivery quota on total wheat, oats and barley acreage. It looked as though those would be the limit of delivery quotas for the present crop year. On May 1, the supplementary three bushel quota became effective at every delivery point in the west and on May 15 all delivery points were to become alternative points. This would mean that producers could deliver their 18 bushel quota at any station in the west where space was available. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4969-70)

May 12

Canada Grain Act.- The House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization adopted a report recommending that the government give consideration to the advisability of referring the Canada Grain Act to the committee for study at a future session of parliament. (Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, May 12)

May 13

Wheat for Pakistan.- The Canadian Government offered Pakistan an additional \$5 million grant towards the purchase of wheat from Canada. In view of the urgent character of the food situation in Pakistan and of the fact that sufficient time was not available for prompt parliamentary action purchases were to be financed temporarily from the Colombo Plan vote for 1953-54. It was the intention of the Canadian Government to recommend to parliament at the next session that this amount of the Colombo Plan vote be replaced with funds appropriated for the purpose. The Pakistan Government was asked to place the rupees resulting from the distribution of the wheat in a special fund to be used to meet the local costs of economic development projects in Pakistan, as agreed between the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release)

May 13

Livestock Imports.- Provision was made for the importation of the backlog of cattle and other livestock which had been owned by Canadians for some time and maintained in Britain because of the prohibition on shipments to Canada. An order provided for the entry, subject to satisfactory certification, of cattle, sheep and swine purchased in the United Kingdom before February 2, 1953 and held in Scotland for at least two months prior to importation, by a resident of Canada for importation into Canada. All such animals were to be quarantined in Canada for 60 days or such further period as an inspector might require. (P.C. 1953 - 748)

May 13

Cheese Marketing.- Authority was granted to the Minister of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario

Cheese Producers' Association for the marketing of cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1953. The agreement was to guarantee an initial advance of approximately 80 per cent of the average selling price in the last three years (24 cents per lb. for first grade cheddar plus a handling charge). (P.C. 1953 - 745)

May 14

Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act. - Royal Assent was given to this measure which authorized payment of federal grants of assistance to provinces in connection with water conservation projects. A limit was placed on the federal share of 37½ per cent of the cost of a project. Projects for which federal assistance would be provided would be of a major character and assistance would be given only if requested by the provincial government. The federal government would have no proprietary interest in works to which it might contribute. The Act was to be administered by the Department of Resources and Development. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to Authorize the Grant of Assistance to a Province for the Conservation of Water Resources)

May 14

Co-operative Credit Associations Act. - Royal Assent was given to this measure to "provide for the organization, to specify the powers and to provide for the supervision of central co-operative credit associations that may be incorporated by Parliament." It provided for the establishment of co-operative credit associations operating in more than one province, under the supervision of the superintendent of insurance. Such national organizations would be incorporated by a special act of Parliament and would be the subject of suitable safeguards. The act was to be administered by the Department of Finance. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act respecting Co-operative Credit Associations).

May 14

Emergency Powers Act. - A bill to extend until May 31, 1954 the life of the Emergency Powers Act received Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Emergency Powers Act)

May 14

Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944. - Royal Assent was given to "An Act to Amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944". The amendment extended the operation of the existing legislation by closing out on March 31, 1953 instead of on February 28, 1954 the present three year pool of loans guaranteed by the government under the act. It provided for a new three year pool beginning April 1, 1954 and ending March 31, 1956. During that time the maximum total value of government-guaranteed bank loans would be \$300 million. The maximum individual loan was increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act, 1944)

- May 14 Food and Drugs Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to revise and consolidate the existing Food and Drugs Act. The new legislation provided for the keeping of pertinent records by manufacturers and prohibited the sale of foods, drugs and cosmetics that were packaged and stored under insanitary conditions. It limited the powers of the Minister with regard to the forfeiture of goods. These could formerly be the result of seizure by an inspector and a report by a federal analyst, followed by a decision of the Minister. In future there would be no forfeiture of goods, without the consent of the owner, unless there was a determination by a judicial officer as to whether the goods were in conformity with the Act and as to whether the forfeiture should be undertaken. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act respecting Food, Drugs, Cosmetics and Therapeutic Devices)
- May 14 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to an amendment to provide that certain crown lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, granted after December 31, 1940, be made eligible for the assistance provided under the act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act)
- May 14 Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.- Royal Assent was given to the Canadian Wheat Board Act amendment. The provision for annual pool periods was extended from August 1, 1953 to August 1, 1957. The power to regulate the inter-provincial and export trade of wheat was extended for the same period. Provision was made for the authorization of payment of expenses which might arise in connection with Canada's participation in any wheat marketing organization which might follow the International Wheat Agreement. There were other amendments of an administrative nature. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5442; An act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935)
- May 18 International Wheat Agreement.- Canada's formal instrument of acceptance of the new International Wheat Agreement was deposited in Washington. (Department of External Affairs press release)
- May 19 Wheat Prices.- The Canadian Wheat Board increased the price of wheat for domestic use to \$2.05 per bushel, No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. If the board's Class II price fell below \$2.05 domestic sales were to be made on a Class II basis. The decision to increase the price of wheat for domestic consumption was not to affect the sale in Canada of low grade wheat for feeding purposes; the price of feeding grades was to continue

to depend on market conditions. The expressed purpose of raising the domestic price of wheat in advance of the coming into operation of the new wheat agreement was to "minimize the increasing of wheat and flour inventories in anticipation of the upward revision in price, and to facilitate sales of flour for delivery in the new crop year". (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to Trade No. 40; P.C. 1953 - 803, May 18)

- May 19 Hog Cholera Outbreak. - Hog cholera was reported from a farm at Breslau, near Kitchener, Ontario. All hogs within a mile radius of the outbreak were being protected with serum and certain sales barns in Ontario, from which hogs were dispersed to farms, were quarantined for inspection and disinfection. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- May 21 Hog Cholera Outbreak. - A quarantine area was set up under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, halting the movement of live hogs out of an area in Ontario covering 29 counties and the District of Muskoka. The quarantine area included all of Ontario south and west of, and including, the counties of Northumberland, Peterborough and Haliburton, and the District of Muskoka. (Order re Hog Cholera, SOR/53 - 211)
- May 26 Cold Storage Act. - The regulations under the Cold Storage Act (P.C. 5683, December 10, 1948) were revoked and new regulations substituted. These made alterations in the form of contract between the Department of Agriculture and persons constructing cold storage facilities. The changes took into account the new terms under which loans were granted, as provided in the 1952 amendment to the act. (P.C. 1953 - 819)
- May 26 Food and Drugs Act. - The Food and Drug Regulations under this act were amended to prescribe minimum percentages of insoluble solids for strawberry and raspberry jam, both pure and with pectin. Citrus fruit was deleted from the list of fruit products which must not be contained in pectin jams with a named fruit. A revised table was included of the maximum quantities of poisonous or injurious substances which could legally be present in foods. The regulations also prescribed new requirements for food preservatives and for shortening. (P.C. 1953 - 817)
- May 26 Cheese Price Support. - The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to offer to purchase Canadian cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1952 and held by the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association Ltd. (about 5½ million lb). The price prescribed was 30 cents per lb.

f.o.b. warehouse for first grade with appropriate differentials for other grades. (P.C. 1953 - 855)

May 26

Meat and Canned Foods Act.- The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations under this act were amended to provide for volume designations for canned fruits and vegetables eliminating the words "Canada" and "Size". A declaration formerly reading "Canada 20 Fluid Ozs. Size" would read "20 Fluid Ozs." under the new requirements. The words were still to be placed in a circle of the same size as specified in the earlier regulations. For frozen fruits and vegetables the new declaration was to be in the form "___ ozs. net weight". The amended regulations removed all restrictions on private moulds or shapes of glass containers for fruit and vegetable products but made no change in the volume content requirements. The use of SO₂ pulp in pure strawberry and pure raspberry jam was forbidden. Minimum percentages of insoluble solids were prescribed for strawberry and raspberry jam, both pure and with pectin. Citrus fruit was deleted from the list of fruit products which might not be contained in pectin jams with a named fruit. (P.C. 1953 - 818)

June 1

Cheese Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to offer to purchase first grade Canadian cheddar cheese produced from April to September 1953 inclusive, at a price of 30 cents per lb. f.o.b. warehouse basis delivery October 31, 1953. All purchases were to be subject to terms and conditions specified by the board. (P.C. 1953 - 889)

June 1

Cheese Price Support.- Details of the cheese price support program were announced. The release stated that the Ontario Cheese Producers Marketing Board would again enter into an agreement under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act to enable the board to finance its marketing and handling operations by way of guaranteed loans. (Department of Agriculture press release)

June 11

Butter Testing.- Authority was granted to expend a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to defray the cost of butter samples and other expenses related to a butter testing project to be conducted by the federal government in co-operation with some of the provinces. The purpose of the undertaking was to determine whether or not the washing out of the protein from butter affected its keeping quality. The provinces agreed to supply sample boxes and prepay samples to a grading centre for examination by Science Service and Dairy Produce Graders. The expenditure was to be chargeable to Vote 36, Marketing of Agricultural Products, Main Estimates, 1953-54. (T.B. 452401)

- June 12 International Plant Protection Convention.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs was authorized to execute an Instrument of Ratification for the International Plant Protection Convention. The convention was adopted by FAO in December 1951 and signed on behalf of Canada. (P.C. 1953 - 918)
- June 12 Grant to Newfoundland.- The federal government was given authority to make a contribution to the province of Newfoundland to assist in land clearing and development. In the fiscal year 1953-54 the federal grant was to be the lesser of \$40,000 or 50 per cent of the provincial expenditure. It could be used to assist with the costs of land clearing, breaking of new land and the construction of access lanes, chiefly in the main farming districts, of St. Georges and Humber in the west, and the Bonavista and Avalon Peninsula areas of the east. The grant was made on condition that the province expend for its own account on the whole of the agricultural development program an amount equal to the 1952-53 expenditure. The federal expenditure was to be charged to the Vote, Land Protection and Reclamation; Clearing and Settlement of New Lands, 1953-54. (P.C. 1953 - 2/903)
- June 24 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The Ontario Stock Yards, Toronto, were added to the list of stock yards and areas for the assembling and marketing of cattle exempted from the operations of Part X of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (concerned with restricted areas for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis). (Ministerial Order)
- June 27 Dry Skimmed Milk Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board completed the purchase of ten million lb. of dry skimmed milk, the maximum quantity authorized for price support purposes. (Departmental Highlights)
- June 29 Nursery Stock Importations.- The requirements for nursery stock importations were relaxed to permit the through routing of nursery stock transported to Canada by commercial aircraft maintaining regular international schedules. The new procedure would permit despatch to any of the customs airports included in the itinerary of the flight without the necessity of completing Department of Agriculture formalities, as required under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and Regulations, at the first airport of arrival in Canada. (Department of National Revenue. To Collectors of Customs and Excise).
- June 30 U.S. Import Restrictions.- The Canadian Ambassador in Washington handed to the U.S. State Department a note protesting the continuation of U.S. restrictions on the importation of Canadian dairy products. It said that

the measures being introduced would involve a continuation and, in some respects, an intensification of the restrictions applied under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act. It expressed the concern of the Canadian Government over a further impairment by the United States' Government of the principles upon which trade between the two countries had been built. Reference was made to the Presidential Proclamation of June 9, which stated that these new controls were less arbitrary and more in conformity with United States' trade and economic policy than their predecessors. The Canadian Government did not regard the new import restrictions as any more in accordance with the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States than the former ones. They were proclaimed without advance consultation under legislation which was permissive rather than mandatory and which had been amended since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade came into force. The Note expressed apprehension at the spread of agricultural protectionism and the threat of dumping of agricultural products into channels of world trade which was likely to accompany it. (Department of External Affairs press release, July 1)

July 2

Farm Improvement Loans Act. - Regulations were gazetted amending the Farm Improvement Loans Regulations (P.C. 5731, November 10, 1949 as amended). In a number of cases the changes restored conditions which were in effect before January 1951 when an order in council (P.C. 375, January 24, 1951) was passed tightening the terms of loans made under the act. Under the new regulations a maximum loan of 75 per cent (instead of 66 2/3 per cent) could be granted towards the estimated cost of agricultural equipment or the installation, alteration or improvement of the farm electric system. The maximum loan for the construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings was raised to 90 per cent of the estimated cost of the project (from 80 per cent). The maximum terms for loans, except in special cases, were raised to \$4,000 for ten years from \$3,000 for seven years. Loans on all agricultural implements were limited to three years. On second hand implements the loan was to be limited to 60 per cent of the cash price. (P.C. 1953 - 1009)

July 2

Grain Prices. - The Canadian Wheat Board Regulations for the 1953-54 crop year were gazetted. They established an initial price from August 1, 1953 for No. 1 northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver of \$1.40 per bushel. The prices set for durum wheat were ten cents per bushel higher than those for other wheat. The initial price set for No. 2 C.W. oats in store Fort William-Port Arthur was 65 cents per

bushel and for No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley, same basis, 96 cents per bushel. The price of wheat for domestic requirements was to be the same as that at which the board sold wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, provided that "the Board may sell to such purchasers for domestic requirements in Canada for the purpose of absorbing changes in values of inventories resulting from fluctuations in the price of wheat during the crop year, such amount of wheat as the Board may deem advisable at prices and on terms fixed by the Board." (P.C. 1953 - 1045, P.C. 1953 - 1254 August 5, P.C. 1953 - 1255, August 5)

July 2 Hog Marketing.— A new authority was granted the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of hogs produced in specified counties of Ontario. The new order extended additional powers in connection with licensing. (P.C. 1953 - 988)

July 2 Bean Marketing.— The Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board was granted a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of white pea-beans and yellow-eye beans produced in certain parts of Ontario. Additional powers with respect to licensing were extended to the board. (P.C. 1953 - 987)

July 6 Fruit Marketing.— The federal government was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C., for the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in southeastern British Columbia in 1953. The federal guarantees provided for an initial price to producers equal to 50 per cent of the average producers' price in the last three years for apricots and peaches and 35 per cent for prunes. (P.C. 1953 - 1066)

July 7 Livestock Compensation.— The Minister of Agriculture announced that it was the government's intention to amend the law governing the payment of compensation to owners of livestock slaughtered for the purpose of disease control. Under existing law the maximum which could be paid for hogs was \$30 for grades and \$50 for purebreds. In the case of the hog cholera outbreak the full commercial value had been paid for light-weight hogs. For heavier hogs the owners had received less than the market value because of the limits provided by law. It was the intention to amend the law so that full market value of each hog

at time of slaughter could be paid to the owner. Records had been kept in such a way that this could be done, in the case of the hog cholera outbreak, after the law had been amended. (Department of Agriculture press release)

July 7 Rabies Outbreak.— The Ministerial order of March 31 relating to rabies was revoked and a new order substituted. The main change was to give practising veterinarians, in addition to persons previously authorized, power to issue permits to take dogs out of the designated area. (Further order relating to the outbreak of rabies)

July 9 Hog Cholera Outbreak.— An order was issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act declaring that hog cholera was under effective control and revoking the order of May 21, 1953, which established a quarantine area in south-western Ontario and prohibited the movement of hogs out of it. All restrictions were lifted except those prohibiting the movement of hogs from individual premises still under quarantine and the movement of hogs into or out of Community Sales Yards in Ontario. (Department of Agriculture press release, Ministerial order Relating to Hog Cholera).

July 15 Grain Deliveries.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced changes in the delivery quota policy, to become effective on August 1, 1953. Durum grades of wheat and flaxseed were to be on an open quota basis. Delivery quotas were to apply on wheat, other than durum, oats, barley and rye. Producers' deliveries of these grains were to be based on a single "specified acreage" figure and producers could, apart from necessary exceptions, deliver any of these grains within the limits of the delivery quota provided. The "specified acreage" figure was to include the producers' acreage seeded to wheat, other than durums, oats, barley and rye, plus the acreage of summerfallow. The initial delivery was three bushels per specified acre or a minimum of 500 bushels, whichever was the greater. (Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, September)

July 16 Migratory Birds.— An amendment to the Migratory Bird Regulations, under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, gave local provincial game officers and members of the R.C.M.P. authority to issue permits on areas up to two square miles to farmers to kill ducks or other migratory birds threatening their crops. Where actual or threatened damage was more widespread the new regulations gave power to the chief game officer of a province to authorize all residents in specified districts to use firearms to scare and, if necessary, kill marauding birds. Previously permits to kill duck were issued to

farmers and persons named by them as assistants but often the damage was so widespread that individual permits could not be issued quickly enough and a general permit covering a wide area was issued from Ottawa. The new regulations were designed to deal promptly and effectively with the problem. Shooting to protect crops, under these regulations, was confined to actual crop area and did not extend to stubble or marsh. (Department of Resources and Development press release, July 22, P.C. 1953 - 1120, superseded by P.C. 1953 - 1206, August 5)

July 16

Food and Drugs Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to alter the definition of milk fat (butter fat). The new definition limited the tocopherol content of milk fat to not more than 50 micrograms per gram as determined by the method employed by the Food and Drug Laboratories. The change was to make it possible to detect the presence of vegetable oils in dairy products. (P.C. 1953 - 1119)

July 17

Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Co-operative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of Quebec during 1952 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1953 - 1128)

July 20

U.S. Import Restrictions.- An official Canadian note of protest on possible import restrictions of oats and groundfish fillets was handed to the U.S. State Department. The note stated that both these commodities were of traditional importance in Canadian trade with the United States and that a decision to limit the imports into the United States of either of these products would have serious implications. A copy of the brief on oats presented to the Tariff Commission on July 8 by the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board was attached to the note. (Department of External Affairs press release)

July 21

U.S. Embargo in Livestock.- A temporary embargo, imposed by the United States earlier in the month on imports of livestock from Alberta, was lifted on July 17 for cattle and sheep and on July 21 for hogs. The embargo was imposed because of a suspected vesicular condition in a shipment of hogs. (Department of Agriculture press releases, July 17 and 21)

July 21

Hog Cholera Outbreak.- Hog cholera was confirmed at Scarborough, York County, Ontario on the premises of a

licensed garbage feeder. The number of hogs destroyed was approximately 100, bringing the total number since the beginning of the outbreak which died of the disease or were destroyed to 2,930. A total of 53 premises in 15 counties was involved. (Department of Agriculture press release)

- July 31 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- The regulations under the act were amended, the changes being mainly of a minor nature. Certain of the new provisions were:-
(i) the minimum count for box-packed peaches of 2 inch diameter was to be the same as for peaches packed in other containers; (ii) the size requirements for long shaped varieties of potatoes were adjusted; (iii) corrections were made to the dimensions of certain fruit packages; (iv) a minimum size of two inches was set for imported peaches, the same requirement as for Canadian peaches; (v) the minimum length was raised for the amount of green colour required on stalks of imported asparagus, from one-half to two-thirds of the stalk length, to be more in line with Canadian grade requirements; (vi) standard container requirements for imports of fruits and vegetables were simplified; (vii) authorization was provided to exempt from standard container requirements novelty packs of honey; (viii) the requirements of specific size of lettering of markings on honey packages were deleted; (ix) a new grade of honey was established, called "sub-standard" to allow for the sale of good edible honey not sufficiently free of foreign material to meet the former lowest grade. (SOR/53 - 350)
- August 1 International Wheat Agreement.- The new International Wheat Agreement came into effect, the former one having expired on July 31, 1953.
- August 5 Fruit Marketing.- The marketing agreements with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. were revised and a new order in council passed to give effect to the changes. The principal purpose of the new agreements was to provide for differentials in prices between grades. The overall average initial payments were to be approximately the same as the initial payments provided in the original agreements. The new order in council revoked the original order - P.C. 1953 - 1066 of July 6. (P.C. 1953 - 1250)
- August 5 Forage Crop Seeds Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, the selling agency for 16 co-operative marketing associations, for the marketing of

forage crop seeds produced in Saskatchewan in 1953. Under the agreement initial payments to producers were to be guaranteed for seeds of alfalfa, crested wheat grass, brome grass, timothy, altaswede red clover, alsike, sweet clover, western rye, white dutch clover and russian wild rye. (P.C. 1953 - 1249)

August 13 Potato Marketing.- The federal government was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board and the Selling Agent appointed by the Board, in connection with the marketing of potatoes produced in P.E.I. in 1953. The agreement was to provide for separate pools for table stock and for certified seed potatoes of specified classes. (P.C. 1953 - 1299)

September 11 Grain Prices.- It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board would distribute \$100,000,000 in grain payments to western wheat farmers during the next few months, beginning October 1. This included \$64,000,000 representing an interim payment of 12 cents a bushel for all grades of wheat shipped in 1952-53. Because of a heavy carryover the 1952-53 wheat pool would not be closed until early in 1954 when a final payment would be made to wheat farmers. The per-bushel payment on oats and barley could not be established until the final accounting was completed. The total amount to be paid out would be \$36,000,000. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)

September 16 Wheat Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a new method of pricing I.W.A. and Class II Wheat sales (other than durum). The new method was designed to reduce the risk of loss due to a sharp drop in prices by permitting the price to be established at a date just prior to arrival at most countries of final destination. Sales could be made under the following arrangements:- (a) firm price at time of booking; (b) deferred price. The former was the system in force for some years. The latter was the new method enabling the exporter to nominate the day on which he wished his wheat to be priced. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to Trade: Shippers and Exporters)

September 17 Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative Ltd. of Edmonton in connection with the marketing of alsike and brome grass seed produced in Alberta in 1953. (P.C. 1953 - 1407, as amended by P.C. 1953 - 1639, October 28)

- September 24 Wheat Price. - The regulations governing the sale of wheat for domestic use were amended to provide that the Canadian Wheat Board should sell Amber Durum wheat at prices ten cents higher than those at which the board sold this wheat under the International Wheat Agreement. (P.C. 1953 - 1478)
- September 24 Destructive Insect and Pest Act. - The regulations under this act were amended, the following changes being made:-
Part II - Because the pest Gypsy Moth had been eliminated in Pennsylvania this state was deleted from the list of those requiring special certification on imports of plants etc. into Canada; Part III - Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. was authorized to import directly in order to facilitate research at the Laboratory of Forest Biology; Part VI - The classes of certified seed potatoes were changed to eliminate Foundation A, the new classes being Foundation and Certified. New grades and tolerances were established for these two classes, to apply to the 1953 crop. The province of Newfoundland was eliminated from the provisions of the section as no certification was carried out there and as potato wart, which did not occur elsewhere in Canada, was prevalent. (P.C. 1953 - 1461).
- October 5 Freight Rates. - The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners announced that the board would order a five per cent cut in "class" rates in western Canada and allow a compensating increase of a maximum ten per cent in Ontario and Quebec rates, effective November 15. The change was expected to stand until a general scale equalizing the "class" rates between the different regions went into effect on January 1, 1955. This scale was to have been introduced on January 1, 1954, as announced on December 11, 1952, but had been deferred for a year.
- October 7 Hog Marketing. - The Nova Scotia Marketing Board was given power, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of hogs produced in specified areas of the province. (P.C. 1953 - 1530)
- October 21 U.K. Cheese Purchase. - The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board negotiated a sale to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food of ten million lb. of cheddar cheese. The price to be paid by the United Kingdom was 25½ cents per lb. f.a.s. for 1st grade cheese. The value in sterling was about £1,000,000 (\$2.75 million). (Ministry of Food press release)

- October 22 International Wheat Agreement. - The International Wheat Council announced that Canada's allocation for exports of wheat under the agreement would be 163,230,880 bushels. (International Wheat Council press release)
- October 22 Rabies Outbreak. - The quarantine area established because of the outbreak of rabies in western Canada was reduced. An order issued revoked the order of July 7 and established a designated area including the Yukon Territory, the District of Mackenzie, N.W.T., British Columbia north of the 53rd parallel, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, and Alberta north of the 53rd parallel. Areas released from quarantine restrictions were Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta south of the 53rd parallel and the Queen Charlotte Islands. (Ministerial order Relating to Rabies, Department of Agriculture press release, October 28)
- October 28 Turkey Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with each of two co-operatives in connection with the marketing of turkeys. The organizations were La Cooperative de Dorchester of the Town of Saint-Anselme and Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, both in the Province of Quebec. The agreements applied to turkeys produced in the province in 1953 and delivered to the co-operatives between October 5 and December 31, 1953 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1953 - 1637, 1953 - 1638)
- October 30 Oats Price. - The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the 1952-53 oats pool had been closed and that the surplus for distribution to producers was \$10,950,000. Producers' deliveries were 118,968,000 bushels and the average final payment would therefore be 9.2 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C. 1953 - 1702, November 4, P.C. 1953 - 1703, November 4)
- November 1 Cheese Marketing. - The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board raised the license fee or toll on sales of cheese from five cents per 100 lb. to two cents per lb. A statement from the Board explained that, in order to make an export sale to the United Kingdom of about ten million lb. of 1953 produced cheese, there was no alternative but to change the license fee. A minimum price of 30 cents per lb. first grade Ontario cheese f.o.b. factory was to remain in effect until further notice.
- November 4 Grain Deliveries. - The minimum initial delivery quota for western wheat (except durum), oats and barley was raised to 700 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board)

- November 6 Hog Cholera.- A new case of hog cholera was discovered on a farm in Essex County, Ontario, on which garbage was being fed. The farm was quarantined and the 74 hogs involved were destroyed. (Department of Agriculture press release)
- November 10 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative des Pomiculteurs de Frelighsburg of the Town of Frelighsburg, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the province in 1953. (P.C. 1953 - 1757)
- November 12 Opening of Parliament.- The first session of the 22nd Parliament was opened by the Governor-General. In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the extension of the GATT tariff concessions for a further period, to record levels of external trade and to the fact that the 1953 wheat crop was the second highest on record. Legislation was promised to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to provide appropriate compensation to farmers whose hogs had been destroyed because of the cholera outbreak. Other acts to be amended included the Customs Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4-5)
- November 12 Joint U.S.-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The conclusion of an agreement to establish a Joint U.S.-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was announced simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington. The Canadian members were to be the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ministers of Finance, Trade and Commerce and Agriculture or Fisheries. The United States' members would be the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. The activities of the Joint Committee were to be part of the effort of both countries to promote satisfactory trade relations on a multilateral basis throughout the free world. The committee was to meet at least once a year alternately in Washington and Ottawa to consider broad questions affecting the economic relations of the two countries. (Department of External Affairs press release)
- November 13 Prairie Grain Legislation.- The Leader of the Opposition asked the government if it proposed to introduce legislation to deal with the "vast accumulation" of grain in the prairie provinces, and to make any provision to small farmers for grain they were not then able to sell. The Prime Minister's reply was, "The government's policies in that regard will be announced in due course. I am not

at liberty to disclose any legislation about it at this moment". (House of Commons Debates, p. 11)

- November 19 Food and Drugs Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations were amended to permit the addition to cheese of Class II preservative. Sorbic acid was added to the lists of Class II and Class III preservatives, to be used in quantities not exceeding 1,000 parts per million. Isopropyl citrate was added to the list of Class IV preservatives. (P.C. 1953 - 1781)
- November 19 Barley Price.- The 1952-53 barley pool was closed and the Canadian Wheat Board began distributing \$21,408,000 to western producers, on 164,887,000 bushels delivered to the pool. The average final payment was nearly 13 cents per bushel. On No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley the payment was 13.357 cents per bushel. (P.C. 1953 - 1800, 1953 - 1801)
- November 19 Evaporated Milk Export.- It was announced that \$50,000 worth of evaporated milk was being loaded at Quebec City as part of the first shipment under the \$500,000 relief program authorized by the Canadian Government on September 9 for the victims of the disastrous earthquakes in the Greek Ionian Islands last August. (Department of External Affairs press release)
- November 23 Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference met in Ottawa. Its sessions lasted two days.
- November 23 Pork Imports.- Instructions were issued supplementary to the Ministerial order of August 29, 1952, which prohibited the entry into Canada from the United States of swine, uncooked pork and pork products, pork offal and garbage because of the United States' outbreak of vesicular exanthema. The new instructions required pork products to be thoroughly cooked at specified temperatures. In addition to the regular U.S. Department of Agriculture Meat Inspection export certificate, importations of pork products, except cooked canned products, were to be accompanied by a statement signed by a veterinary officer employed by the Bureau of Animal Industry and certifying that the products had been heat treated in accordance with the specifications. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1953-126)
- November 23 International Sugar Agreement.- In reply to a question the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that Canada had not ratified the International Sugar Agreement. Whether a recommendation went forward to the government that the agreement be ratified depended on conversations taking

place in Cuba. (House of Commons Debates, p. 227)

- November 26 U.K. Food Mission. - With the departure for England of Sir Andrew Jones the United Kingdom Food Mission in Ottawa was closed. It was established in March 1946 for making arrangements in connection with the food agreements between Canada and the United Kingdom. With the return of buying to private enterprise in the United Kingdom there was no longer need for such an office.
- November 30 GATT. - The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that GATT had never been ratified by the United States Congress and that Canada had been waiting for that before taking action. He thought that Canada would continue to wait. (House of Commons Debates, p. 452)
- December 3 Grain Delivery. - The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that grain delivery quotas would be increased from December 14. The increase provided for a second quota of two bushels per specified acre, subject to a minimum delivery of 300 bushels. Producers would therefore be able to deliver, in addition to their initial quota, the greater of two bushels per specified acre or 300 bushels. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 573-4)
- December 3 Potato Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board in connection with the marketing of potatoes produced in New Brunswick in 1953. (The New Brunswick Potato Marketing Board, if it approved the schedule of initial payments, was to undertake to have marketing contracts signed with individual producers representing at least one-third of the balance of the potatoes remaining to be marketed on December 31, 1953). (P.C. 1953 - 1892)
- December 10 Selkirk Wheat. - The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that the new wheat C.T. 186 had been licensed under the name "Selkirk". On the basis of milling and baking tests the Board of Grain Commissioners recognized it as equal to Marquis wheat and it would therefore be eligible for the top grades. The Department of Agriculture had approximately 130,000 bushels for sale at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per bushel, depending on grade and eligibility for registration. It was intended that sales of seed would be made only to farmers living east of the third meridian in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. (House of Commons Debates, p. 768)

- December 10 Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to purchase during an appropriate period in 1954 such grades of eggs in such form as the board might specify at a price equivalent to 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs, plus a maximum allowance of five cents per dozen to cover storage charges. (P.C. 1953 - 1924)
- December 11 U.S. Wheat Export Subsidy.- The House of Commons, on a motion from the leader of the C.C.F. party, debated the U.S. subsidy on wheat exports. The C.C.F. leader proposed an immediate meeting of the Canada-United States joint economic and trade committee. The motion was withdrawn when the Minister said the meeting proposed was under discussion and would be held within two months. (House of Commons Debates, p. 817 et seq.)
- December 11 Grain and Flour Mission.- It was announced that a grain and flour mission to Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Southeast Asia would leave Vancouver on January 6, 1954, for Tokyo. The mission would consist of William Riddell, Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board; Dr. J.A. Anderson, Chief Chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners; and G.N. Vogel, Chief of the Grain Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. The mission was to make a special effort to review the individual requirements of each market. Information gathered would assist exporters in providing grain and flour to meet the demands and tastes of consumers in the countries concerned. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)
- December 14 Oats Exports.- Details were released of an agreement made between the United States and Canadian Governments to limit Canadian exports of oats to the United States. The Minister of Trade and Commerce made public the exchange of correspondence between the two governments which would limit to 23 million bushels exports of oats in the period December 10, 1953 to September 30, 1954. The Minister said the limitation was not desirable but had been undertaken by Canada as the lesser of evils. It should not cause significant concern to producers of oats during the short period it was in effect. Canada would reconsider the decision if substantial quantities were imported into the United States from other countries during the period in question. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 861-2)
- December 15 U.K. Barley Imports.- The British Chancellor of the Exchequer rejected a request that Britain limit imports of Canadian barley. The request was made

on the grounds that Britain had already spent more than \$13,000,000 this year on Canadian barley and that there were surpluses of barley in non-dollar countries. In refusing the request the Chancellor said:- "It is the government's policy that barley and all types of grain for consumption in the United Kingdom may be imported freely from any part of the world". (U.K. Hansard, written answers Col.23)

- December 16 Customs Act. - Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Act by providing a revision in the method of determining the fair market value of imported manufactured goods in order to deal with a situation where inventories might be placed on the market at prices substantially less than those previously in effect. The amendment added subsection 6 to section 35 and authorized the Minister, in cases where he found that prices of manufactured goods had fallen to abnormally low levels as a result of the advance of the season or the marketing period, to appraise the goods concerned for customs purposes on the basis of the weighted average price prevailing in the country of export in a reasonable preceding period not to exceed six months. The amendment became effective at midnight on December 7. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1012; an act to amend the Customs Act)
- December 17 Livestock Imports. - An order was made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act revoking P.C. 1953 - 748 of May 13, 1953. This order had provided for the importation of the backlog of cattle and other livestock which had had to be held in Britain because of the prohibition of shipments from there. (P.C. 1953-1937)
- December 18 Cuban Sugar Agreement. - The British Minister of Food said he was informed that the Cuban Government had decided not to seek a renewal of the present arrangements for the sale of sugar to Canada. (U.K. Hansard, written answers col. 128)
- December 21 Grain Storage. - The Minister of Transport announced that the capacity of the grain storage facilities at the National Harbours Board elevators at Churchill, Man. would be increased from two-and-a-half to five million bushels. The estimated cost of the work, which would begin in 1954, was \$2 million. With the greater elevator capacity it would be possible, without any increase in grain galleries, loading berths etc. to ship a maximum of 20 million bushels through the port. In 1953 10.8 million bushels were moved. (Department of Transport press release)
- December 22 Pest Control Products Act. - The regulations under this act were amended by the addition of Schedule D, outlining the methods of chemical analysis for pesticide products (SOR/53 - 522)

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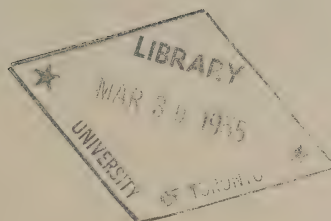
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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1954

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A CHRONOLOGY

OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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MARKETING SERVICE • ECONOMICS DIVISION



PREFACE

This publication is the third in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies.

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where it is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 32.

A Chronology for 1954

January 5

Beef Sale to U.K..- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Prices Support Board had been authorized to sell to the British Ministry of Food the remaining stocks of frozen carcass beef purchased during 1952-53 when the U.S. embargo, due to foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan, was in effect. The quantity involved in the sale was about eight million lb. Total purchases by the Board were 83 million lb. About 70 million lb. were shipped to Britain in 1952 and 1953 under the New Zealand exchange arrangement. From June 1953 part of the remaining stocks was used for domestic distribution and to furnish military supply depots. (Department of Agriculture press release).

January 7

Seed Grains.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced arrangements which could be used by producers for acquiring registered or certified seed wheat, oats, or barley for seeding purposes. From January 7 to June 1 a producer wishing to purchase up to 100 bushels of such wheat and/or oats and/or barley through Crop Improvement Associations or the Crop Testing Plan, to be used for seeding purposes on his farm, could deliver and sell to an elevator company on board account, in payment or part payment for such seed, a quantity of commercial grain not exceeding 200 bushels of the same kind of grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas in effect at the delivery point designated in the producer's permit book. The proceeds from the commercial grain delivered were not to exceed the cost of the seed grain purchased. (Wheat Review, January, 1954, p. 6).

January 8

Canned Pork.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board called for further export offers for canned pork, such tenders to be received by the board by January 25, 1954. If satisfactory offers were received the sale of the bulk of the remaining stock might be made, keeping only small quantities for sale in the domestic market for a limited period. Stocks on January 2, 1954 were 19 million lb. (APSB memorandum to members of the distributive trade).

January 28

Food and Drug Regulations.- The cheese section of the Food and Drug Regulations was revised in order that descriptions of cheese might be more in accord with present manufacturing practices and to clarify

requirements for different kinds and varieties. The most important change was in the definition of skim milk cheese. This name would apply to cheese, except cottage cheese, containing on the dry basis not more than 15 per cent milk fat. Formerly it was defined as cheese containing on the dry basis less than 48 per cent milk fat and made wholly or partly from skim milk or milk from which some fat had been removed. (P.C. 1954 - 136).

- February 1 U.K. Beef Sale.— The sale to the British Ministry of Food of eight million lb. of frozen beef was made at a price of approximately 15 cents per lb., a price in keeping with those paid by Britain for New Zealand beef. The average cost of all carcass beef acquired by the government during the period of the U.S. foot-and-mouth ~~embargo~~ was 45 cents per lb. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1633-4).
- February 1 Potato Exports.— The United States' administration advised senators that, following investigation and discussion with the Canadian government, agreement had been reached with the P.E.I. and New Brunswick Potato Marketing Boards that they would not export potatoes to the United States at a price lower than the combined guaranteed advance, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, and calculated expenses.
- February 2 Livestock Reporting.— The Health of Animals Division announced that weekly and monthly killing and dressed weight reports were to be compiled on a periodic basis of 4-4-5 weeks per quarter, rather than by calendar months. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1954-13).
- February 3 Fox Fur Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements, in connection with the marketing of ranch-bred fox furs produced in Canada and pelted after November 1, 1953, with George A. Callbeck, Selling Agency for Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, Summerside, P.E.I. and Prince Edward Island Fur Pool, Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. (P.C. 1954-155).
- February 8 South Saskatchewan Project.— The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that a committee of provincial experts under the chairmanship of the Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture was meeting a committee of federal experts under the Director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation, to consider

possible costs of construction if a dam were built on the South Saskatchewan River. The Saskatchewan government had offered to pay \$20 million on the cost of the dam for power and had agreed with the PFRA estimate that its expenditure on irrigation would be at least \$25 million. The federal government, through the Minister of Agriculture, had suggested that it would be better to have the actual cost of power written into any agreement that might be made and the provincial government had agreed. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1852-3).

February 9

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan would be continued in 1954. In addition a number of commodities of importance to Canadian trade were being added to those on open general license in the West Indian colonies. Agricultural items were onions, potatoes, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, milk powder, split peas and meats. Animal feed were on the list except in British Guiana. Several of the commodities transferred to open general license were previously traded under token import plan vouchers. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1905).

February 15

Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners handed down a decision on the railways' request for a nine per cent freight rate increase. In refusing the boost in rates the board said that the post war series of increases had helped to cut down rail traffic. The board also rejected a railway sponsored plan for a new system of determining freight rate ceilings which would have departed widely from the present system by which the board used the Canadian Pacific Railway as the yardstick for rates and fixed rate ceilings on the basis of the current financial requirements of the CPR.

February 16

Wheat Prices.— The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a new system of wheat pricing designed to make Board wheat generally competitive in overseas markets regardless of the port of shipment. Separate prices were to be quoted for Board wheat in store Pacific Coast ports, for wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur and for wheat in store Port Churchill. (House of Commons Debates, February 18, pp. 2197-8).

February 23

Senate Trade Inquiry.— The Senate agreed to a motion that the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be empowered to continue its hearings, begun last session, on the most practical steps to implement article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, whereby the

signatory nations agreed to seek to eliminate conflict in their economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration among themselves. (Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 295).

February 23

Transport Control.- The Minister of Transport announced the calling of a conference of provincial ministers having jurisdiction over highways, in view of the Privy Council's decision in the case of Winner versus S.M.T. (Eastern) Ltd. et al. In its decision, handed down on February 22, the Privy Council stated that an inter-provincial or international undertaking, within the meaning of section 92, head 10(a) of the British North America Act, was not subject to the provincial law relating to public carriers. The Minister said that, in the government's view, it would not be in the public interest to have a divided legislation, with provincial boards controlling the traffic within provinces and a federal board controlling the traffic moving between provinces or between a province and the United States. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2345).

February 25

Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the closing of the 1952-53 wheat pool, effective January 30, 1954. A final payment would be made to producers, varying with grade. For No. 1 Northern it was to be 9.653 cents per bushel, making a net price to producers, before deduction of the P.F.A.A. levy, of \$1.81871 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. Total receipts to the pool were 638 million bushels. On January 30, 1954, remaining stocks were 148 million bushels against which the board had priced open sales contracts of 21 million bushels. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2423-4. P.C. 1954-293, March 4. P.C. 1954-294, March 4).

March 2

Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners ordered a new basic freight rate scale, to become effective March 1, 1955. The scale would aim at levelling off costs of rail hauls in different parts of Canada. The main effect of the adjustments would be that freight rate levels in Western Canada, which had been comparatively high, would be lowered and those in Eastern Canada raised. There would be no change in rates in the Atlantic provinces, where levels were laid down under the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927.

March 4

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Royal Assent was given to legislation amending the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to remove the limits on the compensation payable in respect of sheep and swine and to provide

for payment of compensation on the basis of market value. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2679. An act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act).

- March 4 Potato Marketing.— The New Brunswick potato marketing agreement, made under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act and authorized by P.C. 1953-1892 of December 3, 1953, was amended to permit the sale of potatoes to starch factories in New Brunswick, to be manufactured into starch. The order specified initial payments and maximum handling charges on such potatoes and reduced by five cents per bushel the initial payment on seed and table stock, effective April 1, 1954. (P.C. 1954-325).
- March 4 Seeds Act.— Regulations under the Seeds Act were amended to redefine the amount of ergot permitted in certain grains (SOR/54 - 67).
- March 8 Tobacco Industry Grant.— It was stated that, following a suggestion of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Canadian tobacco industry had made a donation of \$100,000 to the National Cancer Institute for research into cancer of the lung, with special reference to the effect of tobacco and its products. The fund was to be administered at the discretion of the board of directors of the institute. (House of Commons Debates, p. 2750).
- March 9 Cheese Imports.— A Made in Canada ruling gave three weeks' notice of the transfer of all cheese which was formerly ruled as a class or kind not made in Canada to the category of a class or kind made in Canada. This made it possible under section six of the Customs Tariff to impose a dump duty on any kind of cheese where the selling price was less than the fair market value or value for duty as determined under the provisions of the Customs Act. The ruling affected certain special cheeses, including Swiss. (SOR/54 - 77).
- March 16 Joint United States - Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.— Following their meeting in Washington, United States and Canadian ministers issued a communique which referred to the problem of large agricultural surpluses. It was agreed that pressing, but temporary, economic problems should not be solved by expedients which would make future advance more difficult. If surpluses were disposed of without regard to the impact on normal trade, great damage might be done, not only to Canadian and United States' commerce, but also to the world economy. The ministers reaffirmed the principle of consultation, in disposing of surpluses abroad, with interested countries and agreed that such

disposal should not interfere with normal commercial marketings. Any extraordinary measures which might be used to reduce surpluses should result in greater consumption and augment, not displace, normal quantities of agricultural products in world trade. (Department of External Affairs, press release, March 17).

March 18 National Housing Act, 1954.- The National Housing Act, 1954, received Royal Assent. The legislation became effective on March 22, following its proclamation on March 19. It authorized the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to insure approved lenders on loans made to assist in financing new residential construction. A loan to assist in the construction of a house on a farm would be insurable if it did not exceed the aggregate of the lesser of \$10,000 or two-thirds of the appraised value of the farm (including the value of land plus the increase in value from existing buildings and the construction of the house) and the amount of the insurance fee on the loan. The insurance fee would be two per cent of the amount of an installment loan to a home owner. The term of the loan would be 25-30 years or less than 25 years if requested or permitted by the regulations. Regulations established under the act fixed the maximum rate of interest for insured mortgage loans at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (House of Commons Debates, March 18, p. 3127, March 19, p. 3145. An act to Promote the Construction of New Houses, the Repair and Modernization of Existing Houses, and the Improvement of Housing and Living Conditions).

March 19 Freight Rates.- A Supreme Court judge refused the Canadian Pacific Railway permission to appeal the Board of Transport Commissioners freight rate decision of February 15. He ruled that the board had exercised its discretion properly in the judgment, by which it declined the railway's request for a new method of determining freight rates and for an immediate boost in rates.

March 19 Wheat Agreement with Japan.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the United States had consulted Canada some weeks ago on U.S. gifts of wheat and barley to Japan under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act. At that time there were objections as Canada was negotiating with Japan. A commitment by Japan for wheat from Canada had been reached and objections to the U.S. proposal removed. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3148).

March 26 Farm Implement Conference.- The Minister of Labour said that a conference had been arranged for March 30 under

the sponsorship of the National Advisory Council on Manpower, to discuss problems facing the farm implement industry. At the meeting were to be representatives of organized labour employed in the farm implement industry, of management in the industry, of organized agriculture and of the government departments concerned (Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Labour). (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3363-4).

March 30

International Sugar Agreement.— The Secretary of State for External Affairs informed the House of Commons that it was the government's intention to participate in the International Sugar Agreement. The agreement was to be discussed when the estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce were before the House. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3469).

March 31

Canada-Japan Trade Agreement.— An Agreement on Commerce between Canada and Japan was signed in Ottawa. It was subject to ratification by the parliaments of the two countries. Each country was to grant the other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. In an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, Canada reserved the right to establish special values for duty on any imports entering Canada in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. Japan agreed to accord unconditional non-discriminatory import treatment on nine commodities, subject to exceptions agreed upon between the two governments. The agricultural commodities included were wheat, barley, flaxseed and milk products. (Addendum to Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons).

March 31

Export and Import Permits Act.— Royal Assent was given to legislation to revise and consolidate the Export and Import Permits Act and to extend the life of the existing controls to July 31, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3547. An act respecting the Export and Import of Strategic and Other Goods).

March 31

Farm Labor.— The farm labor program, for the movement of farm workers between provinces and for the recruitment, movement and placement of other workers in employment in agriculture and related industries, was to be continued in the fiscal year 1954-55. In 1953-54 the Minister of Labour entered into agreements with all provinces except Newfoundland. Authority was granted for federal payments to the provinces in 1954-55, not to exceed the provincial contribution in each case and subject to a maximum for Canada of \$325,000. (P.C. 1954 - 20/454).

- March 31 Destructive Pest and Insect Regulations.- The regulations prohibiting the export to the rest of Canada from Newfoundland of soil, plants with soil and second hand bags, imposed because of the prevalence of potato wart in that province, were amended to permit the return, under special certification, of second hand containers received by a manufacturer in Newfoundland from an area outside Newfoundland. (P.C. 1954-455).
- April 1 U.S. Rye Import Restrictions.- Replying to questions on the U.S. restrictions, which would limit imports to the United States of rye, rye flour and rye meal from all sources to 31 million lb. (equivalent to about 550,000 bushels of rye) from April 1 to June 30, 1954 and to 186 million lb. (about 3.3 million bushels) from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that technically the quota would probably constitute a breach of GATT but that the matter did not seem of sufficient importance to call on the machinery of that organization. He pointed out that the quota would not be applied indefinitely, as the Tariff Commission had recommended, but for the balance of this crop year and all of the next. It would then expire and a new hearing would be required before any further quota was applied. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3553-4).
- April 1 Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board was granted a further extension of powers, in interprovincial and export trade, with respect to licensing. The order, made under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, revoked P.C. 4604 of December 10, 1952. (P.C. 1954-470).
- April 6 Budget.- Items of agricultural interest in the Budget were (i) farmers' mutual fire insurance companies would be affected by the proposed change in the Income Tax Act which would re-establish past policy with respect to the tax status of fire and casualty mutual insurance companies, by treating the surplus arising from insurance operations, from January 1, 1954, as a profit from business (exemption from income tax on such surpluses was allowed as a result of a Supreme Court decision of April 16, 1953); (ii) in the Customs Tariff the duty on impregnated jute fabric was reduced from 12½ per cent ad valorem (B.P.), 22½ per cent (M.F.N.) and 30 per cent (General) to Free, five per cent and 15 per cent; hitches and couplings and plough bolts for farm purposes were to be admitted duty free; (iii) excise tax was reduced from 15 to ten per cent on soft drinks and candy; the tax on malt used in making beer was replaced by a gallonage tax, to introduce a more modern method of taxation without making a substantial alteration

in the level of taxation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3722 et seq.).

- April 8 Canned Fruit Salad. - The Tariff Board heard an appeal by several importers on the action of the Department of National Revenue, from January 30, 1953, in classifying canned fruit salad as canned peaches for tariff purposes. The board reserved its decision. The brand names of the goods concerned were Del Monte, All Good and Dainty-Mix. (Tariff Board press release, March 1).
- April 8 Potato Tariff. - The Minister of National Revenue, in answer to a request that the present date of application of seasonal rate of duty on potatoes be advanced from June 15 to June 1, said that the date could not be altered as it was statutory. It was bound under GATT and could be changed only by international agreement and subsequent amendment to the statute. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3886).
- April 9 Prairie Farm Assistance Act. - The Minister of Agriculture stated that it was not desirable to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, as requested by the province of Manitoba. The request from Manitoba was for an amendment to the act so that payments could be made on crop losses due to excessive moisture. The Minister said that the effect of such an amendment would be that greatly increased payments would have to be made, not only in Manitoba, but right through to the Rocky Mountains. He had written to the province explaining why it was not desirable to amend the legislation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3934).
- April 12 Rabies Outbreak. - The rabies quarantine was lifted in the Yukon Territory as the disease was effectively under control there. (Ministerial order relating to Rabies).
- April 14 International Sugar Agreement. - An order in council was passed approving Canada's accession to the International Sugar Agreement, which came into force on June 29, 1954. (P.C. 1954-571).
- April 26 Trade Mission to Portugal and Spain. - A trade delegation, headed by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, left for Portugal and Spain to carry on trade negotiations with those countries. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- April 26 Transport Control. - A federal-provincial conference on the control and regulation of interprovincial and international highway transport met in Ottawa. The federal

government and the governments of all provinces except Newfoundland were represented. There was no representative from Newfoundland as the government of that province was not interested in the problem. The methods of giving the provinces jurisdiction over interprovincial and international highway transport were discussed. A draft bill restoring to the provinces the system of control that they had before the Winner case (decision announced February 22, 1954) was presented and revised. It provided that the federal government would legislate to give the provinces power to control and regulate the transportation of passengers and goods by motor vehicle between a province and a point outside the province in the same manner as control was exercised within the province under provincial law. It formed the basis of subsequent law. (House of Commons Debates, June 14, pp. 5937-8).

April 28 Barley Sale to USSR.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said the Russian government had asked the Canadian government to arrange a trade quotation on 50,000 tons of barley. Quotations had been submitted but no purchases had yet been made. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4197).

April 28 Fruit Cocktail Tariff.- The Tariff Board handed down its decision in the appeal by an importer against the decision of the Deputy Minister of National Revenue to classify certain brands of canned fruit cocktail under tariff item 106(a) (canned peaches) and tariff item 105(g) "Fruits and peel, crystallized, gl ce, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of creme de menthe, maraschino or other flavor". The board decided that the four products at issue were properly classifiable for duty purposes under tariff item 106(d) (canned fruits, n.o.p.). The effect of the decision was to reduce the MFN duties on canned fruit cocktail from 2½ cents per lb. or 25 per cent ad valorem to one cent per lb. but the reduction was withheld pending an appeal by producers and processors. The one cent duty was in effect before a ruling made by the Department of National Revenue on January 30, 1953. In the House of Commons the Minister of National Revenue, said that no consideration would be given to the question of refund of excess duties paid during the period of the higher rate of duty until the matter was finally determined. Decisions of the Tariff Board could be the subject of an appeal to the Exchequer Court on any question of law, within 30 days of the date of the decision. (Tariff Board press release; House of Commons Debates, April 30, p. 4277).

April 29 Emergency Powers Act.- The Prime Minister announced that the government would not at the present session ask Parliament to extend the Emergency Powers Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4229).

- May 3 Butter Price.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board, in order to continue selling its stocks of 1953 butter, reduced the selling price to 55½ cents per lb. in solids in carlots, in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes and British Columbia. The support price of butter remained at 58 cents per lb., First Grade creamery butter basis Montreal. (House of Commons Debates, May 5, p. 4423).
- May 6 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was given authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Association in connection with the marketing of Ontario cheddar cheese produced in 1954. The agreement was similar to those entered into in previous years and provided for a guaranteed initial advance of 80 per cent of the average selling price in the last three years. For 1st grade cheddar cheese this amounted to 24 cents per lb. f.o.b. cheese factory, plus an allowance for handling charges. (P.C. 1954-694).
- May 12 Wool Fabric Inquiry.- The Minister of Finance sent a letter to the Tariff Board directing it to make a study of the operation of the British Preferential Tariff on tariff item 554(b) "woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p.". The request was made following numerous representations from the woollen industry in Canada that the 50 cent maximum duty prescribed had become anomalous and unrealistic and that, as a consequence, the industry was suffering serious injury. The item was bound under GATT and the enquiry was to enable the assembling of relevant material in preparation for the coming GATT renegotiations. (Tariff Board, May 18).
- May 19 Grain Shipping Rates.- A new contract lowering rates on all grain shipments was completed by the Canadian Wheat Board and Great Lakes shipping operators. The rate on wheat shipped from the Lakehead to Montreal was 14½ cents per bushel, compared with 16 cents in 1953. Charges on wheat from the Lakehead to Georgian Bay ports were 4½ cents compared with 5½ cents in 1953. (The Wheat Review, May, p. 35).
- May 25 Freight Rates Inquiry.- The Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Hon. W.F.A. Turgeon, as a commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the application and effects of agreed charges made by the railways under Part 4 of the Transport Act. In explaining the purposes of the inquiry the Prime Minister said that in 1951, to implement one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transportation, the Railways Act was amended to provide that where competitive trans-

continental tariffs were established by the railways, freight rates on the same goods shipped to or from intermediate points should not exceed by more than one-third the rates in such competitive transcontinental tariffs. The Alberta government had made representations to the federal government that this so-called one and one-third rule in the Railways Act should be extended by parliament to apply to agreed charges made by the railways with the authorization of the Board of Transport Commissioners under Part 4 of the Transport Act. The government had come to the conclusion that this proposal required detailed study. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5053).

May 26

Spanish Trade Agreement.- A Spanish-Canadian Trade Agreement was signed in Madrid, to come into force provisionally on July 1. It was the first direct trade pact between the two governments. It provided for the exchange of most favored nation treatment in customs duties and related matters. Both countries undertook not to impose discriminatory import or exchange restrictions except for balance of payments reasons and such restrictions were not to discriminate between dollar countries. The Spanish government was to make available import licenses and dollar exchange for the importation from dollar countries of a specified quantity of dry salted codfish. Canada was to admit olives duty free, instead of at 17½ per cent ad valorem, to reduce the duty on edible oil from 7½ per cent to five per cent ad valorem and to eliminate the one cent per lb. duty on almonds. Canada was also to make a small reduction in the duty on paprika. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5098-9; P.C. 1954-935, June 24, extending MFN treatment).

May 27

Department of Transport Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Department of Transport Act to provide for a continuation of controls over the movement of goods in bulk by rail or ship, formerly exercised by order in council under the Emergency Powers Act. The new legislation provided a two year extension of controls. The bulk commodities listed in the amendment included grains and grain products moving to meet export requirements. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5174; an act to amend the Department of Transport Act).

May 27

Canned Fruit Salad.- The Exchequer Court upheld the decision of the Tariff Board that imported mixed fruits or fruit cocktail in cans could not be classified for tariff purposes as canned peaches or as preserves. The Canadian Horticultural Council, supported by the

Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, the Ontario Peach Marketing Board, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. and the Canadian Food Processors Association had asked leave to appeal the decision.

May 28

Portuguese Trade Agreement.— A Portuguese-Canadian Trade Agreement was signed in Lisbon, to come into force provisionally on July 1. It was the first direct trade pact between the two governments. It provided for the exchange of most favored nation treatment in customs duties and related matters. Both countries undertook not to impose discriminatory import or exchange restrictions except for balance of payments reasons. Any such restrictions were not to discriminate between dollar countries. The Portuguese government was to make available import licenses for the importation from dollar countries of a specified quantity of dry salted codfish. Canada was to admit almonds duty free instead of at one cent per lb., corks over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at two cents instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. and smaller corks at two cents instead of eight cents per lb. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5183; P.C. 1954-934, June 24, extending MFN treatment).

May 31

Canned Pork.— It was stated that the government had accepted the tender of Canada Packers Ltd., dated January 25, 1954, for the sale of 8,837,222 lb. of government owned canned pork. The price was 16.65 cents per lb. f.a.s. eastern Canadian shipping point, and the tender was accepted on condition that sales by the buyer were made outside the North American continent. Later the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the transaction was between private trade and the Russian government. An area permit was given as meat was not on the strategic list of commodities. (House of Commons Debates, May 31, p. 5240; June 2, p. 5372).

June 1

Export and Import Permits Act.— This act was proclaimed in force (SOR/54 - 181 May 13).

June 1

Department of Transport Act.— Regulations issued under the amendment to the Department of Transport Act provided for the appointment of a Transport Controller and one or more Deputy Transport Controllers. They gave the Transport Controller and his deputies wide powers over the movement of goods in bulk and the utilization of bulk transport facilities and prescribed penalties for those failing to obey orders relating to bulk transport. (P.C. 1954-807).

- June 2 Tariff on Turkeys.- The Minister of Finance made a statement on the tariff on turkeys, a question raised by British Columbia turkey producers who asked that the tariff be increased against United States' imports. The Minister said that during the last Christmas season, when imports of dressed turkeys from the United States were heavy, the 12½ per cent MFN tariff resulted in a duty of about 6½ cents per lb. The corresponding United States' duty was ten cents per lb. on dressed turkeys and two cents per lb. on live turkeys. The Canadian tariff on live turkeys was approximately five cents per lb.; more than twice the corresponding United States' tariff. To meet the request of turkey breeders to withdraw the concession under tariff item 9, by which the rate was lowered from 17½ per cent (reduced to 15 per cent under the 1938 Canada-U.S. trade agreement) to 12½ per cent under GATT, might result in a demand by United States' turkey producers for an increase in their tariff on live turkeys. The representations received would be considered thoroughly when all tariff concessions were studied before the review session of GATT. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5369).
- June 7 Japanese Trade Agreement.- The Japanese Trade Agreement came into effect, following ratification by both Houses of Parliament. (House of Commons Debates, May 12, p. 4671; Senate Official Report of Debates, May 25, p. 501; P.C. 1954-850, June 8, extending MFN treatment).
- June 7 Wheat Prices.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced a 10-1/8 cent per bushel reduction in the price of the three top grades of wheat (excluding durum), with reductions in the prices of other grades. The reduction was made on wheat for domestic, IWA and Class II sales. It brought the price for No. 1 Northern wheat to \$1.72½ per bushel at the Lakehead and was made following an increase in the U.S. export subsidy of ten cents per bushel.
- June 10 International Sugar Agreement.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the principal trading countries were very anxious that Canada sign the International Sugar Agreement. He added, "Before we did so we got an agreement from Cuba in the most explicit terms that the favorable trading conditions that we enjoyed in Cuba as the result of our purchase of Cuban sugar for a three-year period would carry on without that purchase, provided Canada would sign the sugar agreement". (House of Commons Debates, p. 5791).
- June 12 U.K. Cheese Imports.- The British Board of Trade announced that licenses would be issued for the importation of cheese from North America. They would be granted to

traders who imported natural cheeses from Canada and the United States during the period 1937 to 1938 and who paid the overseas supplier direct. Licenses would be valid to June 30, 1955. (Board of Trade Journal, p. 1270).

- June 14 Butter Price.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board withdrew its offer to sell butter to the trade at 55½ cents per lb.
- June 17 GATT Declaration on Japan.- It was announced that, following the coming into force on June 7 of the Canada-Japan Agreement on Commerce, the Executive Secretary of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was notified that Canada accepted the GATT Declaration concerning the application of the General Agreement to commercial relations between the Contracting Parties and Japan. The Declaration was opened for acceptance during the Eighth Session of the Contracting Parties in October 1953, as part of the arrangements which were adopted for Japan to participate in the General Agreement on a provisional basis pending tariff negotiations. Commercial relations between Canada and Japan were to be governed by the GATT and the Canada-Japan Agreement on Commerce. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- June 17 Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.- New Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations were issued under the Meat and Canned Foods Act, revoking P.C. 2491 of June 3, 1948, as amended. In general the regulations were a consolidation, incorporating all amendments since 1948. Grade names were changed. For domestic produce they were to be "Canada Fancy", "Canada Choice" and "Canada Standard". Imports were to be labelled "Fancy grade", "Choice grade" and "Standard grade". (P.C. 1954-895).
- June 17 Debts Due to the Crown Act.- New Seed Grain Regulations were issued, dealing with "... the apportionment and adjustment of seed grain, fodder and other relief indebtedness ..." in the three prairie provinces. They revoked the former regulations, established under P.C. 1953-192 of February 13, 1953. (P.C. 1954-907).
- June 18 Hog and Cattle Price Support.- The total amount of pork canned in 1952 during the foot-and-mouth emergency was 98,294,076 lb. This was all sold. Total receipts were \$27,262,757. The loss was \$31,911,076. The amount of beef received was 94,434,988 lb. which was sold for \$10,516,511 at a loss of \$33,408,941. Sales of canned pork in Canada were 60 million lb. About four million

lb. were sold in the United States; the remainder was sold in other countries, largely in Europe. This was sold mainly to local firms on the understanding that they shipped it outside the North American continent. Twelve million lb. were sold to Canada Cold Storage at 15 cents per lb., nine million lb. to Canada Packers at 16.65 cents and 13 million lb. to a combination of Canada Cold Storage and Canada Packers at 15½ cents. A quantity of 300,000 lb. was sold to Vianda Ltd. of Switzerland at 16 cents per lb. Twenty-five million lb. were shipped to West Germany and nine million lb. to Czechoslovakia. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6259).

June 24

International Trade Inquiry.— The Senate Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations presented a report on its inquiry into the further implementation of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty in which it stated that there were additional groups who wished to be heard and for this reason it had not been possible to complete the findings and submit a final report. The committee expressed the hope that at the earliest possible date during the next session of parliament it might be authorized to complete its work by hearing the remaining witnesses and preparing the final report. (Senate Official Report of Debates, p. 716).

June 26

Prorogation of Parliament.— Parliament was prorogued after the reading of the Speech from the Throne which referred to the government's legislative achievements during the recent session. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6841-2).

June 26

Customs Tariff.— Among the amendments to the Customs Tariff was one to make it clear that when goods subject to an ad valorem duty were normally sold in the country of export as a package the coverings of these goods were dutiable under tariff item 710(c), at the same rate as the contents. The amendment took the form of an additional clause to item 710(b), under which a low rate was prescribed for containers. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Customs Tariff).

June 26.

Income Tax Act.— Several amendments to the Income Tax Act affected agriculture. The section dealing with the averaging of income from farming or fishing was altered to provide that the total of the losses incurred in the five-year averaging period was to be offset against income in the same period and if the aggregate of losses exceeded the aggregate of incomes the excess could be carried forward to apply against subsequent

years. Farmers' mutual insurance fire companies were affected by the re-establishment of the policy, with respect to the tax status of fire and casualty mutual insurance companies, of treating the surplus arising from insurance operations as a profit from business. This treatment was to date from January 1, 1954. Exemption from income tax on such surplus was allowed as a result of a Supreme Court decision of April 16, 1953. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Income Tax Act).

June 26

Motor Vehicle Transport Act. - Royal Assent was given to a bill to enable provincial administrations to exercise control within each province over interprovincial and international highway transport undertakings, the legislation to come into force in a province by proclamation when the province was ready to operate under its terms. The measure was made necessary because of the judgment of the Privy Council in the Winner case (February 22, 1954), which stated that the federal parliament had exclusive jurisdiction over interprovincial and international transport undertakings. The purpose of the legislation was to place the provinces in much the same position in such matters as the granting of licenses and the fixing of rates as they were before the judgment. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act respecting extra-provincial motor vehicle transport).

June 26

Veterans' Land Act. - The Veterans' Land Act was amended to provide financial and technical assistance to veterans for home construction and further financial assistance to veterans settled under the act as full-time farmers and to veterans who might become qualified as part-time farmers or commercial fishermen. The provisions dealing with farmers and fishermen took the form of a new section designated Part III of the Veterans' Land Act. The additional financial assistance to farmers was to be in the form of fully repayable loans bearing interest at five per cent. Repayment would be amortized over a period not exceeding the remaining period of the veteran's existing contract. The loans were designed to assist veterans to bridge the gap between the maximum financial assistance now available and the cost of acquiring economic farm units and to provide credit to veterans already settled as full-time farmers for the purchase of additional land, erection of buildings, clearing, fencing, draining or effecting other improvements. Such assistance could not be obtained under the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Board Act or the Farm Improvement Loans Act as the veteran did not have title to the land he farmed. The only exception was

that he was eligible under the Farm Improvement Loans Act to obtain loans for the purchase of livestock or farm implements. The maximum additional loans were \$3,000 for full-time farmers and \$1,400 for part-time farmers who might be settled in the future. The veteran would be required to contribute an amount equal to one-half of the loan, but this could be in the form of an equity or increase in value on a property, where the veteran had the equity at the time he was settled under the VLA or where he had improved the property at no cost to the Director. The maximum financial assistance available would be \$9,000 for a full time farmer, making total maximum funds available, including the veteran's own contribution, of \$10,500. The maximum funds available to part-time farmers or commercial fishermen would be \$8,100. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6841; An act to amend the Veterans' Land Act).

July 1

Food and Drugs Act.- The amended Food and Drugs Act, which received Royal Assent on May 14, 1953, was proclaimed in force. Revised regulations relating to the safety, purity and quality, as well as labelling and advertising, of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices and cosmetics came into effect on the same day. The new regulations were designed to clarify interpretation of the act, to confer additional powers on food and drug authorities responsible for protecting public health and to strengthen the provisions for the processing and sale of foods and drugs. (SOR/54-293; P.C. 1954-942, P.C. 1954-943, June 24; Department of National Health and Welfare press release, July 6).

July 1

Alsike Clover Seed.- The U.S. duty on alsike clover seed was increased during the year July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955 from two cents per lb. on all imports to two cents per lb. on the first 1.5 million lb. and six cents per lb. on imports in excess of that quantity. The action was taken following an investigation under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 of complaints of injury to domestic industry resulting from concessions granted under a trade agreement. (U.S. Tariff Commission press release, June 30).

July 2

Colombo Plan.- In an exchange of notes between the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the Canadian High Commissioner to Ceylon details were agreed for Canadian aid to Ceylon in 1954-55 under the Colombo Plan. Slightly more than \$2 million were to be used to assist the development of transport facilities, agriculture, and fisheries. The assistance to a fisheries harbor would take the form of flour, which would be sold by the Ceylonese government. The proceeds of the sale would be used for local expenditure

on the project. In 1953-54 the Canadian government undertook to contribute towards the cost of equipping a school of practical technology in Ceylon. The equipment was not now required until at least 1955-56. It was therefore agreed that \$200,000 of the amount set aside last year be used in 1954-55 to provide flour to be sold in Ceylon for local currency which would be applied towards the cost of culverts and other materials needed in Ceylon's rural road building program. (Department of External Affairs press release).

July 6

Czechoslovak Trade Delegation.- A delegation from Czechoslovakia which had recently visited Ottawa to discuss trade and financial matters, investigated the possibility of importing into Czechoslovakia a wide range of non-strategic goods. Agricultural products in which the delegation was interested included lard, butter, feed grains, wheat, hides and skins. The talks were held at the request of the government of Czechoslovakia, which had expressed its concern at the special valuation procedures which Canadian customs authorities had been applying to certain imports from Czechoslovakia. A system was worked out with the delegation which, it was hoped, would permit satisfactory verification of values of goods from Czechoslovakia within the requirements of the Canadian customs law. Arrangements made were also expected to result in the repayment of capital and interest outstanding, amounting to \$10.6 million, on the loan extended to Czechoslovakia under the Export Credit Agreement of 1945. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

July 15

Sliced Beef Brisket.- The Department of National Health and Welfare advised that a beef product similar in nature to side breakfast bacon, which was being sold in the United States and to a lesser degree in Canada under the name "Beef Brisket Bacon" or some similar name using the word "bacon", was being improperly labelled. The department said that, in view of the definition for bacon, which was the salted, dried or smoked flesh of a hog, especially the side, the use of the term "bacon" to describe the beef product was considered not only improper but also deceptive. Meat packers and processors were advised to have labels made for the sliced beef product which were not in contravention of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. (Department of National Health and Welfare, Trade Information Letter).

July 16

Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that there would be no change in the level of initial prices to be paid to western producers for the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in the crop year 1954-55. Initial prices approved

by the government under authority of the Canadian Wheat Board Act were:- wheat, No. 1 Northern basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver, \$1.40 per bushel; oats, No. 2 CW basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 65 cents per bushel; barley, No. 3 CW 6-row basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur, 96 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release; P.C. 1954-1067, July 13; P.C. 1954-2070, December 31; P.C. 1954-2071, December 31, 1954).

July 26

Grain Trade Groups.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board, as a grain trade promotion measure, was making arrangements to bring to Canada trade visitors from a number of grain importing countries. Small groups would be brought to make first hand studies of the production, grading, milling, storage and merchandising of Canadian wheat and other grains. The visitors were to include men engaged in the technical side of the wheat and flour business as well as those actually interested in purchasing and merchandising. The first group, from Brazil, arrived in Ottawa on July 26 and were to visit also Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver and Montreal. Other teams were to come from Europe, the Far East and Latin America. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

July 28

Mission to USSR.- At the invitation of the Soviet government four officials of the Canadian Department of Agriculture left to visit the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, which opened in Moscow on August 1. The members of the delegation were Mr. S.J. Chagnon, Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board; Dr. O.Hall, Assistant Veterinary Director General; Dr. W.F. Hanna, Chief, Botany and Plant Pathology Division; and Dr. E.S. Hopkins, Director, Experimental Farms Service. (Department of Agriculture press release).

July 28

Egg Marking Regulations.- The regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act for the grading, packing and marking of eggs were amended to make changes in the clauses dealing with the markings on cartons to contain one dozen eggs. For cartons which could be split in halves the amendment permitted printing of the grade name on top for one half section and on the side for the other half. This was to allow some space on top of the cartons for trade names. The side marking would show to advantage when the cartons were stacked for display. Under the new regulations grade markings on cartons for export were made optional, instead of obligatory. The Canadian Standard grade name was still to appear on the case in which the cartons were packed. (P.C. 1954-1137).

- July 28 Fruit Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C., in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1954 in southeastern British Columbia. (P.C. 1954-1163).
- July 30 Apple Marketing. - The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Cooperative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q., for apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province during 1954 which were processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1954 - 1162).
- August 1 Grain Quotas. - A temporary delivery quota of 1,000 bushels of oats or barley or a combination of these came into effect. Such deliveries were to be in addition to any quota subsequently authorized. The deliveries of durum wheat and flaxseed were not to be subject to quota control in 1954-55. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to Trade, July 29).
- August 2 Veterans' Land Act. - The amendment to the Veterans' Land Act, which received Royal Assent on June 26, was proclaimed in force. (SOR/54-345, July 22).
- August 11 Pre-Packaged Meats. - It was announced that, from December 1, 1954, all individual packages of meat or meat products prepared in packing establishments and packaged in im-pervious plastic film containers or wrappers were to bear the warning statement "KEEP REFRIGERATED" or "KEEP UNDER REFRIGERATION". The requirement was introduced because the use of this packaging had given rise to a belief, in many instance, that the products were non-perishable and did not require refrigeration in retail channels and in the home. (Health of Animals Division, Circular 1954 - 61).
- August 16 Selkirk Wheat. - In issuing the instructions for the export of registered and certified seed wheat, the Canadian Wheat Board said that, owing to the prevalence of rust conditions in western Canada and the necessity of retaining supplies of rust resistant wheat for next year's seed requirements, permits would not be granted authorizing the export from Canada of stocks of Registered, Certified or Commercial supplies of Selkirk wheat. Permits for the export of Registered and Certified wheat of other varieties would be granted only where there was satisfactory evidence that the seed wheat was being exported for seeding

purposes only within the country of destination indicated. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters. No. 2).

- August 24 Canned Fruit Salad.— The Exchequer Court delivered its written judgment rejecting the application of the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors Association for leave to appeal the Tariff Board's decision on the tariff classification for canned fruit salad. The producers and processors gave notice that they had appealed the decision to the Supreme Court.
- August 25 Peach Marketing.— The Ontario Fresh-peach Marketing Board, established under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing in interprovincial and export trade of fresh peaches produced in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Lincoln, Welland, Halton and Wentworth Counties. (P.C. 1954 - 1238).
- August 25 Seed Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Ltd., the selling agency for 16 co-operatives, in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in Saskatchewan in 1954 (P.C. 1954 - 1241).
- August 28 Grain Deliveries.— The initial delivery quota for western grains came into effect at one point in Manitoba, 16 points in Saskatchewan and four in Alberta. Other points were to be added as storage space became available. The quota consisted of 100 units, each equivalent to three bushels of wheat, eight bushels of oats, five bushels of barley or five bushels of rye. The temporary delivery quota, established on August 1, of 1,000 bushels of oats or barley was cancelled at these points on August 27. (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 5, August 24, No. 6, August 27).
- September 17 Apple Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative de Pomiculteurs de Frelighsburg of the Town of Frelighsburg, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the province in 1954. (P.C. 1954 - 1350).
- September 17 Seed Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted

authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into agreements with the Alberta Seed Growers Co-operative Ltd. and the Sangudo-Mayerthorpe and District Seed Growers Association in connection with the marketing of seeds produced in Alberta in 1954. (P.C. 1954 - 1348, P.C. 1954 - 1349).

September 21

Apple Marketing.- As a result of the hurricane which damaged the Nova Scotia apple crop on September 11-12, the regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act were relaxed temporarily to allow the interprovincial and export movement for processing purposes only of windfall apples. The apples were to be grade C or better except that they need not be "hand picked" and "mature". The minimum size was to be 2-1/4 inches in diameter. The sale date in Nova Scotia under provincial legislation expired October 9 for Gravenstein apples and October 30 for McIntosh and Cortland apples. (Fruit and Vegetable Division).

September 22

Grain Quotas.- The special quota authorizing producers to deliver up to 1,000 bushels of oats or barley or a combination of both was cancelled, as far as it referred to barley. Oats deliveries could continue, so far as country elevator space would permit, to complete the special quota at stations where the unit quota was not yet in effect. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, September 21).

October 1

U.S. Oats Quotas.- The United States proclaimed a quota on oats imports during the year ending September 30, 1955 of 40 million bushels from all sources. The Canadian quota was 39,312,000 bushels.

October 1

U.K. Apple Purchase.- The United Kingdom allocated £1,500,000 (\$Can. 4,090,000) for the purchase of apples in North America. The Canadian share was £900,000 (\$2,448,000). Approximately \$408,000 was made available for procurement from Canada during December. The balance was available until June 30, 1955.

October 6

Apple Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was granted authority to purchase sound orchard run apples produced in Nova Scotia in 1954 and suitable for processing. The prescribed price was 90 cents per bushel of 45 lb. delivered at a designated warehouse, storage or processing plant. (P.C. 1954 - 1541).

October 6

Apple Marketing.- An Apple Marketing Board was appointed under the Agricultural Prices Support Act to undertake the purchase and distribution of apples acquired by the Agricultural Prices Support Board in the Nova Scotia

apple assistance program. The appointees were Hon. C.G. Hawkins, Chairman, R.J. MacSween, R.D. Sutton, A.M. Shaw and E.G. Paige, Members. (P.C. 1954 - 1542).

October 12

Barley Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the Canadian Wheat Board's 1953-54 western barley pool had been closed, effective September 30, 1954. The final payment available for distribution to producers was \$9,833,000. Producers delivered 101,194,000 bushels of barley to the board. The average net final payment to producers was 9.71747 cents per bushel after deduction of payment expenses and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release P.C. 1954 - 1575, 1954 - 1576, October 19).

October 12

Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced an easing of delivery restrictions on western grain, because of poor weather and delayed harvesting. Effective October 15 the board authorized an initial delivery quota at all stations where it was not previously in effect. A general quota of two bushels per specified acre was to go into effect at individual stations as soon as space additional to that needed for the initial quotas became available. The two bushel quota would be increased as space permitted. Producers unable to deliver grain under the temporary 1,000 bushel oats-barley quota earlier in the season were to be permitted to deliver the balance of this special quota in the form of oats, such deliveries to be in addition to deliveries under the initial quota.

October 13

Canned Meat Imports.- The name of the Federal Republic of Germany was added to the list of countries whose standards of meat inspection were found satisfactory, under the terms of Section 6, Subsection (1) of the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. As a result, imports of meat were to be permitted from that country. Because of the existence there of foot-and-mouth disease imports were to be limited, under Section 182 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat food products, edible tallow and oleo stearine. (Health of Animals Division Circular, 1954-71).

October 18

U.S. Barley Imports.- The President of the United States issued a proclamation limiting imports into the United States of barley during the year ending September 30, 1954 to 27,500,000 bushels from all sources. Imports from Canada were limited to 27,225,000 bushels and from other countries to 275,000 bushels. The

action was taken under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended. Accompanying the proclamation was an exchange of notes between the United States and Canadian governments in which the Canadian government said it would take voluntary action during the period of the proclamation to limit exports of feed barley to 3,500,000 bushels. The balance of the Canadian quota was to consist of malting barley, barley malt and other barley products. (U.S. Tariff Commission).

October 18

Canned Fruit Salad.- The Supreme Court ruled that, under the Customs Act, discretion as to whether the Exchequer Court heard an appeal against a Tariff Board decision rested with the latter court. The Supreme Court therefore refused the fruit and vegetable industry, represented by the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Canadian Food Processors' Association, leave to appeal the Tariff Board's decision in the canned fruit salad case. The MFN duty on imports of the product therefore reverted to one cent per lb., the rate in effect before January 30, 1953. Excess duty collected was to be refunded to importers.

October 19

Barley Export Controls.- As a result of the U.S. import quotas on barley the Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions setting forth procedures to be followed on exports to the United States. Permits were to be issued for barley purchased by U.S. buyers for malting purposes, with safeguards that it would not be resold for feeding purposes. Until further notice no permits were to be issued for the export to the United States of barley (whole or ground) for feeding purposes. Export permits were not required for the time being for malt or other processed barley but manufacturers were required to furnish a monthly statement of exports to the United States. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters).

October 20

Fibre Flax Seed.- It was reported that the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture had asked the Canada Department of Agriculture to find out whether Canadian producers were interested in multiplying fibre flax stock seed of Irish origin of the Stormont varieties Gossamer and Motley, beginning in 1955 with delivery of up to 20,000 bushels annually starting with the 1957 crop. Contracts to purchase this quantity would be arranged between seedsmen in Northern Ireland and producers in Canada on the basis of seed graded Certified No. 1. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

October 21

Seeds Act.- Revised regulations under the Seeds Act, 1937, were issued to incorporate changes necessary to

bring them up-to-date. Section 7 was altered to provide for the sale of seed of all kinds, all varieties and all grades under a registration control number for which a maximum fee of \$50.00 was to be payable. This was to relieve seedsmen of the necessity of making an application for each item sold. The minimum fee of \$1.00 for each separate item was retained for those who graded and sold only a few items. Under the revised Section 18 all field corn, whether grown in Canada or imported, was to conform with the requirements of the section, setting forth the use of the terms "open pollinated", "varietal cross" and "hybrid". The section applied formerly only to field corn grown in Canada. Section 20, as revised, provided that all imported hybrid corn was to be supported by evidence that it met with the definition of a hybrid. A number of alterations was made in the tables of grade standards, as a result of surveys conducted by the Plant Products Division. (Ministerial Order).

October 28

Scrapie.- In order to prevent the introduction of scrapie into Canada, imports of sheep from the United Kingdom were banned until further notice, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. (Ministerial Order Relating to Scrapie).

October 29

Oats Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the closing, effective October 15, 1954, of the 1953-54 oats pool. The final payment available for distribution to producers was \$5,631,000. Producers' deliveries were 89.7 million bushels. The average net final payment to producers was 6.2759 cents, after deduction of payment expenses and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, P.C.'s 1954 - 1661, 1954 - 1662, November 3).

November 3

Wheat Prices.- The government authorized an interim payment of ten cents a bushel on 1953-54 deliveries of all grades of wheat except Garnet wheat, soft white spring wheat, Alberta red winter wheat and Alberta winter wheat. Sales of these varieties had not been sufficient to justify such a payment. The total payment was \$38.6 million. (P.C. 1954 - 1663; Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade No. 24, November 8).

November 3

Selkirk Wheat.- The Department of Agriculture announced plans for disposal of its stock of about 250,000 bushels of seed wheat of the rust resistant variety, Selkirk. It was offered for sale in lots of not less than two or more than 12 bushels. The price

was \$4.50 per bushel for Registered seed, \$4.00 for Certified and \$3.00 for Commercial, f.o.b. shipping point. Most of the seed available was expected to be Registered. In addition to the Department's supply, it was estimated that about 3,000,000 bushels had been grown on individual farms from the six bushel lots sold last year. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

November 8

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.— New regulations were issued under the act, replacing those of November 19, 1949, as amended. There were no great changes although the form, wording and order of sections was altered. A new Section 32 provided for the establishment and use of Canadian fruit and vegetable standards. The prefix "Canada" was added to all grade names and the actual grades and package specifications were included as schedules. Grades were rewritten in a uniform style with grade defects defined positively rather than negatively as was previously the case in some instances. Minor changes in grades were made to overcome obvious inconsistencies. (Ministerial Order).

November 9

Turkey Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province of Quebec in 1954 and processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1954 - 1690).

November 18

Livestock Payments.— New regulations were approved for Department of Agriculture expenditures on contributions for livestock improvement and on premiums on pure bred sires. Under the first scheme the federal government was authorized to pay part of the cost of swine progeny competitions and hog carcass competitions and to give financial assistance to proprietors of horse breeding stations. The regulations for premiums on pure bred sires set forth the conditions under which contributions could be made in the different provinces to federal-provincial schemes for supplying pure bred boars and rams. The arrangements varied from province to province but generally they enabled the federal department to pay the provincial department part of the cost. (T.B. 477583, T.B. 477584).

November 18

Canada Dairy Products Act.— New regulations under the act were substituted for those established under P.C. 3461 of July 15, 1952. No changes were made. (P.C. 1954 - 1719).

- November 29 Feeding Stuffs Act.- Regulations issued under the act made mainly editorial changes in the previous regulations. Other significant changes were that specific fluorine tolerances were set for mixed feeds and that the inclusion was permitted of seeds of the mustard family (non viable) in feeds for cattle three months of age or over. (Ministerial Order).
- December 1 Feeding Stuffs Act.- There were no significant changes in the consolidated regulations issued under the act. The regulations established by P.C. 5295 of October 18, 1949, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1835).
- December 1 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- Consolidated regulations were issued under the act, revoking the previous regulations established under P.C. 2084, April 28, 1949, as amended (P.C. 1954 - 1836).
- December 1 Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Consolidated regulations were issued under the act, revoking the previous regulations established under P.C. 5731, November 10, 1949, as amended. The revised regulations were to come into effect on February 15, 1955. (P.C. 1954 - 1840, December 1; P.C. 1954 - 2061, December 31).
- December 2 Pest Control Products Act.- There was no change in the regulations re-issued under the act. (Ministerial Order).
- December 6 Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The conference met in Ottawa on December 6 and 7. In his opening address delivered on December 6 the Minister of Agriculture spoke particularly of the butter and egg price support programs. He said that in order to have enough butter for winter use Canada must put into storage each summer from 60 to 100 million lb. of butter. Under the present plan the businessman need take no risk; the government was prepared to finance the carrying of butter from summer to winter. Experience over the past six years had shown that 58 cents per lb. to the producer basis Montreal or Toronto was the price which would produce the required amount each year of about 300 million lb. of creamery butter. The price of 61 cents to the distributor was enough to cover costs. Under no circumstances, unless some special service was given, should it be necessary to charge more than 65 cents retail. Referring to the drop in egg prices at the end of November the Minister said that the announcement about price support had been made in previous years between December 10 and 20. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was arranging to accept delivery of the balance of storage eggs on December 1.

Out of 87 firms storing eggs to Board account 27 had sold all the eggs while 17 had sold none. If all eggs were taken from the latter the government would have to cease to deal with them in future. (Address ...).

- December 8 Meat and Canned Foods Act.- New regulations governing the inspection of meats under the Meat and Canned Foods Act contained only one small change from the previous regulations, established under P.C. 588 of February 10, 1949. (P.C. 1954-1906).
- December 8 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The regulations under this act respecting the packing, grading and marking of canned poultry, authorized by P.C. 589 of February 8, 1949, were revoked. They had served their purpose in improving the pack of the canned product but were limited in their sphere of jurisdiction to the few canners now operating under them. Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act were more comprehensive in their jurisdiction and contained the same minimum specifications. (P.C. 1954 - 1905).
- December 8 Fertilizers Act.- New regulations under the act contained only editorial changes. (Ministerial Order).
- December 16 Veterans' Land Act.- Changes of an editorial and administrative nature were made in the new regulations issued under the act. The regulations established under P.C. 5245 of October 18, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1967).
- December 16 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- In the new regulations issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act authority was given to inspectors to open imported merchandise, except from the United States, Australia and New Zealand, where the goods were suspected of being packed in hay, straw or other raw product of the soil. The procedure had been followed to prevent the entry of illegally packed goods and the new section was inserted in the regulations to eliminate any doubt of the authority for such action. Motels and motor courts were added to the section dealing with the inspection of premises from which garbage was collected for feeding to swine and poultry. Other changes in the regulations were of an editorial nature. The previous regulations, established under P.C. 5369 of October 25, 1949, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1968).
- December 16 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- Regulations under the act respecting the grading, packing and marking of eggs, were unchanged. P.C. 5294 of October 18, 1949 was revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1970).

- December 16 Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act. - There was no change in the regulations under the act. The previous regulations, established under P.C. 5236, October 14, 1949, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 1969).
- December 22 Prairie Farm Assistance Act. - The regulations under the act were revised and consolidated. Minor changes of an administrative and editorial nature were made. The regulations established by P.C. 5802 of November 15, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2023).
- December 22 Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. - Rules and regulations issued under the act were unchanged from the previous ones, except for the omission of section 76, which applied to proceedings entered into under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934 (the earlier act). The former rules and regulations, established by P.C. 365 of January 21, 1944, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2028).
- December 22 Destructive Pest and Insect Act. - In the consolidation of the Destructive Pest and Insect Act two new paragraphs were added to the section dealing with restricted imports. Section 210(p) applied to used bags from all countries except the United States and Alaska and prohibited their importation unless (a) an application for a permit was filed with the Chief, Plant Protection Division, giving full details of the shipment; (b) the permit was issued; (c) importation was through Montreal, Vancouver or other ports as designated; (d) each importation was fumigated as prescribed; (e) the importer paid charges of fumigation or treatment; and (f) a certificate of clearance or fumigation and an import permit were filed with other entry papers at the Customs port of entry. Section 210(q) forbade the entry from all countries except Bermuda, the United States, Alaska and the West Indies, including Cuba and the Bahamas, of root crops such as horseradish, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, mangolds, onion sets, garlic bulbs and bulbils unless (a) an application for permit was filed with the Chief, Plant Protection Division, giving full details of the shipment; (b) a permit was issued; (c) each importation was free from sand, soil or earth; (d) each importation was packed in new containers; and (e) each importation entered through one of the ports designated in the regulations. A clearance or inspection certificate and an import permit were to be filed with other entry papers at the Customs port of entry. Other changes in the regulations were minor in nature. The regulations established by P.C. 2057 of April 26, 1949, as amended, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2021).

- December 22 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- There was no change in the new regulations respecting the grading and marking of dressed and eviscerated poultry. The regulations established under P.C. 4238 of October 21, 1947, were revoked. (P.C. 1954 - 2022).
- December 23 Egg Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that price support for eggs would be continued in 1955. He pointed out that during 1954 the sale and distribution of eggs stored to the specifications of the Agricultural Prices Support Board had not been entirely satisfactory. Some handlers had disposed of all or most of their storage holdings and others had disposed of little or none. The Agricultural Prices Support Board therefore reserved the right to take appropriate action to ensure a wide and active distribution of eggs held under the price support program. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- December 31 Cold Storage Act.- New regulations were issued under the Cold Storage Act, and the regulations established under P.C. 1953-819 of May 26, 1953, were revoked. Apart from the renumbering of sections, the only change was the insertion of a new clause (Section II) providing that the contractor would insure buildings and machinery on the site of a public cold storage warehouse, to their full value. (P.C. 1954 - 2059).

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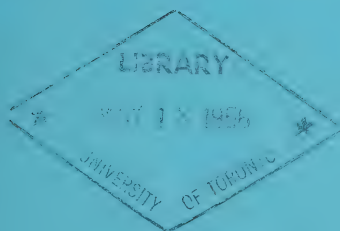
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CANADA. AGRICULTURE.
ECONOMICS DIVISION.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1955

**A CHRONOLOGY
OF FEDERAL POLICIES**



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PREFACE

This publication is the fourth in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies.

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where it is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 37.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1955

January 4

Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, in order to meet marketing requirements and to encourage deliveries of barley, a supplementary quota was being authorized of three bushels per acre seeded to barley. It was later announced that a minimum delivery of 300 bushels could be made by producers whose seeded acreage in 1954 was less than 100 acres or who had no barley acreage in 1954 but had stocks from previous years. (Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 78, January 4; No. 86, January 17).

January 4

Seed Grains.- Arrangements were announced whereby a producer wishing to purchase up to 150 bushels of Registered or Certified seed wheat, oats or barley (or a combination of these grains up to 150 bushels) could deliver and sell to an elevator company up to 400 bushels of commercial grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas at the delivery point designated in his permit book. Purchases of seed grain were to be made through specified associations or dealers and were to be used for seeding purposes on the producer's own farm. The proceeds of the commercial grain delivered were not to exceed the cost of the seed grain. The arrangement was to expire on June 1, 1955. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 79).

January 4

Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario cheese marketing agreement, entered into in 1954 (P.C. 1954 - 694, May 6) was extended to cover cheddar cheese produced in Ontario during January - April, 1955. The action was taken to assist in the orderly marketing of domestic cheese while New Zealand cheese, about 1,000 tons of which arrived in Canada during January, was being consumed. (P.C. 1955 - 30).

January 6

GATT.- Following the meeting in Washington between U.S. and Canadian ministers a communique was issued stating that particular attention was given to the progress at the Review Session of GATT. Among the problems being dealt with at the Review Session which were of direct concern to the two countries were the future of tariff concessions made under the agreement, agricultural import restrictions and import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons.

- January 7 Opening of Parliament.- The new session of parliament was opened by the Governor General. In the Speech from the Throne it was stated that legislation would be proposed to replace the Meat and Canned Foods Act by measures to provide for the inspection of meats and for the establishment of standards for all agricultural products. The Canada Grain Act was to be amended and parliament would be asked to make the necessary financial provisions for the assistance given under the Agricultural Prices Support Act to Nova Scotia apple producers who suffered losses in the severe storms of September, 1954. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2-3).
- January 10 Cheese Imports.- Replying to a question about the importation of New Zealand cheese, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said there was no prohibition on such imports and technically anyone could ship cheese who could do so over the duty. A verbal agreement was made with New Zealand when Canada was having difficulty exporting to the British market. Circumstances had changed and New Zealand had been pressing to be relieved of that verbal agreement. The present shipment of cheese was made in the ordinary course of business; it was a mistake to say the government allowed it. (House of Commons Debates, p.20).
- January 12 Rabies Outbreak.- It was announced that since the middle of November 1954 rabies had been confirmed in five foxes and one dog in the Cochrane District of Ontario. The most recent case was that of a fox, confirmed on January 5. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- January 13 South Saskatchewan Project.- The Prime Minister said that no tentative agreement had been arrived at with the Saskatchewan government on the distribution of costs for a possible South Saskatchewan dam and irrigation project. The reason was that the federal government had not yet taken any decision on whether it should recommend the project to parliament as being in the national interest. (House of Commons Debates, p.134).
- January 19 Flax and Rye Marketing.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that representations had been received from time to time from various farm organizations requesting the government to assume responsibility for the marketing of flax and rye. It was the view of the government that the Canadian Wheat Board was fully occupied marketing the three major crops of wheat, oats and barley. The government was not disposed to ask the board to take on the two smaller crops of flax and rye. Officials doubted whether they could do a very much

better job with these crops than was being done on the open market. (House of Commons Debates, pp.329-30).

January 24

Meat Products.- Following examination and analysis of the plastic dip Viskote 101 it was decided that no objection would be taken to its use on meat products enclosed in artificial casings provided (i) the coating did not interfere with label markings or render them indistinct or illegible; (ii) artificial casings so treated bore the words "KEEP REFRIGERATED" or similar statement; (iii) the coating was not used on meat products enclosed in a casing which was customarily consumed with the product. The decision was made in collaboration with the Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, and applied to all establishments operating under the supervision of the Health of Animals Division. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1955 - 7).

January 25

Fertilizers.- The Minister of Justice said that the Combines Branch, as a result of informal complaints, had made some inquiries in eastern Canada which failed to disclose any evidence of collusion among the mixers of fertilizers. The branch had also made some informal inquiries into the possible restriction of supply and enhancement of price in the case of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate but the information obtained did not indicate any situation forbidden by the Combines Investigation Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.500).

January 26

Feed Freight Assistance.- New regulations were issued respecting feed freight assistance on western grains and millfeeds, shipped to eastern Canada and British Columbia, effective February 1. The basic rate was reduced from \$6.00 per ton to \$4.50 per ton on shipments into most of Quebec. There was no change in rates into the extreme eastern part of Quebec and into the Atlantic provinces. Rates into British Columbia were reduced by \$5.00 per ton to place them on the same level as rates to the Maritimes and eastern Quebec. The new rates were (i) Northern Ontario - local rates with a maximum of \$4.50 per ton; (ii) Ontario, except northern Ontario, and Quebec within the Montreal freight rate zone - \$4.50 per ton; (iii) Quebec, outside the Montreal Freight rate zone, to all points having all rail through carlot freight rates up to 79½ cents per 100 lb. - \$4.50 per ton plus the balance of the rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (iv) Quebec, outside the Montreal freight rate zone to points having all rail through carlot freight rates of 80 cents per 100 lb. or more, and the Atlantic provinces - \$6.00 per ton plus the balance of the rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (v) British Columbia - \$5.00 per ton less than the former rate. (P.C. 1955 - 138).

- January 27 Butter Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture said that Canada had over 20 million lb. more butter than was considered necessary, due to good grass conditions the previous summer. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was therefore putting into operation a scheme to offer this butter to institutions at about 21 cents per lb. below the price the institution was then paying for the same grade of butter. It was to be offered to all Canadian institutions on the list published by the Department of National Health and Welfare for the purposes of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act. There were over 1,500 such establishments, including hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions. It was expected that institutions would secure their butter through trade channels and be reimbursed by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. The operation was not intended to be permanent, (House of Commons Debates, January 27, pp.575-6; January 28, pp.621-3).
- January 31 Seeds Act.- The regulations under the act were amended to provide that, until July 1, 1955, seed wheat of certain grades of the varieties Selkirk, Garry and Rodney could be sold if the percentage of germination was 50 per cent or over (S0K/55 - 39).
- February 1 Lamb Shipments.- The Minister of Agriculture, in a statement on the Canadian lamb market, said that the only government regulation on the import of mutton and lamb was the imposition of a duty and that anyone could ship who could do so over the duty. For this reason there was no occasion for the government to seek or obtain advice from exporters or importers on operations or intentions with respect to lamb shipments. (House of Commons Debates, p.717).
- February 1 U.S. Butter-Ghee Conference.- The Minister of Agriculture was asked if officials of his department had been in consultation with United States' officials on a plan to convert butter into ghee for India and Pakistan. In a reply he said that as far as he was aware Canada had not been invited to any meeting to discuss any such plan. (House of Commons Debates, p.716).
- February 9 Selkirk Wheat.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced arrangements whereby producers could acquire supplies of Commercial Selkirk seed wheat. Producers wishing to purchase up to 150 bushels of Commercial Selkirk wheat through Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing Plan or a bona fide seed dealer could deliver and sell to an elevator company in payment a quantity not exceeding 400 bushels of any kind of Commercial grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas in effect. The proceeds from the sale of the Commercial

grain were not to exceed the cost to the producer of the Commercial Selkirk wheat. The arrangement was to expire June 1, 1955. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 98).

February 9

Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase at an appropriate period in 1955 eggs stored to its specifications, at a price of 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs plus an allowance not to exceed five cents per dozen for storage charges. (P.C. 1955 - 161).

February 16

Housing Loan Rate.- The Minister of Public Works announced a reduction, effective February 17, of 1/4 per cent in the maximum interest rate on insured loans, including loans for rural housing, under Part I of the National Housing Act. The maximum loan rate was being reduced from 5½ to 5-1/4 per cent. It could not exceed the long-term government loan rate plus 2-1/4 per cent. The long-term government rate was 3.39 per cent when the new act came into force on March 22, 1954 but had recently dropped to 3.11 per cent. The reduction in the rate for insured mortgage loans was in keeping with this change. (House of Commons Debates, p.1199).

February 16

Soil Surveys.- The Minister of Agriculture, during a debate on a motion calling for a federal-provincial conference on agriculture, read into the record a statement on soil survey work in Canada. He said it was conducted by the Experimental Farms Service in co-operation with the provinces, roughly on the basis of costs being shared equally. The headquarters in Ottawa were the Field Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm. Provincial headquarters, which were listed, were either at dominion experimental stations, universities or agricultural colleges. The basic program was a systematic reconnaissance survey of all present and potential agricultural areas. Special surveys were often conducted in areas where there was an immediate need for soils information. To the end of 1953 188,141,000 acres had been mapped by systematic reconnaissance surveys and about 60 million acres had been examined in a preliminary manner. (House of Commons Debates, p.1229).

February 16

Wheat Breeding Nursery.- Details were given of a Canadian wheat breeding nursery, set up in October 1954 on a farm near Ciudad Obregon on the west coast of Mexico. The purpose of the establishment was to speed up development of wheat varieties resistant to new virulent strains of stem and leaf rust by making it possible to grow two full field crops of hybrid wheat under rust conditions, one in Canada and one in

Mexico. The nursery consisted of nearly 3,500 plots occupying $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The crop would be ready for harvest about the end of March or early April. Two scientists from the Cereal Breeding Laboratory at Winnipeg would go to Mexico shortly before the harvest to select hybrid plants and lines having resistance to rust races occurring in western Mexico, and bring back the seed. This would be sown in western Canada in May, 1955, a year earlier than if the material had been developed in Canada. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

February 17

Egg Price Support.- Replying to a question the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that, by January 31, 1955, the Agricultural Prices Support Board had purchased 107,022 cases of 30 dozen each of 1954 spring storage eggs and 57,310 cases of December 1954 unoled eggs. The prices paid were 38 cents per dozen for Grade A large eggs and 36 cents per dozen for Grade A medium eggs at storage points, plus five cents per dozen storage charges for the spring storage eggs. The total cost, before any sales returns were deducted, was \$2,029,000. The 1954 spring eggs were being converted to melange for Agricultural Prices Support Board account. The December eggs were sold to the trade on the basis of 37 cents per dozen for Grade A large and 33 cents for Grade A medium. (House of Commons Debates, p.1234).

February 18

Poultry Duties.- Asked if any ministers had received delegations from turkey and poultry producers complaining of recent importations of dressed turkey and poultry products the Minister of Finance said he had seen three delegations during the fall and winter months. They had made representations with respect to equalizing tariffs between Canada and the United States. (House of Commons Debates, p.1279).

February 24

Bacon Packaging.- The Department of National Health and Welfare issued a decision that bacon wrappers with red stripes constituted a violation of Section 5(1) of the Food and Drugs Act. This section stated that no person should label, package, treat, process, sell or advertise any food in a manner that was false, misleading or deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety. No date was set for banning the red striped wrappers; packers and vendors had been asked to advise the department how long the present supply would last. After that date action would be taken against those selling bacon so wrapped. (Department of National Health and Welfare; To: Packers and Vendors of Bacon).

- March 1 Liberia.- This country was granted MFN treatment.
(P.C. 1955 - 290).
- March 1 Fruits, Vegetables and Honey Act.- New regulations were issued under the act, replacing those of October 19, 1949, as amended. There were no great changes although the form, wording and order of sections were altered. A new Section 32 provided for the establishment and use of Canadian fruit and vegetable standards. The prefix "Canada" was added to all grade names and the actual grades and package specifications were included as schedules. Grades were rewritten in a uniform style with grade defects defined positively rather than negatively as was previously the case in some instances. Minor changes in grades were made to overcome obvious inconsistencies. The Ministerial Order of November 8, 1954, by which the regulations were to have been issued, was replaced by one of March 1, 1955. (SOR/55-83).
- March 6 Dominican Republic Trade Delegation.- A Dominican Republic trade delegation arrived in Ottawa to discuss commercial relations of mutual concern. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, March 4).
- March 7 1956 Census.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that there was a constitutional requirement that a quinquennial census of the prairie provinces be taken in 1956. Developments in recent years pointed to the need for bringing all provinces into the census survey in that year. A simplified census in 1956 would meet most needs; only five questions would be asked for population purposes. The census of agriculture questions were being reduced from 200 in 1951 to 75 in 1956. Parliament would be asked to provide the necessary funds when the estimates for the Department of Trade and Commerce were presented for consideration. (House of Commons Debates, p.1765).
- March 8 Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act.- The regulations under the act were amended to provide that, effective July 1, 1955, cheddar cheese, to be eligible for premium payments, was not to contain more than a slight trace of extraneous matter. The additional requirement was made, in an effort to improve the quality of cheddar cheese, as a result of experiments which the Department of Agriculture had been making on sediment in cheddar cheese. The new regulations also made administrative changes to simplify the operation of the premium payments scheme. (P.C. 1955 - 374).
- March 14 Barley Price.- The initial payment for all grades of barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board was increased by ten cents a bushel, making a payment for

No. 3 C.W. 6-row barley of \$1.06 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur. A payment of ten cents per bushel was to be made on all deliveries from August 1, 1954 to the date of the increase. (House of Commons Debates p.1977; P.C. 1955 - 348, March 12).

March 18

Butter Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the existing butter price support arrangements, which were to have expired on April 30, 1955, were being extended until April 30, 1956. The Agricultural Prices Support Board would continue to offer to purchase butter at 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2149-50; P.C. 1955 - 404).

March 21

Oats Price.- The initial payment for all grades of oats delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board was increased by seven cents a bushel, making a payment of 72 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.W. oats and 67 cents for No. 1 feed oats, both prices in store Fort William/Port Arthur. A payment of seven cents per bushel was to be made on all deliveries from August 1, 1954 to the date of the increase. (House of Commons Debates, March 18, p.2149; P.C. 1955 - 351, March 18).

March 23

Freight Rates.- The Minister of Transport tabled copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the application and effects of agreed charges, as authorized under Part IV of the Transport Act. The Commissioner, Hon. W.F.A. Turgeon, proposed changes in the law relating to agreed charges (special rates granted to shippers in return for an agreed high proportion of their business) which would simplify and shorten procedure. These recommendations were incorporated in Appendix "A", taking the form of a proposed amendment to Sections 32 and 33 of Part IV of the Transport Act. The Commissioner suggested doing away with the necessity of obtaining the Board of Transport Commissioners' prior approval to agreed charge agreements. He suggested that they become effective 20 days after filing. A shipper who considered his business would suffer should be able to bring a case as before. U.S. railways having lines in Canada and carriers by water should be able to participate in such agreements. Procedures were suggested for termination of agreements and handling of complaints. The Commissioner did not recommend the extension to agreed charges of the one and one-third rule (providing that freight rates on the same goods shipped to and from intermediate points should not exceed by more than one-third the rates in competitive transcontinental tariffs). He cited a number of reasons for rejecting this proposal of the Alberta government, including

the difficulties of practical application, its lack of substantial benefit to the intermediate territory and the fact that it could apply only in certain cases. (Report of the Royal Commission on Agreed Charges).

March 25

Maple Equipment Assistance.- The Minister of Finance said that an item of \$100,000 to provide assistance for the replacement of maple production equipment was probably the last of its kind. It had been thought that the program of replacing maple sap buckets would have been completed in the previous fiscal year but it had been found that a few were outstanding. The program was started in 1940 for the purpose of assisting, with the province of Quebec, in replacing lead contaminated buckets in that province. (House of Commons Debates, p.2379 et seq.)

March 28

Canadian Wheat Board Act.- The Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench began hearing the first case in Canada against the constitutionality of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Questions to be settled were whether Parliament had power to enact the legislation, whether producers could legally be compelled to sell their grain to the board, whether a farmer could contract to buy grain from a producer in one province and have it shipped to another province where he lived. The Canadian Pacific Railway was the only named defendant. In September 1954 the railway refused shipment of three sacks of grain from Winnipeg to Princeton, B.C., on the grounds that it was prohibited from doing so because of the restrictions laid down in the Canadian Wheat Board Act, in the sections dealing with interprovincial and export trade.

March 31

Canada Grain Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canada Grain Act. The statutory grades of western and eastern grain were altered from August 1, 1955 for No. 3 amber durum wheat and for all grades of soybeans, as recommended by the committee on western and eastern standards. During the debate on the amendment the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that, for the first time, Canadian soybeans were being exported. Before the 1953 crop no exports were recorded. Subsequent shipments were mainly to the United Kingdom. This new export market necessitated a clearer definition of grading factors. The change in grades for No. 3 amber durum wheat was made to assure that less desirable varieties would be graded no higher than No. 4. It was felt this would make the grade a more attractive proposition to overseas buyers and that it would be suitable for macaroni making. Provision was made in the amendment for the appointment of four assistant grain commissioners instead of three and the salaries of the commissioners

were increased. (House of Commons Debates, March 18 pp.2157-8; March 31, p.2605; An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act).

April 4

Flavouring Chemicals.- The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare notified manufacturers and distributors of flavouring preparations that new chemicals should not be introduced into these products unless complete information was filed with the Directorate establishing the safety of such chemicals as an ingredient of foods, under the conditions of use recommended or likely to occur. Studies on acute and chronic toxicity were essential to establish the safety of these new chemicals and methods of determining their presence in foods. (Department of National Health and Welfare: Trade Information Letter No. 121).

April 5

Budget.- In the Budget brought down on this date the Minister of Finance made a number of announcements of particular concern to agriculture, apart from the changes affecting both farmers and those in other occupations. In connection with tariffs the Minister said "... we propose to join with others in the general rebinding of tariff schedules as from July 1 of this year". This referred to the tariff concessions made by Canada under GATT. He said that the Tariff Board was to be requested to make two tariff studies including one on the tariff item on potatoes. There had been many representations to the government on this commodity and the problem had varied regional and seasonal aspects. Tariff changes included the elimination or reduction of duties on brooders for farm animals, certain components of feed-stuffs, sweet potato seedlings and poultry eviscerating equipment. Changes were made in the tariff items covering sugar, syrups and molasses, in an effort to keep the tariff abreast of technical changes. Apart from one deliberate reduction in duty, there were no changes in rates. The ten per cent sales tax was repeated on materials used exclusively in the manufacture or production of feeds for poultry, cattle and other stock, and for fur bearing animals. A small committee of experienced persons in the business world was to be appointed to study with government officials technical problems relating to statutory provisions of the sales and excise taxes and to make recommendations for improvements in the laws. A royal commission was to be set up with instructions to look ahead and examine carefully Canada's future economic prospects. Its scope would include probable developments both in productive capacities and in external markets. An examination would be made of population growth in both regional and age distribution aspects. The commission would gather information already in existence and stimulate studies

to fill gaps in essential factual material. Its purpose would be to sharpen understanding of the problems of future economic development and to provide useful guides to governments and business. (House of Commons Debates, p.2726 et seq.).

April 14

Rabies Outbreak.- A serious outbreak of rabies was declared to exist in the District of Cochrane in Ontario. As a result it was forbidden under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to move dogs outside the district without the permission of a specified official. (Order Relating to Rabies.).

April 15

Farm Labour Program.- The federal government was authorized to continue in 1955-56 the farm labour program. In 1954 each of the provinces except Newfoundland entered into an agreement with the Minister of Labour for the recruiting, movement and placement of farm workers between provinces and of other special groups of workers in agriculture and related industries. Federal expenditures were not to exceed provincial contributions. (P.C. 1955 - 13/525)

April 20

Grain Handlers' Strike.- The grain handlers' strike at the Lakehead, which began on April 20, was settled. The men agreed to a contract for the period January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956, which provided for a series of wage increases. With the final increase of two cents an hour effective January 1, 1956 the increases would total 12 cents per hour. The grain handlers were to have two extra paid holidays a year and Blue Cross medical benefits with equal contributions from employers and employees. Other provisions included the prohibition of strikes or lockouts during the period of the contract. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2989-90).

April 26

Selkirk Wheat.- The Minister of Agriculture said, in answer to a suggestion that the embargo on Selkirk wheat exports be removed, that there were only about three million bushels of this variety in western Canada. About 40 million bushels were required to seed the crop, about half of this amount in districts which the previous year had been affected by rust. The government had therefore decided not to permit the export of Selkirk wheat, except to the U.S. government which had taken some 20,000 bushels. The Minister said he understood the reason for the request to remove the embargo was that in the southern part of Manitoba near the boundary producers had disposed of as much Selkirk wheat as they could. He suggested that they get in touch with authorities in Saskatchewan or Manitoba to find out where it could be marketed. It was the government's hope that it would be seeded in western Canada. (House of Commons Debates, p.3164).

- April 27 Exhibition Grants.- The regulations governing grants to fairs and exhibitions established by P.C. 4602 of December 22, 1952 were revoked. New regulations raised from \$500 to \$1,000 the grants for junior farmer work. The former grant of \$20,000 for A. and B class fairs was increased under certain circumstances to \$100,000. (P.C. 1955 - 575).
- April 28 Potato Tariff Hearing.- The Tariff Board made public the text of a letter, dated April 22, 1955, from the Minister of Finance to the Chairman of the Board directing it to make a study of the operation of the Canadian tariff on seed and table potatoes. The Board had notified interested persons that a public hearing would be held in Ottawa on June 13. In his letter the Minister said he had had numerous representations urging that the customs duty on potatoes be increased and that the period to which the seasonal duty applied be extended. He said the government would wish to have in its possession the most complete information on production, consumption, marketing, imports and exports of potatoes and on the effects on Canadian producers and consumers of the operation of the Canadian potato tariffs. (Tariff Board Reference No. 117 - Potatoes).
- April 29 Trade Agreement with Portugal.- It was announced that Instruments of Ratification of the trade agreement between Canada and Portugal had been exchanged between the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. This brought into force definitely the agreement which had been in effect provisionally since July 1, 1954. (Department of External Affairs press release, April 29).
- May 2 Butter Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board reduced its selling price for butter to 56 cents per lb. in order to effect a rotation of stocks.
- May 4 New Bacon Hog.- Details were given of a new breed of bacon hog developed at the Department of Agriculture Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta. It was a white breed with flop ears, containing the blood of the Landrace, Chester White and Berkshire breeds, but not of the Yorkshire. Work on the new breed started as a result of recommendations by a departmental committee in 1946 to study the swine breeding situation in Canada and the department's work on breeding problems. The committee recommended extension of research and the improvement of the Canadian Yorkshire, also the development of a white bacon breed with no Yorkshire blood in its foundation, suitable for crossbreeding with the Yorkshire. The breed was named "Lacombe". (Farm News Press Clip Sheet, May 4, July 6).

- May 5 Canadian Farm Loan Act.- The regulations under this act, prescribed by P.C. 1954 4 1836 of December 1, 1954, were amended from April 14, 1955 to delete Section 12, dealing with further fees on loans. (P.C. 1955 - 646).
- May 13 Wheat Sales.- In answer to a question the Minister of Trade and Commerce said the government believed the policy of selling wheat for dollars was the proper policy for Canada. He said he knew of no reason why wheat, the property of the producers of western Canada, should be sacrificed for the sake of the few sales that might be obtained if a different currency were accepted. (House of Commons Debates, p.3732).
- May 16 Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced a final average payment on western wheat delivered to the 1953-54 pool of 6.384 cents per bushel. On No. 1 Northern wheat the payment was to be 6.262 cents making a total payment for this grade, before the deduction of the PFAA levy of \$1.56426 per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. For No. 1 Amber Durum, on which there was a strong demand, the comparable price was \$2.12613 per bushel. In making the announcement the Minister said that the 1953 wheat crop was the third in succession of three bumper crops in the prairie provinces. Sales from the 1953-54 pool did not begin until February 1, 1954 and stocks were carried from August 1, 1953 to April 29, 1955, a period of 21 months. Carrying charges were therefore substantially higher than in any previous pooling period, being approximately 8½ cents higher than for the 1952-53 pool. Referring to the effect of the United States' disposal program the Minister said that operations had affected Canada seriously in minor markets such as Israel and Norway, which were taking substantial quantities from the United States either as relief or on currency deals. (House of Commons Debates p.3781 et seq.).
- May 17 Wheat Sales.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that it had been assumed by several speakers that Canada could sell wheat to Britain for sterling and use the sterling to buy goods for Canada or to pay debts in other parts of the sterling area. He said that if Canada bought goods for sterling it would be under a program worked out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which would limit the use of that sterling. The United States sold for foreign currency and left it in the country where it was used for certain programs. Selling for local currencies would mean to Canada the lending of money to the country without interest and without a due date. The Minister

said he doubted whether the British Chancellor of the Exchequer would welcome a transaction of this kind. (House of Commons Debates, p.3843 et seq.).

- May 19 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.— The regulations respecting the grading and branding of beef, established by P.C. 868 of March 2, 1948, were amended by deleting the words in Section 2, applying to Grade A and Grade B requirements:— "Each carcass in this grade shall have a cold weight of not less than 300 lb." This minimum weight was introduced as a wartime measure to encourage the marketing of heavier weight carcasses. It was abolished so that carcasses under 300 lb. in weight, which otherwise met grade requirements, should not be down-graded for this reason. (P.C. 1955 - 719).
- May 19 Cheese Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association Ltd. for the marketing of first grade cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1955 and delivered on or after May 1, 1955. The federal government agreed to guarantee an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory plus a maximum allowance for handling and other charges. The initial payment was 80 per cent of the average selling price in the past three years. (P.C. 1955 - 752).
- May 31 Grain Prices.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices paid by the Canadian Wheat Board for western grains would be unchanged for the crop year beginning August 1, 1955. They were:— wheat, No. 1 Northern in store Fort William - Port Arthur or Vancouver, \$1.40 per bushel; oats, No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William-Port Arthur, 65 cents per bushel; and barley, No. 3 C.W. 6-row in store Fort William-Port Arthur, 96 cents per bushel. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4266-7; P.C. 1955 - 855, June 8).
- May 31 Grain Deliveries.— The Canadian Wheat Board stated that, in order to meet marketing requirements, it wished to obtain larger supplies of all grades of oats. A supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of oats was therefore authorized, in addition to all previous quotas. (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to Trade re Quotas).
- June 2 Cheese Marketing.— The Ontario Cheese Producers' Association was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to make an additional payment on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese delivered on or after May 1, 1955. The payment not to exceed six cents per lb., was to be guaranteed by the Ontario government. (P.C. 1955 - 792).

June 3

Trade Agreement with Ethiopia.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the conclusion of a commercial modusvivendi between Canada and Ethiopia, effective immediately. It provided for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment as regards customs duties and other charges and all regulations affecting trade. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

June 13

Potato Tariff Hearing.- The Tariff Board began a two day hearing on the potato items in the Canadian Customs Tariff. Briefs were read by representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Council, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Association of Consumers and potato growers in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan. Growers' representatives generally asked for increased tariff protection although the New Brunswick submission stated that growers in that province would support an abolition of tariffs if the United States did the same. The Chairman of the Tariff Board pointed to a lack of preciseness in growers' briefs and a lack of definition in the formulation of their tariff requests. He said that if the government decided that the tariff should be re-negotiated, the negotiators would need to know exactly what the growers wanted. He suggested that the Canadian Horticultural Council forward to the board in the form of a letter a precise statement of their request. He reminded those at the hearing of the complications of tariff quotas and free and dutiable periods and of the importance of the seed potato trade. He also mentioned the possibility of withdrawals of tariff concessions on potatoes by the United States as partial compensation for a raising of the Canadian potato tariff. He said he thought the Canadian Horticultural Council should, in addition to forwarding a precisely stated request, draft a suggested tariff item for potatoes. The Canadian Association of Consumers opposed any increase in the tariff on potatoes on the grounds that they were a food of low income people and should be available at a reasonable price.

June 14

U.S. Turkey Tariff.- A list of concessions exchanged in the tariff negotiations at Geneva was tabled by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. It included concessions by Japan to Canada and by Canada to Japan and concessions by the United States to Canada and Canada to the United States. The item of principal interest to Canadian farmers was the reduction by the United States of the duty on eviscerated turkeys from ten cents per lb. to 12½ per cent ad valorem but not less than five cents per lb. or more than ten cents. The concession was to come into effect after the Japanese accession to GATT. It came into effect on September 10, 1955. (House of Commons Debates, p.4808-9).

June 15

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The regulations under the act, established by P.C. 1954 - 1968 of December 16, 1954, were amended to revoke sections 16 and 34 and substitute new sections. Under the new section 16 imports of honeybees were prohibited except from the United States. The action was taken to prevent the introduction into Canada of acarine disease. Beeswax imports were banned unless the product was accompanied by a shipper's declaration that the wax had been liquified. On shipments of honey bees in combless packages the bees' food in the package was not to contain honey. The ban was continued on honey bees in combs and on used hives or used hive equipment. Section 34 was amended to permit the importation of monkeys (used in the manufacture of the Salk vaccine) at Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto as well as at the quarantine stations named for all animals (Victoria Vancouver, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, North Sydney and Charlottetown). (P.C. 1955 - 863).

June 17

Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.- The Prime Minister tabled a copy of an order in council establishing the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. The chairman was Mr. Walter Gordon of Toronto. Other members were Mr. Omer Lussier of Quebec, Mr. A.E. Grauer of Vancouver, Dr. Andrew Stewart of Edmonton and Dr. Raymond Gushue of St. John's, Newfoundland. Mr. D.V. LePan of the Department of External Affairs was appointed secretary and director of research. The terms of reference were to inquire into and report on the long-term prospects of the Canadian economy, particularly:- (a) developments in the supply of raw materials and energy sources; (b) the growth to be expected in the population of Canada and the changes in its distribution; (c) prospects for growth and change in domestic and external markets for Canadian production; (d) trends in productivity and standards of living; (e) prospective requirements for industrial and social capital. (House of Commons Debates pp.4933-4, 4975; P.C. 1955 - 909).

June 23

Science Service Laboratory.- It was announced that a Science Service laboratory would be built at Winnipeg, to house plant pathologists, cereal breeders, chemists and entomologists. The scientists would investigate the origin, distribution and most effective methods of control of agricultural pests and diseases, particularly the rusts which were periodically taking a heavy toll of western grain crops. The new laboratory, to cost about \$650,000 was expected to be ready by January 1957. It would be located on the campus of the University of Manitoba, near the present rust research laboratory. (Department of Agriculture press release).

June 23

Customs Tariff.- As a consequence of the changes in the British preferential tariff rates on canned fruits the Australian Trade Agreement rates were changed, effective June 3, 1955, to preserve the margin of preference. The new rates were:- peaches, free; apricots and pears, free; mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots, 1 cent per lb; n.o.p., free. (P.C. 1955 - 922).

June 28

Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act.- Royal Assent was given to the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Bill. The purpose of the legislation was to provide, in one statute, for standards and grading for all agricultural products formerly covered by the Canada Dairy Products Act, the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, the Maple Products Industry Act and parts of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. It was modelled after the Canada Dairy Products Act and provided authority for establishing substantially the same regulations as those in effect under these acts. "Agricultural product" in the new act was defined as livestock (including fur-bearing animals raised in captivity), eggs, poultry, milk, vegetables, fruit, honey and maple syrup, and products thereof. The legislation provided that grades for agricultural products could be established by regulation, with appropriate grade names, and that grades, packing and marking requirements were to apply on movements in interprovincial and export trade. Regulations could be made prohibiting exports, imports and movements from one province to another unless agricultural products complied with prescribed requirements, had been prepared in accordance with prescribed conditions and were packed and marked as prescribed. There was provision for the licensing of dealers and the appointment of inspectors. The legislation was to come into force on a day prescribed by the Governor in Council. The intention was to make regulations covering specific products, revoking the regulations under the present acts. When all existing regulations had been replaced the present acts could be submitted to parliament for amendment or repeal. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to Establish National Standards for Agricultural Products and to Regulate International and Interprovincial Trade in Agricultural Products).

June 28

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Section 9 was amended to raise to \$15,000 the amount for which contracts could be entered into by Ministerial authority. The increase from \$10,000 was to make the legislation consistent with existing

Ministerial authority in the Financial Administration Act and regulations. Sections 10 and 11 were repealed. The repeal meant that PFRA land transactions would be dealt with in the same manner as land transactions involving government departments and that the purchase of machinery and equipment would be subject to the provisions of the Financial Administration Act and regulations. Disposal of any surplus machinery or equipment would be made under the terms of the Surplus Crown Assets Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act).

June 28

Customs Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Act. The purpose of the new legislation was to verify and bring up to date certain sections of the Customs Act. Formerly persons were required to report to customs only when conveying dutiable goods. A new provision required all persons to report. This had in effect been normal practice and it was considered desirable to incorporate the requirement in the law because the Department of National Revenue administered regulations other than those dealing with customs including health of animals, insect infestations and diseases of animals. The valuation sections were amended to clarify and confirm the present principles of valuation and to limit the time of appeals against tariff classification or appraisal of the value for duty to sixty days. The Tariff Board was empowered to hear appeals from departmental rulings affecting export as well as domestic drawbacks. The importer as well as the person acquiring the goods was made liable for the duties applicable and penalties were provided for failure to report. A lien holder was given 60 instead of 30 days in which to apply for a judicial order declaring his interest in goods or vehicles seized under the Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.5404; An Act to amend the Customs Act).

June 28

Meat Inspection Act.- The Meat Inspection Bill received Royal Assent. It contained the substance of the meat inspection provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The provisions of the new legislation did not differ materially from those already in effect. They dealt with sanitary and health matters. The legislation was to come into force when proclaimed by the Governor in Council; when the necessary regulations had been made the corresponding regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act would be revoked. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5404; An Act respecting the Inspection of Meat and Meat Products Entering into International and Interprovincial Trade).

June 29

Butter Export.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said no export sales of butter had been made directly by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. One sale of approximately 300,000 lb. of unsalted butter destined for Europe had been made to a private exporter on the understanding that an equivalent quantity of butter from price support storage stocks would be delivered to the exporter at the equivalent of the European price at the time of sale with allowances for point of delivery, salt content and other factors. The exact price would be settled after the export was completed. There were no other definite proposals under consideration for the exportation of butter. Later the Prime Minister said there was no intention anywhere of subsidizing the delivery of butter by communist governments to their own people, but a desire to maintain a stable condition in the marketing of dairy products in Canada. Institutions had been supplied with all the butter they were willing to take at a lower price and there was still something over and above the normal amounts the Department of Agriculture felt were necessary to carry through to another season. It was felt it would be preferable to have somebody eat the butter rather than have it spoil. An arrangement with friendly countries would be looked upon by New Zealand, for instance, as rather an unfriendly act, and possibly as spoiling a part of their market for their product. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5424, 5426-7).

June 30

Spanish Trade Agreement.- Instruments ratifying the Canada-Spain Trade Agreement were exchanged in Ottawa. The agreement, signed in 1954, provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters. Both countries agreed not to impose discriminatory import or exchange restrictions, except for balance of payments reasons. Any such restrictions were not to discriminate between dollar countries. The Spanish Government undertook to make available import licenses and dollar exchange for a specified minimum quantity of imports from dollar countries of dried salted codfish. Canada reduced duties on olives, dutiable olive oil, almonds and paprika. (Department of External Affairs press release).

June 30

Bacon Packaging.- After this date action was to be taken against packers and vendors marketing bacon in red striped packages. The decision was made following consideration of information on existing stocks of bacon wrappers and the time needed to prepare new wrappers. (Department of National Health and Welfare. To: Packers and Vendors of Bacon, March 4, April 14).

- July 1 U.K. Cheese Imports.- The U.K. Board of Trade announced that further imports of North American cheese could be made until June 30, 1956 under specific licences. The quantity allowed under each licence depended on the amount of the 1954-55 licence used. (Board of Trade Notice to Importers No. 737).
- July 4 U.S. Rye Quota.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that during the current year the United States had imposed a quota on imports of rye of 3,350,000 bushels. A reference had been made to the Tariff Commission on the continuation of the quota. After hearing witnesses the Tariff Commission recommended to the President that the quota for the coming year be reduced to 1,650,000 bushels. Strong representations were made to the President and the executive that this violated the traditional pattern of trade with the United States. As a result the President did not act on the report of the Tariff Commission but set the same quota as was in effect (3,350,000 bushels a year). Canada was asked whether a one year or a two year quota was preferable. In the circumstances the government suggested that a two year quota would be preferable. Until the situation changed to the extent that the quota could be dropped, the amount of 3,350,000 bushels was reasonable, representing about the average sales of rye in that market over the last ten years. (House of Commons Debates, p.5621).
- July 6 Colombo Plan.- An exchange of notes was signed in Colombo by representatives of the Ceylonese and Canadian governments to bring into effect the program of aid which Canada was undertaking in Ceylon in 1955-56 under the Colombo Plan. The total was to be about \$2 million. Assistance in the form of capital equipment or services was to make up about \$1,221,000. The balance was to be in the form of flour which would be sold locally for Ceylon rupees to be used to finance local costs of agreed developmental projects. Canada undertook to finance an aerial survey in Ceylon, to aid Ceylon in its resettlement program and in planning generally of the island's economic development. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- July 7 Wheat Sale to Poland.- The Export Credits Corporation was given authority to enter into the proposed contracts of insurance to cover shipments of wheat to Poland until the spring of 1956. During the debates in the House of Commons on the sale of wheat to Poland the Minister of Finance said the proposal was that 15 per cent of the purchase price would be paid by the government of Poland and the remainder financed in the normal way by bank credit. (House of Commons Debates, July 1, pp.5556-8; July 8, pp. 5859-60; P.C. 1955 - 1034, July 7).

July 8

Wheat Sale to Hungary.- The Prime Minister said no decisions had been made on other deals of a similar nature to that with Poland. There had been some possibility of a sale of wheat to Hungary but the original suggestion was for a cash payment of only ten per cent. The Canadian government felt this was not sufficient and had informed the Hungarian government that if there were a cash payment of 15 per cent an insurance policy for repayment of the balance within 12 months could be authorized. The Prime Minister said further that there was, in the recent sales, no attempt to create loss-leader sales as a retaliation against United States' policy and United States' law did not permit that country to make sales to the countries with which Canada had been dealing. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5859-60).

July 13

Senate Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations.- The committee presented the Senate with a report on its inquiry into the most practical steps toward further implementation of Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The report said the committee had heard submissions from two leading members of FAO. It had been hoped that it would have been possible to present a final report but an analysis of the submissions would require concentrated study by persons qualified to assist the committee in the preparation of recommendations. The committee recommended that it be reconstituted at the next session of parliament, hoping that the basic work would have been finished between sessions, and that a final submission could be made as early as possible next session. (Debates of the Senate, July 13, p.791; July 14, p.806).

July 14

Cheese and Flour Advertising.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, explaining a \$50,000 item in the Department of Trade and Commerce estimates to be used for advertising Canadian cheese, flour and timber in the United Kingdom, said that Canada was starting again to advertise cheese in the United Kingdom, where a quality market was being

built up slowly. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6168-9).

July 15

Selkirk Wheat.- The special restrictions on the export from Canada of Registered, Certified and Commercial supplies of Selkirk wheat were removed. The export of Registered and Certified seed was to be authorized under individual export permits on the same terms as for other varieties, namely that satisfactory evidence was to be submitted that the seed wheat was being exported for seeding purposes only within the country of destination indicated. Exports of Registered seed oats and barley were to be permitted under a blanket export permit issued in the name of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 2).

July 21

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Section 183 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (P.C. 1954 - 1968 of December 16, 1954, as amended), dealing with the certification of imports of animal feeding stuffs, such as grains, mill feeds and beet pulp, was amended to include trade commissioners and agricultural secretaries in the list of officials who might certify that the products to be shipped complied with the requirements. These covered the use of new and second hand bags, and the disinfection of cars, trucks and other means of transporting the product to the ship. A new clause provided that peas and beans not intended for use in feeding livestock could be shipped without the precautions stipulated elsewhere in the section if accompanied by a sworn declaration from the importer stating the intended use of the shipment and that it was in new bags. (P.C. 1955 - 1080).

July 21

Food and Drugs Act.- A number of amendments were made to the Food and Drug Regulations. A new heading "Meat Specialties" was added, under which were sections defining packs containing wieners and beans. Other changes limited to iron oxide the heavy metal content of food coloring, changed the permitted ingredients in pickle for meat preservation and in Class IV preservatives and stated that the strength of vinegar, when referred to on a label or in an advertisement, was to be calculated in terms of acetic acid. (P.C. 1955 - 1093).

July 26

Food and Drugs Act.- It was announced that a review had been made of labelling requirements for products sold under the designation "mock", such as "Mock Chicken Loaf". Such products contained no chicken and were not to be considered standard meat loaf or meat roll items as defined in Section B. 14.035 of the

Food and Drug Regulations. For this reason a list of ingredients was to be displayed on the label, such as meat, meat by-product, cereal, spices, and any other ingredients in descending order by proportions. These products were, however, considered as "prepared meat" or "prepared meat by-products" and as such had to comply with cereal and moisture limitations, as outlined in the Food and Drug Regulations, Section B. 14.030. Producers of "mock chicken" products were permitted to use existing stocks of labels but were to submit revised designs to comply with the new requirements. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1955 - 60).

July 27 Butter Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board began to offer butter at 58 cents per lb.

July 28 Prorogation of Parliament.- Parliament was prorogued on July 28. The Speech from the Throne referred to policies aimed at securing the most favourable export markets for the products of Canada's labour and land and said that at the GATT Review Canadian delegates were active in supporting a policy of removing trade restrictions and negotiating improved tariff arrangements. (House of Commons Debates, pp.6964-5).

July 28 Customs Tariff.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Tariff. Provision was made for the application of a special additional duty on goods which had been state subsidized, to apply on goods of a class or kind made in Canada being subsidized by a government or government agency abroad. The additional duty which could be levied on such imports was to equal the amount of the subsidy. Tariff changes were made on a number of items. The duty was eliminated or reduced on brooders for farm animals, certain components of feedstuffs, sweet potato seedlings and poultry eviscerating equipment. Changes were made in the tariff items covering sugar, syrups and molasses, in an effort to keep the tariff abreast of technical changes. The MFN duty on canned fruit mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots was raised from one cent per pound to two cents. The British Preferential and MFN duties on canned peaches were reduced ½ cent. per lb. making the respective rates 1½ cents and two cents. The MFN rate on melons n.o.p. (tariff item 95a) was reduced from two cents each to free. The special additional duty section of the act came into effect on June 3, 1955, the Budget changes in customs duties on April 6, 1955 and other changes, including those on fruits, on June 3, 1955. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An Act to amend the Customs Tariff).

July 28

Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. The new legislation gave the Department of Agriculture authority to make payments on land which could not be seeded or summerfallowed because of natural causes beyond the farmer's control. The act was also amended to provide that blocks of six or more sections excluded from payment within eligible townships were to be rectangular instead of irregular. This was the situation that existed before 1950 and it was reintroduced as the provision for excluding irregular blocks had given rise to administrative difficulties. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An act to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act).

July 28

Transport Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend sections 32 and 33 of the Transport Act. The purpose of the amendment was to give effect to the recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agreed Charges. Under the new legislation railways were to be permitted to put agreed charge agreements into effect on 20 days' notice without prior approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners. Steamship lines were to be permitted to become parties to agreed charges on meeting certain conditions and United States' railway companies could participate in agreed charge agreements initiated by Canadian railways. (House of Commons Debates, p.6964; An act to amend the Transport Act).

July 28

Label Designs.- A request was issued to packers, processors and printers to follow certain procedures in submitting label designs. Information was requested on whether the design was to be used beyond the present year, what type of package it was for (picture pack, flat pack, wrap-around etc.), whether it was a modification of an earlier design and, if so, when the design was approved, whether the package would be transparent, opaque or closed, what the colour scheme would be and whether the package was designed for consumer or trade use. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1955 - 61).

August 2

GATT Tariff Negotiations.- Canadian exporters, importers and manufacturers were invited to provide information relating to a possible round of tariff negotiations under GATT. They were asked to submit official lists with regard to the United States' tariff by August 15 and briefs by September 15 if possible. (Department of External Affairs press release).

August 3

Cattle Shipping Fever.- Results were announced of a survey made by Department of Agriculture veterinary officers into

the value of anti-serum and bacterin as preventives of cattle shipping fever in movements from western to eastern Canada. The survey showed that anti-serum in commercially practical doses gave little protection. Of 4,000 cattle inoculated 266 or 6.5 per cent were sick with shipping fever on arrival and 35 died. Of 3,200 untreated controls, 177 or 5.4 per cent were sick on arrival and 30 died. As a result of the findings the Department discontinued the distribution of anti-serum for use at public stockyards where cattle were assembled for shipment. More favorable results were obtained from the use of bacterin. Of the 2,100 animals inoculated on the ranch before shipment only 49, or 2.3 per cent, were sick on arrival, with ten dying. Field investigations and trials were to be carried out in the fall using bacterins developed by the Animal Pathology Division. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

August 3

Bulb Imports.- Plans were being made to provide inspection in the Netherlands of consignments of bulbs imported into Canada from that country. Arrangements were being worked out by the Canada Department of Agriculture, the Netherlands Inspection Service and the Netherlands Bulb Exporters' Association. It was expected that the normal re-inspection service in Canada would be largely eliminated and that delays at the port of importation and inspection on the premises of importers would be avoided. Three members of the Plant Protection Division were in the Netherlands to establish the pre-shipment inspection and two were to stay until the heavy bulb importing season was over in about three months. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

August 25

USSR Agricultural Delegation.- Members of the delegation of Russian agriculturists who had been touring the United States arrived in Canada. They spent two weeks in this country touring agricultural areas, particularly the large scale grain growing areas of the west and the livestock and forage crop areas of the east. (Department of Agriculture press releases).

August 31

Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners issued a judgment giving the railways a tentative authorization to increase by about ten per cent the freight rates on local movements of grain in western Canada. A final order was not to be issued until the board held hearings in November, but the increase was scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 1956. It was directed at bringing more into line the local rates in eastern and western Canada but did not affect the Crowsnest Pass export rates.

- September 1 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Section 181(3) of the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (P.C. 1954 - 1968, December 16, 1954 as amended) was amended to substitute the importer for the shipper as the person against whom charges were to be assessed when an inspector caused packages to be opened in which he suspected the merchandise to be packed in hay, straw or other raw product of the soil. The regulation applied only on imports from countries other than the United States, New Zealand and Australia. (P.C. 1955 - 1244).
- September 1 Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative Montereigienne of the Town of Rougemont in the Province of Quebec in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province in 1955 to be processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1955 - 1335).
- September 1 Fruit Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with British Columbia Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C. in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1955 in the Okanagan Valley of the province. (P.C. 1955 - 1337).
- September 1 Seeds Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in the province in 1955. The association was the selling agency for 16 co-operatives. (P.C. 1955 - 1336).
- September 7 Wheat Price.- The ten cent premium charged on durum wheat sold domestically was dropped. (Current Review, November).
- September 14 Seeds Act.- A number of changes were made in the regulations established under the Seeds Act. There was a reduction in the number of weed seeds allowed in the Table of Standards for seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, alfalfa, clovers and grass and grass mixtures commonly used on farms. Apart from the reclassification of Yellow Rocket or Winter Cress from a secondary to a primary noxious weed seed classification most other changes represented adjustments in procedure. (Ministerial Order).

September 17

U.K. Apple Imports.- Details were announced of the United Kingdom import quotas for North American apples in 1955-56. Imports from Canada were to be admitted to the value of £990,000 (\$2,712,600) f.o.b., of which one-sixth would be admitted before December 31, 1955.

September 26

United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee met in Ottawa on September 26. It was the second meeting of the group, consisting of the United States' Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and Ministers of Trade and Commerce and Defence Production, Agriculture, and Finance. A communique was issued in which the committee noted that difficult, but it was hoped temporary, problems in trade existed as a result of the accumulation of large quantities of some agricultural products in several countries. These problems could adversely affect trade in such products and might also have damaging consequences for international trade generally. It was agreed that there should be closer consultation in an effort to avoid interference with normal commercial marketings. (Department of External Affairs press release).

October 3

German Grain Delegation.- Three senior officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in Ottawa on October 2. They started their Canadian tour in Vancouver on September 11 and had been making first hand studies of the production, grading, milling, storage and merchandising of Canadian wheat and other grains. The delegation, in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Wheat Board, inspected grain elevators and port facilities in Vancouver and grain handling during the harvesting period in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Winnipeg the German officials had talks with representatives of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners and visited the Dominion Laboratories of Plant Pathology and of Cereal Breeding. They flew to Churchill to inspect the grain elevators and port facilities and later studied grain handling methods at Port Arthur and Fort William. In Ottawa they had discussions with officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture and studied the plant breeding work being undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press release).

October 7

Feed Freight Assistance.- The regulations respecting feed freight assistance (P.C. 1955 - 138, January 26, 1955) were amended to provide that shipments from Fort Churchill to eastern Canada would be eligible for payments under the program. The amendment became effective on October 3. (P.C. 1955 - 1497).

- October 7 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- The Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations of March 1, 1955 were amended as they applied to honey. A revised section 58(4) deleted the requirement that a declaration of foreign origin be placed on retail containers of imported honey repacked in Canada. It was necessary for the name of the country of origin to be declared on the shipping carton only. Section 85(2) (a) was amended to delete the words "Canada" or "Canadian" from the wrappers or enclosures of honey in all stages of the marketing process. The word "honey" was still to appear. (SOR/55 - 388).
- October 14 Seeds Act.- Two amendments were made to the Seeds Regulations established on October 21, 1954. In section 25(1) the reference to flax was deleted. The amendment meant that unlicensed varieties of flax could be imported, subject to the requirements of the section. By the addition of Note 4 to Table 2 of Schedule B the presence of true loose smut in barley eligible for registration was to be determined by the embryo test method, instead of by crop inspection, as had been the practice. A tolerance of four per cent was to apply on all Registered grades. The embryo test method had been applied successfully for the past three years, by request of a group of growers, to Registered barley grown in the Kelvington district of Saskatchewan. (SOR/55 - 393).
- October 19 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, P.Q., in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province in 1955 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1955 - 1582).
- October 19 Apple Advertising.- The Department of Agriculture was given authority to assist, on a dollar for dollar basis, the apple advertising campaign being undertaken by the industry. The Department's expenditures were to be limited to \$12,000. The promotion, by means of posters and radio and television advertising, was undertaken by the Canadian Horticultural Council, in co-operation with the Canadian Fruit Wholesalers' Association, and growers' organizations in the main producing provinces. (P.C. 1955 - 2/1533).
- October 20 USSR Trade Agreement.- During the visit to the USSR of the Secretary of State for External Affairs there were exploratory talks on the possibility of concluding a trade agreement between Canada and the USSR on a

mutually beneficial basis and observing the most favoured nation principle. The desirability of measures directed towards the removal of barriers to international trade generally was recognized by both Ministers. There was sufficient measure of agreement to warrant the resumption shortly in Ottawa of negotiations started in Moscow. (Department of External Affairs press release).

October 20

Wheat Marketing.- United States and Canadian officials met in Washington to discuss problems of United States - Canadian competition for world wheat markets. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, at the September meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, suggested the meeting as a result of the protest of the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce that United States wheat export policies were disrupting Canadian markets. (USDA-2735-55).

October 25

Apple Exports.- Action was taken under section 47(a) of the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Regulations to limit apple shipments to the United Kingdom to fruit in the top grades. Inspectors were instructed to certify only "Canada Extra Fancy" and "Canada Fancy" grades for all varieties except Golden Russet, which could still be shipped at the minimum Canada "C" grade. (Fruit and Vegetable Division: Memorandum to Inspectors).

October 26

Census.- A proclamation was issued fixing June 1, 1956 as the day for starting the census of population and agriculture. The proclamation also extended the census to the whole of Canada. Under the provisions of the Statistics Act a census was to be taken in June 1956 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (SOR/55 - 450).

November 1

Seed Wheat Export Permits.- The Canadian Wheat Board altered its procedure applying to the export of registered and certified seed wheat. The Board was to issue export permits where satisfactory evidence was submitted with the individual application that the seed wheat was to be exported to a country which had normally been a purchaser of such wheat and that the wheat was for use within that country and not for re-export. With applications for export permits to destinations other than normal markets the Board might require satisfactory evidence that the wheat was intended for seeding purposes and would not be re-exported or used for human consumption. All registered and certified seed wheat for which export permits were granted was to be packed in sacks, sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture. The instructions superseded

those in the paragraph dealing with registered and certified seed wheat in the Canadian Wheat Board's Instructions to the Trade; Shippers and Exporters No. 2, July 15, 1955. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 9).

November 2

Fruits, Vegetables and Honey Act.— The regulations under the act were amended, effective November 14, to provide for changes in the size requirements for Canada No. 1 Grade potatoes. The amended regulations increased from two inches to 2 1/4 inches the minimum size for Canadian grown Canada No. 1 Grade round white and red skinned varieties of potatoes entering interprovincial or export trade. For long shaped varieties the minimum diameter was increased from 1 3/4 inches to two inches. The maximum size of four inches remained unchanged. The only exception was for "new" potatoes available in the spring and early summer months, which could continue to be graded to the 1 7/8 inch minimum diameter. Potatoes entering Canada from the United States had to meet the grade requirements of U.S. No. 1 Grade and in addition, the size requirements of Canada No. 1 Grade. (SOR/55 - 413).

November 4

Flour Donation.— The Government of Canada was to make a contribution of \$50,000 for relief assistance in the Barbados, Grenada and British Honduras, in the form of flour to be divided equally between the three colonies. The flour was to be distributed by local authorities to assist in relieving food shortages which had developed as a result of damage to crops caused by Hurricane Janet. The Canadian Red Cross was to pay shipping charges. (Department of External Affairs press release).

November 5

Grain Situation.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce reviewed the grain situation, saying that the problem was solely one of converting farm stored grain into dollars in the hands of the producer. The first main reason for the marketing difficulties was that western Canada had produced four very big crops in five years, leading to serious congestion in elevators and slow deliveries by producers. The second reason was the surplus disposal activity of the United States. Of the ways employed to dispose of wheat, Canada took the strongest exception to the method of offering limited quantities of grain by auction to the highest bidder, as this destroyed the confidence of the world price structure. There could be no doubt that the methods used by the United States to dispose of its wheat surplus had been harmful not only to Canada, but to the wheat situation in general.

There had however been some significant changes in United States' policies as a result of representations made by Canada. It was nevertheless unrealistic to suppose that the United States would abandon its surplus disposal activities but he thought both the Administration and Congress would be prepared to listen to reason. He did not see how Canada could go on selling wheat for dollars to its best customers and offer it for local currencies to others. As a third reason for the present marketing difficulties the Minister mentioned subsidization of wheat production in many countries, which he considered one of the chief reasons for the current world surplus of wheat. The Government of Canada would do everything in its power to influence other countries to abandon production of high-cost wheat. This was one of the principal reasons why Canada continued to support the idea of an International Wheat Agreement. (Address by ... Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in Regina, Sask. ... November 5 ...).

November 5

Loans to Grain Producers.- Arrangements were announced which would facilitate the granting of loans by chartered banks to prairie grain producers. The maximum loan was to be \$1,500, available to producers unable to deliver grain because of congested storage conditions. If the value of the grain the producer might become entitled to deliver in the current crop year was less than \$3,000 or if he had delivered grain against 1955-56 delivery quotas the loans were to be correspondingly lower than \$1,500. The rate of interest was not to exceed five per cent per annum, simple interest, and the maximum authorized for guaranteed loans by all banks was \$50 million. The government's liability was not to arise until October 1, 1956 and was limited to loans made between November 15, 1955 and June 1, 1956 and, in the case of each bank, to 15 per cent of total guaranteed loans to an aggregate principal amount of \$100,000 and ten per cent of an aggregate principal amount exceeding \$100,000. A producer receiving a loan was to apply at least one-half of the proceeds of each delivery of grain against repayment of the loan. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

November 9

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The regulations under the act respecting the Improvement of Poultry and Sale of Chicks (P.C. 4536, November 28, 1952) were amended to allow hatchery operators to advertise their own distinctive brand names of chicks within the requirements of the present regulations without having to disclose the breeding of such chicks. The change was made effective by revoking paragraph (m) of section 20

of the regulations. The change was designed to encourage hatchery operators to use Canadian breeding stock developed as a result of the Department's breeding policy. (P.C. 1955 - 1665).

November 16

Hog Marketing.- Because of changes in the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme, made following the amendment of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, the authority extending powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act was re-issued. The order in council revoked P.C. 1953 - 988 of July 2, 1953 and granted the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative authority to exercise in interprovincial and export trade specified powers over the marketing of hogs produced in the designated area, corresponding with powers which the agencies were granted within the province by provincial legislation. No fundamental difference in principle was involved in the new regulations. (P.C. 1955 - 1713).

November 18

Wheat Exchange.- The Canadian Wheat Board stated that it would permit elevator companies to exchange with producers on a bushel for bushel basis, Board stocks of No. 5, No. 6 and Feed Wheat (including Toughs) for wheat grading No. 1 to No. 4 Northern (including Toughs). The exchanges were on the basis of payment to the producer of the Board's initial payment spreads between the grades exchanged, less the company's charge for such service. The Canadian Wheat Board decided to allow such exchanges because of applications received from producers holding high grade wheat who needed wheat for feeding purposes, and requests from some elevator companies. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 18).

November 18

Oats Prices.- The 1954-55 oats pool was closed. The surplus available for distribution was \$3,780,000 and deliveries were 69,581,000 bushels, making an average final payment of nearly 5½ cents per bushel. On No. 3 C.W. oats the final payment was 6.172 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, November 30; P.C. 1955 - 1785, P.C. 1955 - 1786, November 30).

November 21

Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners agreed to adjourn until February 7, 1956 hearings on its proposal to increase by about ten per cent the freight rates on local movements of grain in western Canada. The increase had been scheduled to go into effect on January 1 but was postponed until after the hearings. The four western provinces had asked the Board for an extensive adjournment of the hearings in order that the railways might be asked to provide more information.

November 21

Barley Price.- It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had closed the 1954-55 barley pool, effective November 4. The surplus for distribution to western producers was \$6,537,000 and the amount delivered 112.4 million bushels, which gave an average final payment of 5.814 cents per bushel. The final payment on No. 3 C.W. six-row barley was 4.456 cents per bushel. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

November 21

Grain Exchange.- The Canadian Wheat Board stated that it would exchange, for lower grades, grades of wheat (other than durum), oats and barley which were suitable for seeding. Producers could secure a maximum of 500 bushels of any variety of red spring wheat grading Nos. 1, 2 or 3 Northern by delivering an equal quantity of lower grade wheat. They were to make a cash settlement for the difference in grade price, on the basis of the Canadian Wheat Board's domestic sale prices. For oats and barley the maximum quantity of low grade grain which could be exchanged for higher grades was 300 bushels. The exchange was to be on a bushel for bushel basis with a cash settlement as for wheat. Producers who required durum wheat for seeding purposes were required to purchase it at the Board's regular domestic sale prices. To assist in financing these purchases the Board was prepared to authorize producers to deliver, in addition to their quota, an equal quantity of spring wheat at the initial payment price, paying the difference in cash. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade Nos. 19 and 20; Instructions to the Trade re Coarse Grains No. 7).

November 25

Butter Sale.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board had negotiated a contract with a Dutch firm for the sale of up to 3,300 metric tons (7.3 million lb.) of government-held 1954 make butter. The butter was destined for East Germany. The sale price was 37 cents per lb. 1st Grade f.o.b. Montreal.

December 1

Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board authorized producers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, whose delivery points were on a specified acreage quota, to deliver a supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of oats grading Extra No. One Feed or higher. The supplementary quota was to be extended automatically to stations still on a unit quota as they were placed on a specified acreage quota. In Alberta producers were authorized to deliver 1,000 bushels of No. 3 C.W. 6 Row barley on the understanding that such barley would be sold to the elevator company for board account at time of delivery. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas Nos. 38 and 39, December 1).

December 5

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference met in Ottawa from December 5 to 8. The address of welcome was delivered by the Minister of Agriculture who devoted most of his talk to the price support policy. He outlined the reasons for the butter price support program. Referring to the current situation he said that if 20 million lb. were exported there would be no more butter in storage from January 1 on than the average amount in the last five years. Even if the cost of stabilizing prices in 1955-56 were \$3 million the total cost over six years would not have amounted to one-fifth of a cent a pound. The Dairy Council had said that as a result the farmer had received 15 per cent more of the retail price than he did before. Closing the conference the Minister said he had agreed with provincial ministers to call another meeting later in the year to go over the results of the conference and a small meeting on federal-provincial marketing arrangements.

December 6

Grain Loans.- The Canadian Wheat Board issued a copy of the regulations setting out the procedure for the repayment of bank loans to grain producers. They stated that it was not necessary for the bank or the borrower to obtain a release or discharge of any security registered against the grain at the time of application for the loan. The guarantee was to be limited to loans made between November 15, 1955 and June 1, 1956. To assure that half the proceeds of deliveries were applied to repay the loan the board instructed elevator companies to issue two grain tickets for each delivery, one for the producer showing the details of delivery and a deduction of one-half of the net proceeds, payable to the bank; the other the remaining half of the proceeds payable to the lending bank and forwarded to the bank by the elevator operator. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade No. 22).

December 8

United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee met in Ottawa on December 8 and 9, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom High Commissioner. Other U.K. officials present were the permanent secretaries or under secretaries from the Commonwealth Relations Office, the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, as well as a Treasury representative. The Canadian representatives were the Deputy Ministers of Trade and Commerce, and Agriculture; the Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance; and the Economic Adviser, Department of External Affairs. (Department of External Affairs press release, December 7).

December 13

Potato Tariff Report.- The report of the Tariff Board on the potato industry (Reference No. 117) was made public. It contained a very full analysis of the factors affecting production, consumption, marketing, imports and exports of potatoes. There were no recommendations. The report stated that a basic factor in the situation facing the Canadian potato grower was the progressive decline in demand. It pointed to the trend towards concentration of production in a relatively few specialized areas, accompanied by an increasing use of mechanized equipment, and an intensified use of fertilizer. Cash returns to the grower were related directly to the distance potatoes had to travel to market so that growers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, with no large local market, received substantially less than growers as a whole. Stress was laid on the importance to Prince Edward Island of the certified seed potato market at home and abroad. The conclusion was reached that the loss of the seed potato quota in the United States would be very serious for Prince Edward Island and only slightly less disastrous for New Brunswick. The board found that imports of table potatoes from the United States appeared to be attracted by higher Canadian prices which were frequently the result of a short Canadian crop. The so-called "new potatoes" entering in the spring and early summer months commanded a premium because they were new and would probably have entered whether there was a customs duty or not. The major concern of Canadian growers was the effect on domestic prices of an over supply of potatoes in the United States. (Report by the Tariff Board ... Potatoes).

December 14

Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Minister of Justice referred to the Supreme Court of Canada eight questions on the validity of Ontario's marketing legislation. The matters for consideration concerned the validity of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, and of the hog marketing scheme and regulations established under it. The legality of fees charged in connection with the hog, peaches for processing and vegetables for processing schemes was also to be tested. The Supreme Court was asked to rule on a proposed amendment to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act to make it clear that the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board could make regulations setting up local boards. If this amendment were valid the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether the Board could authorize a local board to impose fees on producers based on volume marketed and use the fees to equalize or adjust returns to producers. The Supreme Court hearing was subsequently set for April 24, 1956. (P.C. 1955 - 1865).

- December 16 Canadian Wheat Board Act.- A judgment of Mr. Justice Maybank of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench upheld the Canadian Wheat Board Act as valid and constitutional. It had been challenged by a British Columbia turkey grower.
- December 16 Flour Measurement.- The Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions stating that it was abandoning the use of the barrel as a unit for measuring flour and substituting the hundredweight of 100 lb. From January 1, 1956 flour orders booked with the board were to be on the basis of 2.3 bushels of wheat per cwt. for patent flour and 1.7 bushels per cwt. for whole wheat flour. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade. Mills No. 7).
- December 28 Rabies Control.- It was stated that a meeting had been held in Toronto under the convenership of the Health of Animals Division to co-ordinate the work of all organizations concerned with rabies control in northern Ontario. Because of the difficulties of making effecting the quarantine and restrictive orders affecting dogs, a policy of mass vaccination of dogs had been adopted. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- December 29 Egg Prices.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized, effective January 1, 1956, to offer to purchase during an appropriate period in 1956 Canadian shell eggs and egg products in such form as the board might specify. The price prescribed was 38 cents per dozen for Grade A large eggs at storage points with appropriate differentials for other grades of eggs and egg products plus an allowance for storage charges not to exceed five cents a dozen. (P.C. 1955 - 1901).

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Canadian Agriculture, Dept of Marketing Services,
Economics Division



CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1956

1574

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 1957

PREFACE

This publication is the fifth in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies.

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where it is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOP" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 42.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1956

January 3

Apple Exports to Germany.— The German Embassy in Ottawa stated that the West German government had granted permits to allow the importation of 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of Canadian apples, with a value of about \$600,000. The apples were to be bought by German traders from Canadian fruit companies, to help make up for the short German crop in 1955. It was the first time since before the war that Canada had supplied apples to the German market. Exports in the immediate prewar years were about 350,000 bushels a year.

January 4

Seed Grain.— The Canadian Wheat Board issued a statement of arrangements for producers wishing to purchase Registered or Certified seed wheat, oats or barley. Producers could purchase for seeding purposes up to 150 bushels of Registered or Certified grain through Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing Plan, a bona fide dealer or a registered grower. In payment or part payment for the grain, and freight where shipped "freight collect", they could sell to an elevator company up to 400 bushels of commercial grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas. The arrangement was to end on June 30, 1956. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 48, January 4; No. 63, February 7).

January 5

Apple Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to provide a support price for apples produced in Nova Scotia in 1955. The program applied to Canada Fancy or better grades of the main dessert varieties and guaranteed producers a minimum average return of one cent per lb. on deliveries to the local warehouse or plant. In announcing the program the Minister of Agriculture said that while Nova Scotia was so far the only province to apply for assistance, applications from apple growers in commercial growing areas of any other province would receive consideration if a sufficient number of such producers were interested in making arrangements through their provincial government for the guarantee of a similar minimum return for top grade apples. The Minister also said that it was intended that there should be discussions with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture on a possible arrangement for that department to act as agent for the Agricultural Prices Support Board. (P.C. 1956-31; Department of Agriculture press release, January 6).

- January 5 Potato Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to assist potato growers by means of a starch diversion program to assure them of a minimum return of \$1.00 a barrel of 165 lb. for Canada No. 1 grade potatoes at starch plants. The program was to apply to areas designated by the Agricultural Prices Support Board. Details were being worked out with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture. Deliveries were to be completed by May 1, 1956 and total payments by the Agricultural Prices Support Board were not to exceed \$500,000. (P.C. 1956-32; Department of Agriculture press release, January 6).
- January 10 Opening of Parliament.- The third session of the 22nd Parliament was opened by the Governor General, who read the Speech from the Throne. Reference was made to the fact that, although sales of wheat in the last five years had been at record levels, an unprecedented series of bumper harvests had made necessary the storage of abnormal stocks of grain both in elevators and on farms. Two measures to deal with the situation were promised. The first was the provision of guarantees for bank loans to producers secured by their grain, the second the Treasury payment of storage and interest charges on wheat held by the Canadian Wheat Board in excess of normal stocks at the beginning of a crop year. Other legislation mentioned which was of particular interest to agriculture was the amendment of the Canadian Farm Loan Act to provide more generous loan provisions, and the amendment of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the Canadian Wheat Board Act, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. (House of Commons Debates pp.2-3).
- January 11 Rye Quota.- Western producers whose 1955-56 delivery permits indicated an acreage seeded to rye were authorized to deliver a supplementary quota of three bushels per acre seeded to rye, or a minimum of 100 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 52).
- January 11 Butter Sales.- Questioned on butter export sales the Minister of Agriculture said that sales to an agency for delivery to Czechoslovakia were at 39 cents a pound and to eastern Germany at 38 cents a pound, both at Montreal. (House of Commons Debates, p.10).

January 13

Seed Grain.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, to encourage the sale and use of commercial seed oats and barley, it would consider applications from Board agents on behalf of producers who wished to deliver, in excess of the quota, commercial graded seed oats or barley or grain suitable for commercial seed after cleaning. Samples were first to be submitted to and accepted by a recognized seed cleaning plant in one of the three prairie provinces. A producer was entitled to deliver one car of commercial seed oats or barley, but only if he had not already been given authority to deliver a carlot of malting barley in excess of the quota. The commercial seed grain was to be marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board subject to specified conditions. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 53).

January 16

Wheat Policy.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said that Canada invented the soil bank plan in 1941 when there was an accumulation of wheat because of Canada's inability, due to war conditions, to supply it to overseas countries. Producers were paid to take acreage out of wheat and put it into coarse grains or summer-fallow. He rejected a suggestion that Canada now adopt the soil bank plan or any other plan destined eventually to place wheat in the deficit column. He said, "If we cannot keep wheat supplies in balance, let us have a surplus of wheat, but never let us adopt a policy that can produce less wheat than our markets can take". (House of Commons Debates, pp.124 et seq.).

January 17

Wheat Sales.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the government had considered various wheat proposals put forward by organizations in the prairies, including the two-price system. It had been decided to give help on storage of wheat owned by the Canadian Wheat Board. There was no intention of proceeding further with the two-price system. (House of Commons Debates, p.185).

January 17

Rye Quotas.- The delivery provisions for a supplementary rye quota were extended to allow a maximum delivery of 100 bushels by any producer who had no land seeded to rye in 1955 but had stocks of rye grown in previous years. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 55).

- January 24 Freight Rates.— The Minister of Transport stated that an upward revision of the freight rates fixed in the Crownsnest Pass agreement was not under consideration. He had been asked if such a change were contemplated, in view of the opinion given by the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the rates were neither just nor reasonable. (House of Commons Debates, p.456).
- January 25 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.— The regulations under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act (P.C. 1954-1968 of December 16, 1954 as amended) were amended to require that poultry and hatching eggs imported from the United States must be certified free from pullorum disease and ornithosis, in addition to other diseases named. The sections amended were numbers 72 and 187. The order also provided that certificates could be issued by accredited veterinarians as well as by federal and state veterinarians. The requirement that poultry and hatching eggs were to be certified free of pullorum disease had been enforced by the Customs Division. The requirement concerning ornithosis, a disease transmissible to man, was new. (P.C. 1956-119).
- January 25 Seed Grain.— The Canadian Wheat Board extended to flaxseed and rye the delivery arrangements announced on January 4 for producers wishing to purchase registered or certified seed grain. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 58).
- January 26 Margarine.— The Minister of National Defence said that the tri-service ration scale provided a two ounce ration of butter per man per day and did not provide for the use of margarine at all. This applied only to food supplies purchased with public funds; where non-public funds were used, as in canteens, purchases were not subject to service regulations or control and could be used as the owner of the funds desired. (House of Commons Debates, p.561)
- January 31 Russian Trade Delegation.— A delegation of USSR officials arrived for negotiations with Canadian officials on a possible trade agreement between the two countries. The possibility of concluding a trade agreement was raised during the visit to Russia in October 1955 of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. It was then agreed that further talks would take place in Ottawa. On November 1 the Canadian Government invited the Government of the USSR to send a delegation to Ottawa. The Soviet delegation was headed by Mr. S.A. Borisov, First

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and the leader of the Canadian negotiators was Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. (Department of External Affairs press release, January 26).

January 31

Wheat Sale to Poland.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce confirmed that the Canadian Wheat Board had sold Poland 100,000 tons of wheat. It was a cash sale as far as the board was concerned but was insured for 85 per cent of its value by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. (House of Commons Debates, p.704).

February 2

Wheat Price.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that interim payments in various amounts would be made on higher grade wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board during the 1954-55 crop year. The payments were 10 cents per bushel for Nos. 1 to 4 Northern and No. 4 special; 5 cents on Garnets; 25 cents on Nos. 1 to 4 Durums; 10 cents on lower grades of Durum; 10 cents on soft white springs and 5 cents on certain minor grades. The amount to be distributed to producers was \$22,300,000. The Minister said that returns from the sale of feeding grades did not justify an interim payment but he believed it would be possible to make a final payment on these grades when the pool was closed. (House of Commons Debates, pp.788-9; P.C. 1956-222, February 9).

February 3

Antioxidants in Chicken Fat.- The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare advised that antioxidants to combat rancidity would be permitted in chicken fat intended as an ingredient of dehydrated chicken soup mix. The amount was to be reasonable and to be indicated on the label. As the mix was not a standardized food product under the Food and Drug Regulations ingredients had to be listed. The antioxidants which could be used were those listed as Class IV preservatives in the Food and Drug Regulations. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-7).

February 7

"Mock Chicken"- New instructions, effective immediately, were issued for products sold under the designation "MOCK CHICKEN". The word "MOCK" was to be included in the descriptive title where the product contained no chicken or chicken only in infinitesimal quantities. Where the product had the words "loaf" or "roll" added to the "mock chicken" designation it was to have a

supplementary title such as "meat loaf" or "meat and meat by-product roll". The ingredients could be listed if desired. If the product was described only as "mock chicken" the label was to contain a complete list of ingredients in descending order of proportionate content, or by percentages. Products were to be restricted to the cereal and moisture tolerances laid down in the Food and Drugs Act and regulations for prepared meat or meat by-product foods and to contain only the ingredients allowed for meat and meat by-product loaf or roll. Packers were asked to prepare new labels and submit designs to the Veterinary Director General for approval. (Health of Animals Division Circular, 1956-9).

February 10

Butter Policy.- During his speech on the Agricultural Estimates the Minister of Agriculture dealt with the butter situation. He pointed out that there had been no great change, up or down, in butter production in the last twenty years. The maximum variation was about 75 million pounds, due to changes in grass or in price relative to that of other dairy products. Consumption per head had dropped from about 28 lb. a year when margarine was introduced in 1949 to just over 21 lb. The reduction came in the first year after the introduction of margarine. Because of the increase in population the total amount of butter now being consumed was about the same as when margarine came on the market. It was necessary to have in store on January 1 at least 78 million lb. of butter in order to be sure of holding butter at a stabilized price of 58 cents to the producer. With 78 million lb. of butter always on hand it would be fairly certain that it was not going to be necessary to import butter. On January 1, 1956, the Agricultural Prices Support Board was carrying 81 million lb. of butter and the trade 19 million lb. The government had therefore decided it could reduce its holdings by 10 to 20 million lb. This year would be the most costly for price support because the board was disposing of the accumulations of five years. Butter exports had been; June and July 1955, 314,832 lb. to Europe; December 1955, 895,639 lb. to Czechoslovakia; November and December 1955, 6,024,760 lb. to East Germany; January 1956, 1,984,304 lb. to East Germany; total, 9,219,535 lb. Institutional sales to January 27, 1956, were 6,179,660 lb. The value of discounts was \$1,298,000 and might reach \$1,500,000 for the full year. The institutions were using about the same proportion of butter and margarine as they had done before the reduction in price. The government had not yet

decided whether it should continue for another year to continue this form of assistance. (House of Commons Debates, p.1053 et seq.).

February 10

Potato Meeting.- A meeting was held in Ottawa on February 10 and 11 to discuss the report of the Tariff Board on potatoes. It was called by the federal government and attended by representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Horticultural Council, potato growers in the main potato growing provinces and of provincial departments of agriculture. (House of Commons Debates, February 8, pp.965-6; Department of Agriculture press release, February 13).

February 13

Scrapie Outbreak.- It was announced that the disease scrapie had been diagnosed in a flock of sheep in central Alberta. This was the sixth time the disease had been diagnosed in Canada since it was first reported in 1939. The last known outbreak was in Ontario in 1954. As in earlier cases orders were issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act for the infected flock to be destroyed. (Department of Agriculture press release).

February 13

Tobacco Investigation.- Closed hearings began in Simcoe following a two year investigation, under the Combines Investigation Act, on the operations of the Ontario Flue Cured Tobacco Marketing Association. The hearings were held by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Ottawa Journal).

February 16

International Wheat Conference.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the Canadian representatives at the international wheat conference meeting in Geneva on February 20 were Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. W.C. McNamara, one of the members of the Canadian Wheat Board and Mr. Charles Wilson, one of the officers of the department responsible for wheat matters in Europe. There were six farm advisers comprising the heads of the three wheat pools, the head of the United Grain Growers, the head of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and the head of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture. The instructions were generally that Canada would like to see the wheat agreement continued in much the same form as it now was. Canada was not prepared to make any material reduction in the floor price. There was some flexibility in views about the maximum price. Canada thought a new wheat agreement would need to cover a minimum two-thirds

of the wheat entering into the channels of commerce, (House of Commons Debates, pp.1234-5).

February 16

Flaxseed Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board said it had been advised that supplies of registered and certified flaxseed would be very limited but that arrangements had been made for certain stocks of good commercial flaxseed to be cleaned to commercial seed grade and after cleaning and sacking to be inspected and sealed by a federal government seed inspector. The Board was prepared to extend to this seed its grain delivery arrangements. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 67).

February 20

International Wheat Agreement.- Questioned on the U.K. announcement that that country did not intend to join the International Wheat Agreement the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the effectiveness of the agreement would certainly be lessened. He did not consider that the absence of the United Kingdom from the agreement would bring about a provincial reduction in the price of wheat. (House of Commons Debates, p.1335).

February 21

Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would consider application by companies on behalf of producers for the shipment of a second carlot of selected malting barley. The maltster or shipper had to approve a representative sample and the shipment could not be made until the Board had issued a special permit. The shipment privilege applied only to producers whose delivery points were in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 70).

February 28

Potato Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture said that representatives of New Brunswick potato producers interviewed the Agricultural Prices Support Board on February 16. They had asked for an increase in the spot grade price for potatoes from \$1.00 to \$1.20 a barrel. The Board had indicated that this could not be done. They had also asked for a guaranteed tolerance of 20 per cent in connection with spot grading. There was a tolerance in the proposed agreement estimated on each loading of potatoes delivered at the starch plant to be spot graded and the request was for it to be guaranteed at the 20 per cent level. This request was being given consideration. (House of Commons Debates, p.1616).

- February 29 Wheat Exchange.-- The Canadian Wheat Board amended the wheat exchange plan, announced November 18, 1955, to place a limit of 300 bushels on the amount permitted for exchange on one delivery permit book. Under the arrangement elevator companies were given authority to exchange stocks of feeding grades of Board wheat for the same quantities of higher grade wheat held by producers. Transactions already made were to apply against the minimum. Any producer desiring to exchange a greater amount for use on his own farm could make application to the Canadian Wheat Board. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 33).
- February 29 Grain Quotas.-- The Canadian Wheat Board authorized producers to deliver a supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of oats grading Extra No. One Feed or higher to stations in Alberta and the Peace River and Creston/Wyndell areas of British Columbia. From December 1, 1955 producers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had been authorized to make a similar delivery. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 73).
- February 29 Butter Sales.-- The Minister of Agriculture said that the present price for butter was on the basis of 58 cents per lb. first grade. On the same date last year it was 61 cents per lb. By absorbing the handling charges the government was offering butter in Canada at the lower price in order to encourage increased domestic consumption. (House of Commons Debates, p.1692).
- March 1 Live Stock Shipping Act.-- New regulations were issued respecting the shipping of Live Stock from Canada, under the Live Stock Shipping Act. They revoked the regulations established by P.C. 2589 of June 8, 1948. There were no changes in the new regulations except that they incorporated the interim regulations for shipping live stock under tropical conditions. The action gave statutory effect to requirements which had to be met on such shipments. (P.C. 1956-346).
- March 5 Grain Quotas.-- The Canadian Wheat Board extended to producers in Alberta and the Peace River area of British Columbia its authorization to deliver a second carlot of selected malting barley. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 76).

March 5

Stilbestrol.— The Minister of National Health and Welfare said that the Food and Drug Directorate of his department had been considering the effects of the use of stilbestrol in cattle feed. Evidence had shown that if the amount of stilbestrol was limited none could be detected in the meat and the composition of the meat was not significantly changed. The Department of National Health and Welfare had no objection to the use of the drug in cattle fed under conditions which did not result in residues in the meat or which did not produce undesirable changes in the meat. (House of Commons Debates p. 1827-8).

March 6

USSR Trade Agreement.— A trade agreement between Canada and the USSR was signed on February 29 and came into force provisionally on March 6. It was subject to ratification within 90 days and was to remain in force for three years. The agreement could be renewed if both countries desired. It made provision for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in customs duties and related matters (granted by Canada from March 1, 1956). Either government had the right to apply prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of essential security interests. In an exchange of notes Canada reserved the right to establish values for ordinary or special import duty on any Russian product which might enter Canada in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to domestic producers. In determining values the prices of similar goods imported from third countries were to be taken into account. The purpose of the reservation was to deal with situations which might arise if Russian goods were sold in Canada at very low prices, although these prices might not be lower than their domestic values in the USSR. The USSR government guaranteed to purchase in the three years between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 tons (44 to 55 million bushels) of wheat in annual lots of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons. Prices and terms of sale were to be those at which the Canadian Wheat Board was making sales to major customers at the times of the Russian purchases. (House of Commons Debates, February 29, p.1661-2; P.C. 1956-322, March 1).

March 6

Lime Subsidy.— The Minister of Agriculture said that, under the terms of P.C. 1953-4/815 payments were authorized to provincial governments of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

of a subsidy not to exceed 60 per cent of the total amount expended by the provinces for any direct activity in increasing the use of lime for soil amendment purposes, subject to a maximum of \$1.50 per ton. In some instances provincial activity was in the form of freight assistance and in others in the form of direct subsidies. (House of Commons Debates, p.1879).

March 7

Freight Rates.— Canadian rail freight rates generally governed by U.S. rates were increased by amounts up to six per cent. For the most part the categories affected were international rates and export and imports rates through Canadian and U.S. ocean ports. Important agricultural items were made exceptions to the full six per cent increase. A limit of six cents per 100 lb. was imposed on canned or preserved (except frozen) food products and fresh fruits and vegetables. There were limits of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 lb. on salt and certain fertilizers and components. The increase on grain and grain products and livestock was five per cent. Domestic Canadian traffic was not affected.

March 7

Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to authorize the Treasury payment of storage and interest charges on wheat held by the Canadian Wheat Board in excess of 178 million bushels at the beginning of a crop year. For the crop year which began on August 1, 1955 half the total amount due was to be paid when the act came into force and the remainder in equal monthly amounts for the balance of the crop year. For any subsequent crop year the total amount payable was to be paid in equal monthly payments within the crop year. The authority was to expire when stocks at the beginning of a crop year did not exceed 178 million bushels. The figure of 178 million bushels was the average figure for stocks in store on August 1 for the 15 years before 1951. (House of Commons Debates p.1909; An Act respecting the Payment of Carrying Costs of Temporary Wheat Reserves owned by The Canadian Wheat Board).

March 7

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to authorize the government guarantee of bank loans on farm stored western wheat (other than durum), oats, barley and rye. Loans were to be made between November 15, 1955 and June 1, 1956 at a charge not exceeding five per cent per annum simple interest. Each loan was not to exceed the lesser of half the value of the estimated quantity for delivery or \$1,500. It was to

be reduced by the amount which the farmer had received from any deliveries under his 1955-56 delivery quota. One half of the money payable to the producer for subsequent deliveries of grain was to be paid to the bank to apply against repayment of the loan. The government liability was limited to 15 per cent where the aggregate principal amount of loans made by a bank did not exceed \$100,000 or 10 per cent where it did. There was to be no government liability on loans made after the aggregate principal amount of guaranteed loans by all banks reached \$50,000,000. The legislation could be extended by order in council to authorize guarantees on loans made between October 1, 1956 and June 1, 1957, but such loans could not be made to borrowers with loans outstanding from the previous year. The Governor in Council was authorized to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the act. The act was to come into force by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, p.1909; An act to provide for Short-Term Credit to Grain Producers in the Prairie Provinces to meet Temporary Financial Difficulties arising from inability to deliver all their Grain).

March 7

Czech Wheat Purchases.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce confirmed reports that the government of Czechoslovakia, through its official grain procurement agency, would be buying between 100,000 and 320,000 tons (3.7 and 11.8 million bushels) of Canadian wheat for shipment during the current crop year. The purchases would be made from agents of the Canadian Wheat Board on the basis of 25 per cent down payment and the remaining 75 per cent within a year. The Export Credits Insurance Corporation would insure the board's agents on the outstanding balances. (House of Commons Debates, p.1884).

March 9

Grain Deliveries.- It was announced that, in view of the likelihood of a shortage of certain varieties of registered and certified durum wheat and barley seed, the Canadian Wheat Board was prepared to extend over-quota delivery privileges to commercial seed. In the case of durum wheat the varieties Golden Ball and Pelissier were excluded from the arrangement. The additional grains were added to the list of those in the announcement of January 4, 1956, and the over-all amounts remained the same as in that announcement. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 78).

March 12

National Housing Act.- The maximum interest rate on insured loans under Part I of the National Housing Act was increased from 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 per cent. This

rate applied on loans for rural housing. Announcing the increase the Minister of Public Works said that the Governor in Council was empowered under the act to fix the maximum rate of interest at a level not exceeding the yield on long-term government securities, plus 2 1/4 per cent. The interest rate on long-term government bonds would have justified the increase last August but the flow of funds to housing was good and no action was taken. Because of the continued high level of interest rates in general and the anticipated demand on investible funds in 1956 an increase was necessary so that builders and home owners would have continued access to mortgage funds. (House of Commons Debates, March 9, p.1961; P.C. 1956-466, March 22).

March 12 Hungarian Wheat Purchase.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that negotiations had been completed for the sale to Hungary of 5,500,000 bushels of wheat. (House of Commons Debates p.2020).

March 12 Rabies Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture, in a statement on the rabies outbreak in Ontario, said that the control measures employed consisted of (1) isolation and quarantine of all domestic animals suspected of having the disease and of animals which had been in contact with them; (2) strict control of dogs in the affected areas, including the impounding or destroying of stray animals; and (3) the operation of clinics where necessary, for the free vaccination of dogs and cats. Most of the services in connection with these measures were performed by the federal Department of Agriculture; the tying up of dogs and the disposal of strays had been dealt with adequately by local authorities under municipal dog ordinances. About 51,000 dogs had been vaccinated at clinics in all districts of Northern Ontario, in Renfrew, Victoria, Hastings and Northumberland counties and in an area round Galt and Guelph in Wentworth, Wellington, Waterloo and Brant counties. The number of cases diagnosed in Ontario between April 1, 1955 and March 9, 1956 was 111, 67 of which were in wild life. (House of Commons Debates p.2017).

March 13 Flood Control.- The Prime Minister said that flood control measures had never been dealt with under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. These were undertaken by the prairie farm rehabilitation staff under special appropriations of parliament. (House of Commons Debates, p.2070).

March 13

Meat Inspection.— The meat inspection system at approved slaughter houses in Scotland was deemed satisfactory for the purposes of Section 6(1) of the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats and Horse Meat, under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The decision meant that duly certified imports of cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat products, edible tallow and oleo stearine would be admitted from these approved slaughter houses. The importation of other meat products was prohibited under Section 185 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Regulations. This section prohibited the importation of such products from countries where there was considered a danger of introducing foot and mouth disease or rinderpest. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-16).

March 14

Seed Grain.— The Canadian Wheat Board said it had been advised that the Plant Products Division of the Department of Agriculture was not in a position to seal officially all commercial grain purchased under special delivery arrangements. Commercial seed flaxseed, durum wheat and barley, which had been cleaned to commercial seed grade and was tagged with the Control Sample Certificate number and the seed grade, would therefore be granted the over-delivery privileges outlined in the announcement of January 4. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 8).

March 15

Flaxseed Grades.— Regulation No. 5 of the Board of Grain Commissioners was amended, effective August 1, 1956, to add a paragraph to the "Rejected" grade section to cover western flaxseed containing excessive admixtures, not exceeding 2½ per cent, of broken grain or Lady's Thumb that could not readily be removed. Such flaxseed was to be graded as if it did not include such excessive admixtures, but the word "Rejected" was to be added to the grade name and words to indicate the excessive admixture. (SOR/56-98).

March 15

Poison-Treated Grain.— Regulation No. 26 of the Board of Grain Commissioners, dealing with grain treated with poisonous materials, was amended, effective March 1, 1956, to provide that under no circumstances should a carlot of grain containing kernels treated with mercurial dust or compounds or other poisonous materials be moved without the authority of the Chief Grain Inspector. (SOR/56-99).

March 15

Potato Price Support.— The potato price support program, authorized by P.C. 1956-32 of January 5, was

amended to provide that the potatoes delivered at starch plants could contain up to 12 per cent Canada No. 1 Small. The order provided that adjustments could be made on potatoes already delivered at starch plants. (P.C. 1956-390).

March 16

"Parkland" Barley.— The Minister of Agriculture said that the newly licensed barley variety "Parkland" would not be available for general distribution for seeding this year. The quantity of seed now in existence was about 4,000 bushels. This would be used for increase on experimental farms and under contract with registered growers. It was expected that general distribution would be made in time for seeding in 1957. After this year's production was known, details of prices and procedure for obtaining supplies would be announced. The variety, developed at the Brandon experimental farm, was suitable for use in the three prairie provinces, being particularly well suited to the black soil zones. (House of Commons Debates, p.2205).

March 20

Budget.— The Minister of Finance delivered the Budget speech. He referred to credit unions, pointing to their growth in recent years and said that there had been a number of requests to treat credit unions for various purposes as if they were banks and particularly to allow them to participate in some government guaranteed loan arrangements. The federal government had no desire to intervene but was prepared to discuss the circumstances under which they could be granted such privileges. In connection with the Customs Tariff it was government policy for parts of agricultural machinery and equipment, like the finished product, to enter Canada duty free. Action was being taken to restore the duty free entry, following certain judicial decisions of the Tariff Board which had resulted in important changes in tariff classification practices. Other matters referred to were the Tariff Board's report on potatoes, on which the Minister said he hoped soon to be able to make a statement; a proposed increase from three to five in the membership of the Tariff Board; and a repeal of the ten per cent sales tax and duty free entry or a reduction of duty for certain items used in agriculture. (House of Commons Debates, p.2324 et seq.).

March 28

Stilbestrol.— Regulations were approved under the Feeding Stuffs Act to regulate the sale in Canada of medicated feeds, particularly beef cattle feeds containing diethylstilbestrol (DES). The manufacture and initial sale of DES was to be controlled by

regulation under the Food and Drugs Act. Because of the difficulty of mixing the small quantity required in beef cattle feed only pharmaceutical firms authorized by the Food and Drug Directorate were permitted to sell it, and then only as a premix for inclusion in feeds controlled under the Feeding Stuffs Act. Under the new Feeding Stuffs Regulations all beef cattle feeds containing DES were to be registered under the act and subject to control conditions to avoid danger to human health. A feed containing DES had, in addition to the normal label required under the act, to show the quantity of DES contained, as a percentage of the weight. Directions for its use were to be given on the label, with the weight in pounds to be fed to each animal of 600 lb. or more. There was to be a caution that the feeder should discontinue feeding DES at least 48 hours before the animal was marketed or slaughtered and further cautions not to feed DES to breeding stock or milking cows and not to allow swine, particularly breeding stock, to follow beef animals because of possible DES content in the droppings. The feed available would be for feeding beef cattle at the rate of one to two pounds per head per day. Other amendments to the regulations included provision for the inclusion of zinc in mineral feeds for swine, labelling of phosphorus supplements with guarantees of calcium, phosphorus and fluorine and minor editorial changes. (Department of Agricultural press release, March 24; P.C. 1956-443, March 22).

March 22

Butter Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase First Grade butter between May 1, 1956 and April 30, 1958, at 58 cents per lb. basis delivery Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto and 57 cents per lb. basis delivery Vancouver. (House of Commons Debates, p.2485; P.C. 1956-488).

March 28

Gelatine Imports.- The Department of National Revenue gave three weeks' notice that, under the provisions of Section 6 of the Customs Tariff, edible gelatine was to be classified as a material of a class or kind made in Canada. Edible gelatine for use in making capsules for medicinal use was excluded from the ruling. The effect of the transfer was that edible gelatine imports could be subject to a dump duty if their value was lower than the fair market value or the value for duty as determined under the provisions of the Customs Act. (SOR/56-129).

March 29

Apple Price Support.- The price support scheme for Nova Scotia apples was amended to reduce the number of varieties of apples eligible for support. Under

a new order the designated varieties were Gravenstein, McIntosh, Cortland, Wagner, Spy and King. Other provisions of the scheme were unchanged from those in the original order, P.C. 1956-31 of January 5, 1956. (P.C. 1956-537).

April 12

Food and Drugs Act.- Among the amendments to the Food and Drug Regulations were the following, which affected food products:- (i) the composition standards were changed for ground mustard; (ii) a clause to the milk fat section set forth the limits beyond which it would be deemed that there had been the addition to the milk of a fat other than milk fat; (iii) the section on permissible substances was extended to specify the maximum quantities allowed in certain fruits, vegetables and small grains of aramite, malathion and Stop Mould B; (iv) it was no longer necessary to specify on food labels when sorbic acid had been added but the quantity of butylated hydroxytoluene was to be shown. (P.C. 1956-567).

April 17

Crop Losses.- The Prime Minister said he did not admit that there was any responsibility on the federal government for crop losses, other than that in a limited way under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. The government did not propose to take any other action than to administer properly the provisions of this legislation. (House of Commons Debates, p.2992),

April 20

Federal-Provincial Conference.- As a result of the meeting regional committees of government officials were to be formed. Their function was to discuss domestic marketing problems and, where possible, to suggest solutions. Three committees were to be set up, one each for the maritime, central and western regions. They were to report to a central committee, consisting of a representative from each group and a federal representative. The conference dealt also with soil and water conservation. Delegates reported on programs in the federal and provincial fields, with the purpose of giving a better understanding of the responsibilities of the government, in the matter of future programs, where undertaken individually or by joint action. (Department of Agriculture press release).

April 23

International Wheat Agreement.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that it was evident that an agreement would emerge from the international wheat conference. The minimum price would be \$1.50 per bushel and the maximum \$2.00, for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur. The new IWA, because of the relatively small quantities,

would not be as effective in stabilizing prices and markets as the Canadian government had hoped. The farm advisers to the Canadian delegation agreed with the government, however, that Canada should continue to participate provided there was no substantial reduction in maximum and minimum prices. (House of Commons Debates, p.3161).

- April 26 Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Supreme Court of Canada reserved its decision on the legality of Ontario's marketing legislation. Hearings were held on April 24 to 26.
- April 26 Canada-USSR Trade Agreement.- Parliament completed ratification of the Canada-USSR Trade Agreement. (House of Commons Debates, April 18, p.3059; Senate official Report of Debates, April 26, p.437).
- April 27 International Wheat Agreement.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the only disappointment there could be about the new International Wheat Agreement was that the United Kingdom had decided not to join it. On the other hand Argentina and Sweden, which were important exporters, had joined the agreement for the first time and to that extent its value was enhanced. The fact that guaranteed quantities to Canada under the agreement had been decreased by 30 per cent did not mean that Canada's share of the world market would be decreased by that amount. In the past year Canada had done far more business outside the agreement than under it. The value of the agreement lay in the fact that exporters and importers of many countries had decided that a range of values for wheat between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel was reasonable. It would be a valuable agreement affecting the price of wheat. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3338-9).
- April 30 Grain Delivery Quotas.- Producers whose 1955-56 delivery permits showed an acreage seeded to rye were authorized to deliver an additional supplementary quota of three bushels per acre seeded to rye, or a minimum of 100 bushels. The authority to deliver was extended to those who had no land seeded to rye in 1955 but had stocks from previous years. The maximum additional quota in this case was 100 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 95).
- May 1 Butter Price.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board began to offer 1955 butter to the trade at 56 cents per lb., in order to effect a rotation of stocks. In describing the plan the Minister of

Agriculture said that this year there was a definite arrangement by the trade that they would take 25 million lb.; about one third by June 15, probably another one third by July 15 and the remainder by August 15. The cost to the board of carrying butter under this plan would not be as great as in the plans followed in previous years. (House of Commons Debates, June 20, p.5207; June 27, p.5433-5).

May 1

Potato Price Support.— The final delivery date for potatoes under the starch diversion program was postponed from May 1 to June 1, 1956. (P.C. 1956-659).

May 3

Grain Prices.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the initial prices for the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley would be at the same level during the crop year beginning August 1, 1956, as they were at present. The prices were:— wheat, \$1.40 per bushel No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; oats, 65 cents per bushel No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William/Port Arthur; barley, 96 cents per bushel No. 3 C.W. six-row in store Fort William/Port Arthur. The Minister said also that the 1954-55 wheat pool was to be closed on May 4. Speaking of grain deliveries he said that it might not be possible to equalize deliveries by individual farmers as had been done during the past two crop years. The Canadian Wheat Board had advised that last year an attempt to reach a uniform target (eight bushels per specified acre) had had an adverse effect on the marketing of Canadian grain in export markets. Much of the grain delivered was of varieties and grades not needed for immediate marketing requirements. It added to congestion in storage facilities and used scarce transportation; making difficulties in moving to the seaboard varieties and grades of new crop grain in immediate demand. In order to avoid this situation the Canadian Wheat Board had decided that all quotas in effect on July 31, 1956 would expire on that date and that deliveries after August 1 would apply against the 1956-57 quotas which would be made effective on August 1. This policy might mean that some western producers, by the end of the crop year, would have delivered more grain per specified acre than others but there should be general agreement that the Canadian Wheat Board should have freedom to give preference to deliveries of varieties and grades in immediate demand. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3515-7).

May 7

U.S. Customs Procedures.— The United States Bureau of Customs announced that its customs authorities would allow Canadian exporters to (a) find out before shipping their goods the rate of duty payable and the

approximate valuation on which it would be assessed and (b) discuss with a qualified customs expert the various complications of United States methods of appraisal and valuation in order to try to solve the exporters' particular problems. The new procedure did not constitute an amendment to the law and was not intended to give preferred treatment to Canada. It was announced in the form of a letter from the United States Commissioner of Customs to the Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Washington. The letter nominated Mr. E.J. Cannon, appraiser at Buffalo, N.Y., as the official authorized to discuss matters relating to appraisement, classification, marking and related topics, in connection with the importation of merchandise from Canada. His information was to be advisory only and not binding on the United States government. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

May 9 Canada-U.S. Harvesting Exchange.- By an exchange of letters dated May 9 and 10 the Canadian and United States governments agreed to continue in 1956 the arrangement first made in 1942 for the exchange of harvesting machinery and crews between the two countries and for other movements of farm labour.

May 11 School Milk Programs.- During the debate on the agricultural estimates the Minister of Agriculture replied to a suggestion that the federal government introduce a school milk program. He said it was a matter for the provinces; schools were run by the provinces, milk boards were run by the provinces and the distribution of milk was within provincial jurisdiction. The federal government had made an investigation of the matter and had thought it might assist by putting milk vending machines into the schools, but as yet no province had taken up the matter. (House of Commons Debates, p.3819).

May 15 Rabies Outbreak.- The rabies control orders, made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, were lifted in the North West Territories and Northern Alberta and British Columbia. The orders, made on March 11, 1949 and October 22, 1953 (amended April 12, 1954) forbade the movement of dogs out of the area, except by special permission, and required the tying or effective control of dogs within the area. All dogs had been vaccinated and the remaining infection was in wild life. (Ministerial order).

May 18 Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce gave details of deliveries to the 1954-55 wheat pool and of the financial condition of the pool.

Producers' deliveries were 318.4 million bushels, with transfers from the 1953-54 pool and deliveries from other than producers the amount of wheat in the pool was raised to 483.1 million bushels. Sales to May 4, when the pool was closed, were 321.7 million bushels. The balance of 161.4 million bushels consisted of 112.0 million bushels covered by sales contracts and unsold stocks of 49.4 million bushels. These were transferred to the 1955-56 pool at appropriate valuations. The final operating surplus in the 1954-55 pool was \$62,588,000, from which had to be deducted \$22,261,000, the amount of the interim payment made earlier in the year. After providing for the P.F.A.A. levy and allowing for expenses the surplus for distribution to producers was \$39,680,000, representing an average final payment of 12.461 cents per bushel. On No. 1 Northern the payment was 14.815 cents, bringing the net price, before deduction of the P.F.A.A. levy, to \$1.650⁶⁶ per bushel in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. On No. 1 Amber Durum the net price, before deduction of the PFAA levy, was \$2.34498 per bushel. There were practically no stocks of low grade wheat to be transferred to the 1955-56 pool. The carrying charges on the 1954-55 pool were 16.83 cents per bushel. These were partially offset by a credit of about 7.30 cents per bushel made under the provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.4065).

- May 26 Canada-USSR Trade Agreement.- Representatives of Canada and the USSR exchanged the Instruments of Ratification of the trade agreement between the two countries. Under the terms of the agreement it entered into force definitively from this date. (Department of External Affairs press release, May 28).
- May 28 Maple Sap Bucket Subsidy.- The Minister of Agriculture said the subsidy on maple sap buckets had been discontinued. (House of Commons Debates p.4407).
- May 29 Chrysanthemum Culture.- The Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that it had been known for many years that the flowering of chrysanthemums could be controlled by manipulation of daylight. During the late forties it was conceived that this light and dark response reaction might be applied to schedule blooming on a year-round basis. Studies were initiated in Ottawa to try to solve the problems of Canadian producers pioneering this type of production. Now the year-round schedules were so precise that the work of

the Horticulture Division was directed toward the study of various factors affecting flower bud development. The Experimental Farm at Saanichton had conducted studies using plastic covers to improve the quality of outdoor chrysanthemums. (House of Commons Debates, p.4413).

May 31

Grain Delivery.- Producers in western Canada, who had been unable to deliver the supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed or higher, were authorized to deliver any grade of oats against the quota. The total delivery remained at 1,000 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 105).

June 1

Census.- Enumerators began to collect data for the first national five year census. Population information was collected on five items only - age, sex, marital status, relationship to the head of the household and whether living on a farm. The number of items on the agricultural census form was only one-third of that in the 1951 census. Each farmer was sent an advance form early in May so that he could prepare answers in readiness for the census taker's call. The mark-sense card, by which the enumerator recorded the answers to questions with an X made in the appropriate square with a special pencil, was used for the agriculture questionnaire as well as for collecting population data. In the 1951 census it was used only for population and housing. The information recorded was transferred by electronic machines to the punch cards used for tabulation, speeding up the work of tabulation and compilation. (D.B.S. Daily Bulletin, May 30).

June 4

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- The act was proclaimed in force. Regulations were issued under the act, dealing with the manner applications were to be made, the procedure on default, claims for loss and other matters concerned with the administration of the act. (SOP/56-184; P.C. 1956-830, May 31).

June 5

Butter Sales.- The Parliamentary Assistant, for the Minister of Agriculture, said that reports from a 75 per cent sample of institutions indicated an increase of nine per cent in consumption of butter, as a result of the policy of paying a rebate of 21 cents per lb. on the price of butter used. The policy was being continued. (House of Commons Debates, p.4776).

June 7

GATT.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Finance made statements on the tariff negotiations recently completed under GATT and released schedules showing tariff concessions given and received. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that United States' concessions were limited by law to a maximum of 15 per cent, spread over the next two years and that there were a number of items, particularly in the agricultural and fisheries field, on which the United States was not prepared to negotiate at this time. Within these limitations the agreement concluded should be most satisfactory to both countries. The Minister of Finance said that Canada had made 115 reductions in the MFN tariff, on imports valued in 1955 at \$91 million and bindings on 60 items valued at \$88 million. Unilateral reductions were made in five items in the British Preferential Tariff. The new duties on agricultural products came into effect on June 30. (House of Commons Debates, June 7, p.4792, 4834; P.C. 1956-942, June 21).

June 7

Food and Drugs Act.- By an amendment to the Food and Drug regulations changes were made in the limits of certain substances which could be present in gelatin. Limits were placed on the quantity of the substance Captan which could be present in certain fruits and vegetables. (P.C. 1956-871).

June 7

Department of Transport Act. Royal Assent was given to a bill to extend to May 31, 1958, the authority to make regulations controlling the transport of goods in bulk and the appointment of transport controllers, as provided in Section 6A of the act. Grains and grain products moving to meet export requirements were among the commodities to which the control authority applied. (House of Commons Debates, p.4814; an act to amend the Department of Transport Act).

June 12

Tariff Board Act.- Royal Assent was given to legislation to increase the membership of the Tariff Board from three to five and the number of vice chairmen from one to two. The Minister of Finance, in introducing the bill on May 8, said that the reason for the increase was the increased work the board was doing with appeals under the Excise Tax Act and the Customs Tariff and because of present government policy of referring to the board more items for consideration and report. He suggested that there might be two committees which could work on different things at the same time. (House of Commons Debates, p.4964; An Act to amend the Tariff Board Act).

- June 12 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- Part III of the act, dealing with poultry production, was amended to provide that all references to chicks would apply also to hatching eggs. Section 43(b) was amended to enable provision to be made for the voluntary use of official designations to identify poultry stock produced under the record of performance policy of the Department of Agriculture. Sections 48 and 52(g), dealing with the submission to the Department of Agriculture for approval of advertising material, were repealed. The Act was to come into force by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, p.4964; An Act to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act).
- June 13 United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee met in London on June 13 and 14. Mr. L.W. Pearsall, Director of Marketing Service, represented the Canadian Department of Agriculture.
- June 15 Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that stations where the delivery quota was over six bushels per specified acre would be designated as "Alternate Delivery Points", to which producers at lower quota points could deliver part of their grain as space permitted, without written permission from the board. Other stations were to be added to the list as their quotas were raised to seven bushels. The declaration was not to be made until sufficient time had passed for local producers to deliver their grain within the quota. Producers from lower quota stations would be permitted to deliver the quotas, including supplementary quotas, in effect at the shipping point specified in their current permit book. The purpose of the scheme was to give producers as great a degree as possible of equality in deliveries. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade No. 47).
- June 17 Grain Deliveries.- Producers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were granted authority to deliver a supplementary quota of 500 bushels of any grade of barley. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 109).
- June 18 Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways authority to increase freight rates by seven per cent between July 3 and October 31. The seven per cent applied on grain and grain products, except where the grain moved for export under the Crown's nest Pass rates. The increase was an interim measure to apply while the board considered more

fully an application by the railways for a general 15 per cent increase. The hearings on the application were to begin in Ottawa on September 24.

June 25

Grain Storage.- An announcement from the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canadian Wheat Board stated that, as a result of discussions between the two boards, no further applications for off-site storage would be considered. In reaching the decision the boards had considered the storage position, including the extent of off-site storage now licensed and the immobility of grain stored in many types of off-site storage facilities. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 49).

June 26

Canadian Farm Loan Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act. It provided for the granting of loans on 65 per cent of the appraised value of land and buildings to a maximum of \$15,000. The previous terms were 60 per cent and \$10,000 on first mortgage plus \$2,000 on second mortgage. Provision was made for the repayment of loans by monthly as well as annual or semi-annual instalments. The maximum term was increased from 25 to 30 years. The amendment simplified the capital structure of the board and the system with respect to reserves. It eliminated short term, second and chattel mortgage loans. It made changes in the capital structure of the board and repealed the provision for setting up an advisory board. (House of Commons Debates, p.5425; An Act to Amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act).

June 26

Feed Freight Assistance.- In reply to a request for increased freight assistance on western feed grains shipped to the Atlantic provinces the Minister of Agriculture quoted from the order in council (P.C. 1955-138) and from a letter to dealers of June 18, 1956. Both these stated that no increase in subsidy would be made as a result of an increase in rail freight rates. (House of Commons Debates, p.5379).

June 29

Canadian Wheat Board.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would shortly open an office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. This was to provide for Board representation in the Netherlands and other western European countries. Its purpose would be to establish closer relations with the import trade of western Europe and to provide current information on all phases of the Canadian grain position. The officer in-charge was to be Mr. C.C. Boxer who was being transferred from Washington. The Washington office was to be closed with the transfer of Mr. Boxer and the

board's interests taken over by Dr. W.C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 50).

- June 29 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.— The regulations concerning Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry were amended to include box specifications for corrugated and fibre-board boxes for packing eviscerated poultry. (Ministerial Order).
- June 30 Customs Tariff.— Most Canadian concessions made at the recent GATT tariff negotiations became effective. Agricultural items on which reductions were not put into effect included common white clover seed (White Dutch), poppy seed, mustard seed, cherries sulphured or in brine (not bottled), and Zucca melons, sulphured or in brine. (P.C. 1956-942, June 21).
- July 2 British Caribbean Trade.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the government had been informed that the British Caribbean countries were placing apples, leaf tobacco, chemical fertilizers and calcium carbide under world open general license, effective July 2, 1956. This meant that these products could be imported from Canada without restrictions and made a large proportion of Canadian exports to the area completely free of restriction. In 1955 Canadian exports to the area amounted to \$42 million and they were increasing this year. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5555-6).
- July 11 Farm Improvement Loans Act.— Poyal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act. The legislation provided for a new three year pool period from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1959. During that period the maximum value of bank loans to be guaranteed by the government was \$300 million. The maximum individual loan was increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000. (House of Commons Debates, p.5884; An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act).
- July 11 Canada-Honduras Trade Agreement.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that a trade agreement had been signed for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment between Canada and Honduras. The agreement, to run for an initial period of one year from July 18, was the first to be concluded between the two countries. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release, July 11; P.C. 1956-1090, July 19).
- July 12 Food and Drugs Act.— The Food and Drug Regulations, established by P.C. 1954-1728 of November 18, 1954, as amended, were further amended to permit the substance Parathion to be present on a number of fruits and

vegetables, to a maximum of one part per million.
(P.C. 1956-1054).

- July 12 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The Canada Dairy Products Regulations, made by P.C. 1954-1719 of November 18, 1954, were amended to permit the use of dry skim milk in the production of cultures for use in cheese making. The amendment also permitted a number of small packages of ice cream or sherbert (five fluid ounces each or less) to be sold in a larger unit or package than was permitted under the previous regulations. (P.C. 1956-1042).
- July 20 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. for the marketing of first grade cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1956 and delivered to the co-operative on or after May 1, 1956. The federal government guaranteed an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory, plus a maximum allowance for handling and other charges. (P.C. 1956-1126).
- July 23 Fruit Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C., in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1956 in the Okanagan Valley area of the province. (P.C. 1956-1127).
- July 25 Sunflower and Soybean Research.- In answer to a question the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture said that there was an intensive program at Morden, Manitoba, in breeding oil seed sunflowers for resistance to rust. The variety "Beacon" had been released and had proved to be highly resistant to rust in the southern Manitoba area. Other diseases of sunflowers were being investigated and related to the breeding program. A soybean selection program, based on yield, high oil content and disease resistance, was also carried out at Morden. All the early maturing hybrid lines developed at Ottawa were being tested at the Morden farm and constituted the material from which Morden selections were being made. In addition hybridization work was started at Morden in 1956. (House of Commons Debates p.6412).
- July 27 Grain Deliveries.- It was announced that in the crop year beginning August 1, 1956 the Canadian Wheat Board was placing delivery quotas of five bushels per seeded

acre on durum wheat and flaxseed, because of the large increase in the area seeded to these grains. In the 1955-56 crop year deliveries were under open quota. The board announced that it would consider applications on behalf of producers for permission to deliver an additional carlot of malting, pot or pearling barley. Maltsters or shippers were to accept a representative sample of the barley and to pay a premium for it, which the producer was to receive as well as his initial payment. The initial delivery quotas for wheat, other than durum, oats, barley and rye were to be the same as in the 1955-56 crop year. They were to be 100 units where each unit was the equivalent of three bushels of wheat, eight bushels of oats or five bushels of barley or rye. Following the initial quotas the board would again establish general quotas at individual stations, based on the "specified" acreage - the area seeded to wheat, other than durum, oats, barley and rye, plus the area in summerfallow in 1956. All 1955-56 delivery quotas expired on July 31. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 1).

July 27

Peach Marketing.- A new authority was granted, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to the Ontario Fresh-peach Growers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Peach Growers' Co-operative, to regulate the marketing outside the province of Ontario - grown fresh peaches. The new order was made because the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board had amended the regulations concerning the marketing of fresh peaches in the province. There was no significant change in the powers granted under the new order. (P.C. 1956-1170).

August 1

Off-Site Grain Storage.- Questioned about the prohibition of further licensing of off-site storage of grain the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that his advisers believed that type of storage (in skating rinks, etc.) had been carried far enough. It had been found that there was no turn-over of the grain and there was some doubt as to the condition of some of it, though the responsibility for the condition rested with the elevator company which had placed it in storage. The Minister said, "We think that grain should be available for immediate shipment as required and therefore we have discontinued the policy of further licensing of off-site storage". (House of Commons Debates, p.6783).

August 1

Grain Shipping Policy.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in reply to a question, said that there were shipping orders out for western grain at every point in

the quantity necessary to bring that point up to the eight bushels quota. The purpose of leaving the shipping orders outstanding was the wish to make sure that those points which did not market their eight bushels in the preceding crop year would have the first chance to deliver grain this year. It was the intention to remove grain from those particular elevators, in an effort to make sure that those points delivered their eight bushel quotas this year. (House of Commons Debates, p.6782).

- August 2 Wheat Missions.- It was announced that during August and September missions from the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway would be visiting Canada to study the production, handling, grading and merchandising of Canadian Wheat. The members of the missions were to comprise representatives of governments, the import trade and the milling industry of the three countries. The itineraries of the three groups were to include visits to centres across the country. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters No. 2).
- August 2 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The Canada Dairy Products Regulations, made under P.C. 1954-1719 of November 18, 1954, as amended, were further amended to extend from four to eight weeks the life of a regraded butter certificate. (P.C. 1956-1173).
- August 3 Wheat Handling Interest Rates.- It was announced that, effective August 6, the rate of interest on all transactions connected with the handling of Board Agency wheat would be increased from $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 4 per cent per annum. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters No. 3).
- August 9 International Wheat Agreement.- Parliament approved the International Wheat Agreement. In discussing the agreement in the House of Commons the Minister of Trade and Commerce welcomed the fact that Argentina and Sweden, as exporters, had joined the agreement for the first time. It marked a new departure in grain marketing policy for the Argentine government. The Minister said that because the United Kingdom had not joined the agreement, it was denied that country's leadership on the import side. However, United Kingdom officials had advised that their market was open to Canadian wheat and that they anticipated that British millers would continue to prefer the qualities of Canadian wheat. The great advantage of the agreement was that through it the exporting and importing countries were brought to a meeting at frequent intervals to discuss the marketing of wheat and the

price and conditions under which exporting countries sold to importing countries. (House of Commons Debates, August 6, pp.7053-70; Debates of the Senate, August 9, pp.991-95).

August 9

Wheat Quotas.- It was announced that where a producer delivered wheat for gristing and received a return of the flour, bran and shorts, paying in cash for the cost of gristing, the wheat would not form part of his delivery quota and no entry needed to be made in his Permit Book. The quantity so delivered was to be confined to the amount required for family use, not exceeding 50 bushels in the crop year. Wheat delivered in payment of the gristing fee was to be delivered on Board account, valued at the current initial payments. The miller was required to purchase such wheat on the basis of the current domestic sales price. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 5).

August 9

Apple Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Coop-erative Monteregienne of the Town of Pougemont, P.Q. The agreement was in connection with the marketing of apples produced in the fruit growing districts of the province during 1956 and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1956-1247).

August 9

Seed Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in connection with the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in 1956 in the province. (P.C. 1956-1218).

August 10

Seed Grain Exports.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that during the 1956-57 crop year it would again authorize the export of Registered and Certified seed oats and barley under a blanket export permit issued in the name of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture. The export of Registered and Certified seed wheat would be authorized only under individual export permits. The Board was prepared to issue permits where satisfactory evidence was submitted with the individual application that the seed wheat was to be exported to a country normally a regular purchaser of the wheat and that it was for use in that country and not for re-export. For export permits to destinations other than normal markets the

Board said it might require satisfactory evidence that the wheat was being imported for seeding purposes and not for re-export or for human consumption. All shipments of Registered and Certified seed wheat were to be in sacks, sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 4).

August 14

Customs Tariff.- An amendment to the Customs Tariff received Royal Assent. Action was taken to restore duty free entry for parts of agricultural machinery and equipment. Certain judicial decisions by the Tariff Board, relating to the wording of particular tariff items, had resulted in important changes in tariff classification practices and the scope of duty free entry had been narrowed substantially. Duty free entry was granted from March 21, 1956, for axles, belts and belting, bolts, chains, nuts, pulleys and washers for use with agricultural machinery and for goods entering into the cost of such machinery. Duties were reduced on electric freezing machines and parts for processing and holding frozen semen and for steel wall sections for ensilage silos. (House of Commons Debates, p.7596; An Act to amend the Customs Tariff).

August 14

Excise Tax Act.- An amendment to the Excise Tax Act received Royal Assent. The ten per cent sales tax was repealed on certain items of interest to agriculture, including boxes for farm wagons; poisons used in agriculture or horticulture; identification tags for designating grades or quality of meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables; some machinery parts for agricultural implements; electric freezing machines and parts for processing and holding frozen semen; and steel wall sections for ensilage silos. The tax was also repealed on materials for making these items. (House of Commons Debates, p. 7596; An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act).

August 14

Income Tax Act.- Royal Assent was given to an act to amend the Income Tax Act. Section 42 was amended to require a farmer or fisherman who had a loss in the "year of averaging" to file an election by the date on which he would have been required to file a return if any tax had been payable by him that year. The amendment was to apply to the 1956 and subsequent tax years. A new subsection to Section 75 provided a rule for determining what was meant by "three per cent of the capital employed in the business at the commencement of the year" where the taxation year

of a co-operative paying patronage dividends was less than twelve months. It was to be in the same proportion as the number of days in the taxation year was to 365 days. A new Section 85 H clarified the method of determining the capital cost to a child of the depreciable part of farm property sold to him by his father. The section was applicable in determining, at any time after 1955, the capital cost of depreciable property sold after 1948. (House of Commons Debates p.7596; An Act to amend the Income Tax Act).

- August 14 Prorogation of Parliament.- The Deputy Governor General prorogued Parliament. In the Speech from the Throne he said that abnormal stocks of grain resulting from several bumper harvests had been reduced by heavy sales abroad. Among items of interest to agriculture to which he made reference were the government guarantee on bank loans secured by farm stored grain, the treasury authorization to bear storage costs on Canadian Wheat Board stocks of wheat above normal carryover levels; and the enlargement of services available through the Canadian Farm Loan Board and the Farm Improvement Loans Act. (House of Commons Debates, pp.7596-7).
- August 21 Grain Quotas.- A supplementary quota of five bushels per seeded acre was authorized to obtain sufficient quantities of soft white spring wheat. Special permits were to be issued to producers who had contracted with mills for the production of this variety. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 6).
- August 23 Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, if it became necessary during the crop year to authorize supplementary quotas to obtain supplies of particular kinds or grades of grain, such quotas would be based on seeded or specified acreage. In previous seasons they were for specified quantities. The new arrangements were designed to provide a more equitable basis of delivery than the former method. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 7).
- August 27 Fuel Oil.- It was announced that considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a de-naturing agent for inedible grease which complied with all departmental requirements for specific gravity, flash point, initial boiling point, colour, odour and taste. It has been found that No. 2 fuel oil complied with most of the requirements and it had therefore been decided to permit its use on a trial basis. (Health of Animals Division).

August 28

Seed Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, in order to facilitate the sale of commercial seed, it would consider applications from agents on behalf of producers who wished to deliver in excess of their quota commercial graded seed oats, barley, rye or flaxseed or these grains which were suitable for commercial seed after cleaning. Samples were to be accepted by a recognized seed cleaning plant. A producer was entitled to deliver only one car of grain. Applications were to contain all information called for on the forms, including the amount of the special selection premium over the Board's initial payment price, to be paid by the purchaser to the producer. Commercial seed oats and barley delivered under this authority were to be marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 8).

August 30

Wheat for Pakistan.- The Canadian Government offered Pakistan as a gift 25,000 tons of wheat, to assist in relieving a serious food shortage in that country. The wheat shipment was to be financed temporarily with funds voted by Parliament for Colombo Plan purposes. The Government planned to recommend to Parliament that this portion of the Colombo Plan vote be replaced with new money appropriated for the purpose in order to prevent the total of Canada's regular Colombo Plan program for the various countries in South and Southeast Asia from falling below the intended level. The Pakistan Government was expected to devote the local currency proceeds from the distribution of the wheat to economic development projects in Pakistan agreed between the two governments. (Department of External Affairs press release, August 30).

September 6

Food and Drugs Act.- Among the amendments to the Food and Drug Regulations were changes in the nomenclature for a number of milk products. The amended regulations provided for the optional inclusion of acid-reducing salts in chocolate drink and ice cream mix and of not more than two per cent bacterial culture (which was defined in a new section) in cheddar cheese. Minimum fat content on a dry basis was specified for several additional types of cheese. (P.C. 1956-1347).

September 6

Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. was authorized to make a payment, subsequent to the initial payment, on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese delivered to it after May 1, 1956, to be marketed under the terms of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. The payment,

not to exceed 10½ cents per lb., was to be guaranteed by the Province of Ontario. The provincial government set a ceiling of \$750,000 on its guarantee to the banks. This sum was expected, on the basis of cheese production estimates, to be sufficient to cover the amount of the payment. The further payment was not to increase the liability of the federal Minister of Agriculture under the terms of the agreement to guarantee 22½ cents per lb. for first grade cheddar cheese, f.o.b. factory. (P.C. 1956-1363).

September 6

Customs Tariff.- The customs tariff item on fresh tomatoes was amended for the period September 6 to October 31, 1956, to enable Canadian processors to import at reduced rates fresh tomatoes for use in making tomato products in their own factories. During that period the most-favoured-nation duty on such tomatoes was reduced to 10 per cent ad valorem. On other fresh tomatoes the seasonal duty of 1½ cents per lb. was in effect in Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces. (P.C. 1956-1345).

September 6

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- Amendments to the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations included changes in the grade requirements for certain fruits and vegetables. They dealt with "watercore" as a grade defect in some grades of apples and crab-apples. New grades were established for apricots and there was an additional grade for cherries. The regulations established a new cleanliness standard for Canada No. 2 grade potatoes and provided for a more restrictive application of grade tolerances for all grades of potatoes. Other amendments provided for new standard containers and clarified the intent of certain sections. (Ministerial Order).

September 13

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- An amendment to the Regulations respecting the Grading of Mutton and Lamb Carcasses, established by P.C. 4932 of December 3, 1947, adjusted the weight ranges for lamb and mutton classes. The basic quality grades were not changed. The new weight ranges were designed to bring the official grades more closely into line with present commercial pricing methods. (P.C. 1956-1369).

September 16

Seeds Act.- The Seeds Regulations were amended to require that imported red clover and alfalfa seed, when offered for sale, be labelled as to the country of origin. The country of origin was formerly indicated by the colour staining of the seed. The colour staining procedures were simplified. Grass, clover and alfalfa seed mixtures, when intended for

other than lawn or turf grass purposes, were to contain a descriptive labelling - for example "hay mixture", "pasture mixture" or "hay and pasture mixture". Previously only lawn or turf mixtures were required to be labelled. Other changes in the regulations were of an administrative and procedural nature. (Ministerial Order).

September 18 Czech Grain Mission.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that a grain mission from Czechoslovakia had arrived in Canada. The mission visited western grain farms, inspected grain handling facilities, studied the inspection, grading and merchandising of Canadian grain and visited centres such as the Cereal Laboratory and the Board of Grain Commissioners. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 6).

September 28 Feeding Stuffs Act.- Changes in the Feeding Stuffs (Ministerial) Regulations included provision for an increase in the minimum protein requirements for broiler feeds and a modification to the definition for meat meal to permit a small tolerance for blood. The definitions for oat feed and oat hulls were clarified. A modification was made of the definition for No. 1 Feed Screenings to bring it into line with the definition in the regulations under the Canada Grain Act. Some obsolete definitions were eliminated. (Ministerial Order).

October 3 Potato Marketing.- The Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board was granted a new authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to exercise in interprovincial and export trade similar powers to those which it was granted within the province by provincial law. The order was passed because the board was operating under a new marketing plan, following the enactment of the Marketing Act, 1956, repealing the 1951 act. The order revoked P.C. 4648 of December 17, 1952. (P.C. 1956-1478).

October 10 German Grain Mission.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the arrival on October 9 of a mission from the Federal Republic of Germany. After inspecting grain handling and harbour facilities on the Pacific coast the mission inspected western farming areas and visited Ottawa and Montreal. The purpose of the visit was to enable the members of the mission to study the handling, storing, grading and merchandising of Canadian wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 8).

- October 16 Pest Control Products Act.- Section 4 of the Pest Control Products Regulation of December 2, 1954, was amended to add a new paragraph (f) exempting from the application of the regulations any product registered under the Feeding Stuffs Act. (Ministerial Order).
- October 18 Grain Delivery Quotas.- It was announced that, as a questionnaire recently completed by elevator agents had indicated very limited supplies of Alberta red winter, Alberta winter and soft white spring wheats, the quota delivery restrictions for these grains would be lifted. Producers were permitted to deliver such wheat at the regular shipping point, regardless of the delivery quota in effect for other types of wheat. The delivery quotas on durum wheat and flaxseed were increased from five to eight bushels per seeded acre, subject to a minimum delivery quota of 300 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 27, October 18; Nos. 29 and 30, October 19).
- October 18 Parkland Barley.- In order to keep Parkland barley seed in western Canada for production purposes the blanket permit for the export of seed oats and barley was withdrawn for barley. Effective immediately the export of registered and/or certified barley was to be authorized only under individual export permits. Applications were to state the variety of barley in addition to other information. The ban on the export of Parkland barley seed was to remain until the end of the current crop year. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 10).
- October 18 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase, Quebec, in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province in 1956 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1956-1572).
- October 22 Parkland Barley.- It was announced that over 200,000 bushels of seed would be distributed on the basis of one allocation of seed, between two and ten bushels, to each farmer. It was to be distributed in the three prairie provinces, excluding the Peace River area. Registered seed was to be released to December 1 to registered seed growers with a Crop Registration certificate for any of the years 1953 to 1956. After that date the balance, if any, was

to be sold to others desiring registered rather than certified seed. Prices were to depend on grade, with a basic price of \$3.00 per bushel for Certified No. 2. (Department of Agriculture press release).

October 25

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- The provisions of the act were extended to apply to the 1956-57 crop year. Producers of western wheat (other than durum), oats, barley and rye were able to obtain bank loans, during the period October 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957, on the security of farm stored threshed grain and such loans were to be government guaranteed. The terms were the same as those on the 1955 crop. No loans were to be made to borrowers with loans outstanding from 1955-56. (Department of Finance press release, October 26; P.C. 1956-1596, October 25).

November 15

Barley Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it was making final payments to western producers on barley delivered to the 1955-56 pool. Total deliveries were 113,887,000 bushels and the amount available for distribution \$15,217,000. The payment per bushel varied according to grade; for No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley it was 12.719 cents per bushel, making a total payment for this grade of nearly \$1.09 per bushel, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Coarse Grains, No. 10).

November 19

Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Supreme Court opened a further hearing on the validity of Ontario's marketing legislation. After one and a half days the court again reserved judgment.

November 21

Wheat Exchange.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the termination of its wheat exchange policy, which came into operation on November 18, 1955. Under the scheme western producers were permitted to exchange, on a bushel for bushel basis, stocks of Nos. 1 to 4 Northern Wheat for Board stocks of Nos. 5 and 6 and Feed wheat. The Board stated that low grade wheat was available on farms in a great many areas so that the exchange system was no longer necessary. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 28).

November 22

Cheese Marketing.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. was authorized to raise from 10½ to 11 cents per lb. its payment on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese produced after May 1, 1956. The payment was made under a maximum Ontario government guarantee to the banks of \$750,000 and was in addition to the

federal guarantee of an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory. (P.C. 1956-1753).

November 23

Marking of Meat Products.- It had been the policy of the Health of Animals Division to allow only one imprint of the Canada Approved legend on any package or container of meat or meat food product prepared in an inspected establishment. Because of the trend towards the marketing of consumer sized packages some manufacturers had been having "repeat" markings printed and had been cutting and wrapping the product before shipping it to the retail trade. The Health of Animals Division decided that it was no longer necessary to cut casings into individual pieces at the plant of origin. Plant managements were asked to submit labels for approval showing the number of times the markings would appear on the individual casing. (Health of Animals Division, Circular 1956-79).

November 23

Polish Meat Inspection.- The name of Poland was added to the list of countries where the meat inspection service had been found satisfactory to Canada in accordance with Section 6, Subsection (1) of the meat inspection regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. The effect of the decision was to permit the entry into Canada of Polish meats. Imports were however, limited to cooked canned meats, cooked canned meat food products, edible tallow and oleo stearine. The limitation was applied under Section 185 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act which limits sources of imports of other meats and meat products to countries declared free of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, (Health of Animals Division Circular 1956-80).

November 27

Ontario Tobacco Marketing.- The Minister of Justice tabled the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on "... the Production, Purchase and Sale of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Ontario". It resulted from an inquiry under the Combines Investigation Act into the operations of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario. The Commission found that flue-cured tobacco growers and communities in the tobacco growing areas had received important benefits from market stabilization. It stated its belief that membership arrangements should not be such that entrance to the market on the part of other producers was dependent on the will of the Association. The rules forbidding dealings between member and non-member producers and the rigidity of individual acreage allotments were thought to work against the most efficient use of resources. There was a

possibility that the system of determination of acreage allotments, apparently to avoid surpluses, might affect the quantity of tobacco available for export and lead to a slower development of the industry than would otherwise occur. The Commission considered unhealthy the creation, for farms with "rights", of values which were not based on productive capacity. It considered that, if it were necessary for producers and buyers to be regulated, the only course appeared to be for growers to secure government authorization for the appropriate control measures. The Association should approach the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to make a study of the most appropriate marketing arrangements. The Quebec and federal Departments of Agriculture should be invited to take part in the study. Acreage control, if considered necessary, should be by voluntary action, not private regulation. A grading service for members and provision for processing and storing crops might be re-established. (Report concerning the Production, Purchase and Sale of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Ontario).

November 28

Grain Delivery Quotas.- From November 30 the delivery quota on flaxseed was increased from eight to eleven bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed. The minimum delivery quota of 300 bushels remained unchanged. At the same time a supplementary quota was put into effect for Manitoba and Saskatchewan barley. Producers with delivery points in those provinces were authorized to deliver an additional three bushels per seeded acre of barley, with a minimum of 150 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, Nos. 41 and 42).

November 29

Oats Price.- The Canadian Wheat Board closed the 1955-56 western oats pool. Deliveries were 71,387,000 bushels and the amount available for distribution to producers was \$8,170,000, averaging 11.4 cents a bushel. On No. 2 C.W. oats the final payment was 14.697 cents a bushel making a total payment for this grade of 79.7 cents a bushel basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur. (P.C. 1956-1786; P.C. 1956-1787).

November 29

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- The Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Regulations, 1956, were amended. The chief purpose of the amendment was to give effect to the decision to make government guaranteed loans available to western grain producers during the period October 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957. This was designated in the amended regulations as the "extended period". A new form was prescribed for loans made during this period. The loans were to be made for such term as the bank

considered appropriate but, unless payable on demand, were not to be for a term ending after September 1, 1957. (P.C. 1956-1772).

December 3

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The conference met in Ottawa from December 3 to 5. In his address of welcome the Minister of Agriculture discussed parity prices and farm income.

December 13

Pure-Bred Sire Loan Regulations.- Regulations were issued, under Section 97 of the Financial Administration Act, dealing with the lending to associations of pure-bred sires for the purpose of breeding for stock improvement. The new regulations did not represent any departure in policy from the accepted practices. They formalized operations under the clause of the act providing that transfers, leases or loans of Her Majesty's property were not to be made except in accordance with regulations or under the direction of the Governor in Council. The regulations provided that a group of farmers organized for the purpose as an association could obtain the loan of a pure-bred animal from the Department of Agriculture, subject to certain conditions. These specified the way in which the animal was to be kept and defined the responsibility for paying veterinary, transport and other costs in connection with the loan of the animal. The period of an agreement between the Department and an association was limited to six years. (P.C. 1956-1834).

December 13

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations, made under the act by P.C. 1954-2022 of December 22, 1956, were amended to take account of developments in poultry processing and merchandising methods. As a result of the changes it was no longer necessary to mark individually poultry intended for further processing, as for soup manufacture. The requirement that each box contain a specified number of birds was revoked. It was specified that in squat pack and breast pack the birds were to be placed in a single layer with breast visible for easy inspection. Provision was made also in the new regulations for ice packed poultry. A requirement was added that fibre-board boxes were to be new and that all other containers were to be new or as new. Shipments from Canada of 2,000 lb. or less in weight were excluded from the requirement for inspection at the point of shipment. The import packing requirements were amended so that they were uniform with the general requirements. (P.C. 1956-1833).

December 13

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.- The Regulations Respecting the Grading, Packing and Marking of Eggs, made

under the act by P.C. 1954-1970 of December 16, 1954, were amended to permit the use of paperboard cases or boxes for the shipment of eggs out of Canada. (P.C. 1956-1832).

December 13

Egg Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to provide price support for eggs in 1957. The support took the form of an offer to purchase eggs during an appropriate period in 1957, at a price equivalent to 38 cents a dozen for Grade A Large eggs, with appropriate price differentials for other grades of eggs and egg products, plus a maximum allowance of five cents a dozen for storage charges. (P.C. 1956-1864).

December 17

Freight Rates.- The Board of Transport Commissioners granted the railways authority to increase freight rates from January 1, 1957, by four per cent. This was in addition to the interim seven per cent by which rate increases were permitted from July 3. The railways' request was for an increase of 15 per cent. The newest increase was described by the Board as a "measure of additional interim relief pending final determination of the application".

December 26

Colombo Plan.- It was announced that the government would make \$2 million available to Ceylon in the fiscal year 1956-57. An exchange of notes between the two governments confirmed the allocation of funds. As part of the assistance Canada was to continue sending shipments of flour to Ceylon. The Ceylon government undertook to establish counterpart funds of rupees to be used for agreed economic development purposes. The value of flour shipments in the 1956-57 program was to be about \$640,000. (Department of External Affairs press release).

December 28

Food and Drugs Act.- The Food and Drug Regulations, established by P.C. 1954-1915 of December 8, 1954, as amended, were further amended to specify the permissible quantities of ethylene dibromide, sulphenone and methyl bromide as inorganic bromide which may be present on specified fruits, vegetables, grains and nuts. The amendment also contained a definition of honey wine. (P.C. 1956-1921).

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1957

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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MARKETING SERVICE • ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 1958

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PREFACE

This publication is the sixth in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies. The material in the first five annual volumes has been consolidated and published under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956".

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where it is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 64.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1957

January 3

Farm Improvement Loans Act.— New regulations were issued under the act, revoking those established by P.C. 1954 - 1840 of December 1, 1954. Under the new regulations loans could be obtained for some additional purposes such as the construction of a road or driveway on a farm and the purchase of station wagons, sewing machines, clothes driers and ironers. The maximum of loans for the purchase of bulk milk tanks and milk coolers was raised, in the case of new equipment, from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the cash price to 80 per cent. The term for repayment of loans for the purchase of farm trucks was reduced from three to two and a half years, the latter period applying also for station wagon loan repayments. The maximum terms for the repayment of loans were adjusted to take into account the raising of the ceiling from \$4,000 to \$5,000, as provided in the 1956 amendment to the act. The suggested maximum period for loans not exceeding \$3,500 (formerly \$3,000) was seven years. For loans not exceeding \$5,000 (formerly \$4,000) the maximum statutory period of ten years remained in effect. (P.C. 1957-4).

January 7

Freight Rates.— An agreed charge between New Brunswick potato shippers and the railways became effective. The agreement provided that not less than 85 per cent of the volume forwarded by the shippers was to be given to the rail carriers. Freight rates under the agreement were from four to seven cents per 100 lb. lower than the rates which would otherwise have been charged.

January 7

Grain Exchange.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it was permitting companies to exchange Board stocks of any variety of red spring wheat grading Nos. 1, 2 or 3 Northern or amber durum wheat grading Nos 1-3 C.W., Extra No. 4 C.W. or No. 4 C.W. for lower grade wheat. The purpose of the exchange was to enable a producer to secure his seed requirements, to a maximum of 500 bushels. The exchange was to be made on a bushel for bushel basis, with a cash settlement for the difference in grade, on the basis of the Board's domestic sales price plus the usual elevator charges. Companies were also permitted to exchange with producers stocks of oats or barley suitable for seeding for lower grades of the same kind of grain, to a maximum of 300 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 37, January 7: re Coarse Grains no. 14, January 8).

- January 7 Seed Grain.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced arrangements by which producers could obtain registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye or flaxseed for seeding purposes. A producer wishing to purchase up to 150 bushels of such grains through Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing Plan, from a dealer or from a registered seed grower, to be used for seeding purposes on his farm, could deliver and sell to an elevator company not more than 400 bushels of any kind of commercial grain in excess of present or future delivery quotas. The grain was to be applied in payment or part payment for the seed. The proceeds from the commercial grain were not to exceed the cost of the seed purchased. The arrangement was to expire on June 30, 1957. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 54).
- January 7 Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board's arrangements for the over quota delivery of commercial seed oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (announced August 28, 1956) were amended to provide that such deliveries were not to be charged against subsequent increases in the quota, as was formerly the practice. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 55).
- January 8 New Session of Parliament.- A new session of Parliament was opened by the Governor General. In the Speech from the Throne he referred to a proposal to recommend in the Senate the establishment of a committee "to consider what should be done to make better use of land for agriculture and thus to contribute more effectively to the improvement of agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it". Legislation was promised to continue the Canadian Wheat Board as the sole marketing agency for western wheat, oats and barley. The authority was due to expire on July 31, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, p.2).
- January 10 Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.- The preliminary report of the Commission was tabled in the House of Commons. Some of the predictions for agriculture were:- (i) output per man hour would increase at an annual rate of three per cent until 1970 and 2.5 per cent for the following ten years; (ii) productivity would continue to increase at a high rate for the next 15 years, though not as rapidly as in the past decade; (iii) net agricultural output would decline from 13 per cent of total output (1955) to six per cent in 1980; (iv) employment in agriculture would drop from 15 per cent of the total labor force (1955) to eight per cent in 1980 and the actual numbers employed in agriculture would decline from 817,000 to 735,000; (v) trade in agricultural products would not increase materially; (vi) there would be a continuation of the trends for land to go out of production in eastern

Canada and for farms to increase in size, particularly during the next ten years; (vii) for the first half of the 25 year period agricultural output would continue to change in emphasis to livestock products. The increase in output to meet the rise in domestic demand for food would not be large by 1965. Between 1965 and 1970 increased demand would begin to have a decided impact on the pattern of agricultural output and on the structure of farming. There would be more intensive land use to produce more meat, poultry and eggs. By 1980 farm size would rise to 116 per cent of the 1951 figure, the number of farms would decrease to 87 per cent, the labor force to 86 per cent and the physical volume of livestock production would increase to 212 per cent. The physical volume of all agricultural production (1947-55=100) would be 185. In the policy field the Commission recommended retention of the present system of marketing wheat and coarse grains. It suggested the desirability of giving wheat farmers advance price and delivery information. Under the plan put forward the announced initial price would apply to the quantity expected to be moved off farms in the next marketing year, assuring producers a minimum income. There would be a guaranteed delivery quota for each producer, based possibly on previous production records. If the Canadian Wheat Board could not take delivery of the guaranteed quantity it would be required to pay for it. The balance could be stored on the farm or used for feed. To deal with short-term surpluses farmers might be offered inducements to increase the area under summerfallow or to divert to other crops. The Commission saw no need for any permanent reduction from present Canadian wheat acreage. It was suggested that, in the near future, funds which might be earmarked for extensive irrigation schemes could possibly be better used elsewhere. There was a proposal that a limit might be imposed on the number of years in which payments would be made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in areas with a high record of crop failures. If adopted assistance should be offered to those willing to establish elsewhere. In the Maritimes the Commission recommended consolidation of holdings and assistance to farmers willing to move to other occupations. Particular attention to the forest potential was suggested and the assistance of the federal government to provincial governments in working out a better system of land use. The Commission expressed a preference for the determination of support prices on the advice of a full-time board rather than by the application of formulae. It forecast increases in co-operative activity and compulsory marketing through provincial producer boards. It suggested increases in the terms of farm loans. (Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Preliminary Report. December 1956).

January 10

Wheat Exports to U.S.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it was prepared to ease quota delivery regulations to permit the sale of low grade wheat by producers to truckers

for export to the United States. Producers could deliver for export the equivalent of three bushels per specified acre on the understanding that it would be charged as an advance quota when the authorized delivery quota at their station was increased to five bushels. The instruction specified the manner in which the wheat was to be weighed, graded and recorded. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 38).

- January 11 Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.- In answer to a question on the preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects the Prime Minister said that some parts of the report did not surprise him at all but others did "because they seemed to indicate a conception of the existing situation, for example with respect to the wheat board, that did not fit with my conception of what the wheat board was. I was rather surprised that there should be in that section pages that appeared to me not to reflect a proper conception of what parliament had intended the role of the wheat board to be." (House of Commons Debates, pp. 119-20).
- January 11 Livestock Improvement.- The regulations respecting contributions for livestock improvement, approved by T.B. 477583 of November 18, 1954, were amended by adding a new section concerning market lamb shows and sales competitions. (T.B. 510549).
- January 14 Seeds Act.- The Seeds Regulations were amended to allow a wider tolerance of common wheat in certified and commercial grades of durum wheat seed. (Ministerial Order).
- January 17 Maritime Freight Rates Act.- Asked if the government had any plans for revising the Maritime Freight Rates Act the Minister of Transport said the matter was under consideration. (House of Commons Debates, pp.326-7).
- January 17 Cheese Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to extend the terms of the agreement with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. for the marketing of Ontario cheddar cheese. An agreement authorized by P.C. 1956-1126 of July 20, 1956 applied to first grade cheddar cheese produced in the province in 1956 and provided for a federal government guarantee of an initial payment of 22½ cents per lb. f.o.b. factory plus an allowance for handling and other charges. The extension of the agreement made it valid for cheese produced in Ontario up to April 30, 1957. Approval was also given to continue to April 30 the subsequent payment by the co-operative of 11 cents per lb. made under a guarantee by the Province of Ontario. (P.C. 1957-53).

- January 22 Ontario Marketing Legislation.- The Supreme Court handed down its judgment on the validity of Ontario's marketing legislation, giving qualified approval to practically all the questions raised on the existing legislation. With respect to questions 7 and 8 concerning a proposed amendment to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act it appeared that the majority of the Court considered the use of license fees for the payment of losses and the equalizing of returns in marketing surpluses to be ultra vires. (Supreme Court of Canada: Judgment).
- January 22 National Housing Act.- The maximum interest rate on new insured loans under Part I of the National Housing Act was raised from 5½ to six per cent. (House of Commons Debates, p. 433, P.C. 1957-90, January 21).
- January 23 Price Support.- Price support was one of the subjects dealt with by the Minister of Agriculture in an address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. He referred first to butter, saying that one of the reasons for the success of the program was the necessity of storing butter in the summer for use in the winter. It was not easy for individuals to upset the workings of the stabilization plan. With eggs the situation was different. The coming of hatcheries had made it possible for a man to have high production whenever he desired it. This had resulted in a heavy production of eggs in December. If the hatcheries, the producers of eggs and the trade were to co-operate it should be possible to have a support price which would be the same at any given period of the year. So far it had not been possible to set up a system that would work successfully. The ability to change the time of high production applied to broilers and poultry in general. It was therefore thought wise that the degree of co-operation necessary to the stabilization of egg support should be established before an attempt was made to extend support to poultry. The hog price support of \$23.00 per 100 lb. warm dressed weight could be maintained as long as imports were not possible or if prices in the United States' market improved. An effort was being made to establish supports for apples and potatoes based on marketing fresh only the high grades. An attempt was being made to encourage a market for processed products to use the lower grades. (Address ... Winnipeg).
- January 24 Marketing Legislation.- The Prime Minister was asked whether, as a result of the Supreme Court's judgment, it would be within the jurisdiction of a province to allow producer marketing boards to adopt price equalizing policies. He was also asked whether it would be necessary to introduce federal legislation to set up marketing boards covering products going into interprovincial trade. He replied that it would be quite improper for him to try to say

what would be the jurisdiction of the provinces now. They had had an answer from the courts to the questions they had submitted and he thought it was for them to take the responsibility of determining what defined their proper jurisdiction in the field. He added that what might be done in introducing federal legislation would depend on representations from provincial governments. (House of Commons Debates, pp.593-4).

- January 25 Grain Deliveries.-- The delivery quotas on flaxseed and durum wheat were increased. For durum wheat quotas were raised from eight to 12 bushels per seeded acre of durum wheat, with a minimum delivery for each permit holder of 400 bushels. The previous minimum was 300 bushels. Flaxseed quotas were increased from 11 to 15 bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed. The minimum delivery quota of 300 bushels remained unchanged. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas nos. 60, 61, January 21).
- January 30 Senate Committee on Land Use.-- The Senate approved the appointment of a special committee to "consider and report on land use in Canada and what should be done to ensure that our land resources are most effectively utilized for the benefit of the Canadian economy and the Canadian people and, in particular, to increase both agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it ...". The Leader of the Government in the Senate said that the tasks of the committee would be to make a broad survey of land use in Canada, to focus public attention on all aspects of the problem and to invite the best minds in the country to give their views on appropriate solutions, particularly those which would benefit the farmer and tend to raise farm incomes. (Debates of the Senate, pp.88-99).
- January 30 U.S.-Canada Surplus Disposal.-- Questioned on the possibility of a co-ordinated U.S.-Canada wheat disposal program, the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that Canada did attempt to work closely with the disposal agencies of the United States, "... without too much success, I may say ...", but would continue to see that whenever parallel action was possible it was taken. (House of Commons Debates, p.792).
- January 30 Wheat Price.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced an interim payment on western wheat delivered to the 1955-56 pool. It was ten cents per bushel on all grades of wheat except the milling grades of durum wheat, on which it was 25 cents. The payment provided for the distribution to producers of \$37.3 million. (House of Commons Debates, p.791; P.C. 1957-190, February 7).

- January 31 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.-- The regulations were amended to widen the age limits of the official period for the vaccination of calves against brucellosis. The period was increased to include the four to 11 month group (formerly it covered only the six to eight month group). (P.C. 1957-124).
- February 1 Wheat Marketing.-- During the second reading of the bill to extend for five years the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act the Minister of Trade and Commerce reviewed the history of wheat marketing in Canada since the early 1920's. He pointed out that the Canadian Wheat Board as at present constituted was a producers' board. The money involved belonged to producers and the salaries of board members were paid by producers. It was strictly a marketing organization and that was one reason why the board, strongly supported by the government, had resisted all efforts to put it in the money-lending business by making advances to producers against grain stored on farms. He said, "To put the wheat board into the business of making farm advances is the surest way I know of playing into the hands of those who would like to wreck the board as an effective marketing agency for the producer". He added that the Gordon Commission's recommendations were obviously based on incorrect understanding of present marketing methods. He pointed to a statement on the method of fixing initial prices, saying that the government guarantee on these applied only on such wheat as the farmer might deliver during the next crop year, and not on wheat not delivered then. He also criticized the suggestion that the board fix delivery quotas for individual producers on the basis of past records of acreage and yield, terming it a "quite impossible task" and adding that there were no records that would help the board for such a purpose. Before taking any steps towards implementing the Gordon Commission's recommendations the government would require unanimous support from producers' marketing organizations, support which the Minister felt sure would not be forthcoming. The underlying theme of the Gordon report was "restriction", a conception directly opposed to present government policy. The Minister said the recommendations appeared to be based on the assumption that there was likely to be a continuing surplus, a view he did not share. (House of Commons Debates, p.888 et seq.).
- February 1 Sugar Merger.-- The Minister of Justice tabled a report dealing with the proposed merger of sugar companies in western Canada. The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, which made the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, reached the conclusion that the control of the Manitoba Sugar Company by the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company would have the effect of removing competition between the two

companies on a price basis and would be likely to lessen competition in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to a degree that would not be in the public interest. The Commission said that in its opinion the proposed merger should be renounced. It stated also that it saw no reason why the beet sugar company in Manitoba should not be operated efficiently as an independent company if adequate management were provided. In answer to a question on possible action on the report, the Minister of Justice said he thought the company should be given the opportunity to consider its position before the government decided whether to take any further action. (Restrictive Trade Practices Commission: Report concerning the Sugar Industry in Western Canada and a Proposed Merger of Sugar Companies. House of Commons Debates, February 1, p.875).

- February 11 Egg Price Support.— The Minister of Agriculture said that this season a big supply of eggs had developed in the middle of November and it had increased during January. The egg price support regulations as they stood were not such as to make it possible fully to enforce the intentions of the policy so they had been changed to make it possible to purchase oil-dipped eggs in January. The purchase of such eggs was continuing. This had resulted in most places in a price of 30 cents a dozen Grade A to the producer. In some places it was lower because the federal authorities had no control over dealings within a province. The government said it was prepared to buy eggs at a certain place under certain conditions at a certain price; if the eggs were delivered they would be bought but if some one undertook to sell them at a lower price within the province there was no way of enforcing the price. (House of Commons Debates, p.1150).
- February 13 Grain Measurement.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce was asked whether consideration had been given to the use of the hundredweight as a measure of grain rather than the bushel. He replied that certain representations had been made favoring the change and that the Department of Trade and Commerce was continuing to watch the development of the proposal. It was hardly the function of the government, on its own initiative, to make such a change but if the government were satisfied that it was the unanimous wish of those who produced and handled grain that the change be made, it would give serious consideration to taking appropriate action. (House of Commons Debates, p.1246).
- February 18 Unemployment Insurance.— The Minister of Labour said that during the past year there had been evidence of an increased interest in the problem of providing unemployment insurance for paid agricultural workers. A study had been conducted for some time to seek a method of covering paid agricultural

workers and was being continued in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. (House of Commons Debates, p.1411).

- February 19 Specified Acreage.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the Canadian Wheat Board was changing the basis of the specified acreage on which general delivery quotas were based. In the 1957-58 crop year it would include soil building forage crops (cultivated grasses and legumes grown as forage crops) in the specified acreage. This had consisted of the area sown to wheat, other than durum, oats, barley and rye and the area in summerfallow. The encouragement of an increase in acreage of soil improving forage crops had been advocated by farm organizations and others interested in land utilization in the prairie provinces. No consideration was being given at the moment to setting up a soil bank program such as that recently adopted in the United States. (House of Commons Debates, p.1413).
- February 20 Seed Grain.- An extension was made of the arrangement announced on January 7 by which western producers wishing to purchase up to 150 bushels of registered or certified seed grain could deliver up to 400 bushels of commercial grain in payment. Because of the shortage of supplies of some registered and certified grains producers could also use the plan for obtaining commercial seed flaxseed, commercial seed durum wheat of the Ramsey variety and commercial seed barley of the Montcalm variety. They could in addition use it for purchasing seed for increasing acreages of soil improving crops as it was extended to apply to registered, certified or commercial forage seeds sold under a Control Sample Certificate. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 70).
- February 20 Hog Import Regulations.- The Minister of Agriculture said that there was no indication at present, and no indication for the near future, of a change in the disease situation of hogs in the United States and that as long as that condition existed there would be no necessity for making any change in the Canadian regulations. (House of Commons Debates, p.1466).
- February 21 Food and Drugs Act.- An amendment to the Food and Drug Regulations specified additional products, mainly fruits and vegetables, on which stated additional quantities of certain substances could be present at the time of sale. The table of additions specified the trade name of the substance, its chemical name, the maximum tolerance in parts per million and the foods on which it could be present. The amendments provided also that, where chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline was present in poultry, the poultry was not to be sold unless the substance was named on the label and the total amount did

not exceed seven parts per million. (P.C. 1957-242).

- February 21 Graded Bacon Experiment.-- In answer to a question the Minister of Agriculture said that, because of both producer and consumer interest in bacon quality, the Department of Agriculture had been conducting a series of studies to learn consumer preferences on certain points of bacon quality. For the purposes of the study tentative grade standards had been established and with the co-operation of processors and retailers bacon graded according to these standards had been offered for sale in some retail stores in three Canadian cities. A study was undertaken in Montreal from January to May, 1956. Similar projects were now in progress in Edmonton and Toronto. In the studies so far the graded bacon price had been higher than that of the regular commercial brands. There were definite indications of a consumer preference for at least a limited quantity of specially selected lean bacon. It was proposed to obtain further response from consumers before reaching conclusions. (House of Commons Debates, p.1509).
- February 21 Canada Dairy Products Act.-- The regulations under the act were amended to permit the Minister of Agriculture to prescribe specifications for an alternative box for butter. In the specifications laid down in the regulations a change was made to permit the use of three pieces in the ends, in order to make more economical use of lumber. (P.C. 1957-231).
- February 28 U.S. Flour.-- Questioned about the export of U.S. flour under Canadian brand names the Minister of Trade and Commerce said, "So far as we can learn the flour is being exported under Canadian brand names; not under the 'Milled in Canada' label, but certain Canadian brand names are being used to export United States flour". He added that steps were being taken to make the policy less attractive. He said he did not think it was being carried on to a great extent but there was a situation affecting certain flour markets which required correction. Canada had not lost markets because to hold them millers had been quoting prices below cost of production. This situation arose largely because of the export subsidies granted by the United States on flour. United States' millers were not themselves using Canadian brand names but Canadian millers had on a few occasions arranged with United States' millers to make flour of United States wheat, put it into their bags and ship it to destinations as ordered by Canadian millers. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1730-31)..
- February 28 Feed Freight Assistance.-- The rates of freight assistance paid on western grains and millfeeds were increased,

effective March 1. The purpose of the increase was to make the rates of assistance in each of the four main receiving zones bear the same percentage relationship to total freight costs as they did on January 26, 1955, when the rates were last fixed. The percentages had declined due to recent freight rate increases. For typical points in each zone the percentages of freight assistance to total freight costs were:- Zone 1, old Ontario and western Quebec within the Montreal freight rate zone, 41 per cent before the freight increases and 37 per cent after them; Zone 2, eastern Quebec beyond the Montreal zone, except the Gaspé, 57 and 51 per cent; Zone 3, Atlantic provinces and the Gaspé, 72 and 65 per cent; Zone 4, British Columbia, 54 and 48 per cent. The revised rates of payment were (i) on rail shipments to northern Ontario, actual carlot freight charges not exceeding \$5.00 per ton (formerly \$4.50); (ii) to all other destinations in Ontario and to destinations in Quebec in the Montreal freight zone, \$5.00 per ton (formerly \$4.50); (iii) to other eastern destinations, if the through carlot rail freight rate was below 89 cents (formerly 80 cents) per 100 lb., \$5.00 (formerly \$4.50) per ton plus the balance of the through carlot rail freight rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (iv) to other eastern destinations where the carlot rail freight rate was 89 cents per 100 lb. or more, \$6.50 (formerly \$6.00) plus the balance of the through carlot rail freight rate in excess of the Montreal zone rate; (v) to British Columbia, \$5.50 per ton less the smaller of the carlot short line rail freight charges from Edmonton or the point of origin in Alberta, both plus coastal water carlot shipping charges. The new order amended P.C. 1955-138 of January 26, 1955. (House of Commons Debates, p.1727; P.C. 1957-288).

March 1

Flour Rebate.-- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it had decided to adjust the position between wheat for export and flour for export, the adjustment to apply to countries importing mainly flour. The export flour adjustment was to apply to wheat produced in western Canada which was milled for export to markets other than the United States, the United Kingdom and other European countries. The amount of the adjustment was to be announced each market day to apply the following day. Separate rates might be established for different export outlets. The new policy came into effect immediately with rebates of three cents a bushel on flour shipped through Churchill or St. Lawrence ports, 4½ cents on shipments from Atlantic ports and eight cents on Pacific port shipments. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Mills no. 9).

March 1

Papain in Meat.-- The Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, had advised that no objection would be offered to the use of approved solutions of papain on meat which was suitably labelled. The Health of Animals Division concurred with the directorate in its use on

meats prepared at inspected establishments. The amount of the solution was not to result in a significant gain in weight. Treated meat was to carry an approved label declaration indicating, for example, that the cuts had been dipped in a solution of hydrolized plant protein or papain and sugar. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1957-20).

- March 4 Red-Dyed Potatoes.- The Minister of Agriculture said he had been advised that a small shipment of red-dyed potatoes had been received recently in Victoria, B.C., from Nebraska. They had met import requirements under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations. They were, however, being sold in some retail stores as Florida new potatoes, which was a violation of the origin provisions of federal and provincial regulations. The fruit and vegetable inspector had ordered the stores to remove all signs indicating a Florida origin. Samples of the potatoes had been submitted to the food and drug laboratory in Vancouver for analysis and necessary action if there was any violation of the Food and Drugs Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.1831).
- March 5 Flour Rebates.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the flour price rebates to certain countries were intended to improve the competitive position of Canadian flour. There was no subsidy involved. The decision to make them was reached by the Canadian Wheat Board with the support of members of its advisory committee. The adjustment would have the same effect on returns to producers as any other price adjustment made by the Board. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1874-6).
- March 6 European Trade Area.- The Prime Minister said that, in his conversations with the French Premier on the European trade proposals, he had been assured that there would be nothing in the arrangements prejudicial to the export trade of those sectors of Canadian industry which had expressed anxiety over the provisions. In economic matters, opinions were not always borne out by the facts as they developed and he had therefore informed M. Mollet that Canada would continue to scrutinize very critically all further information on the terms of the agreement. The French Premier had given a positive assurance that the agreement would not lead to an increase in the production of cereals in France. M. Mollet had explained that France could not sell wheat at anything near the cost of production and had to alternate it yearly with sugar beets which, in the event of a surplus, had to be converted into alcohol with an uneconomic return. These economic facts should assure Canada that there would not be increased competition for wheat markets arising out of the tariff union. (House of Commons Debates p.1931-2).

- March 7 Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act.- Questioned on the extension of the provisions of the act to other areas, the Minister of Agriculture said that this was not possible under present legislation. He referred to the work of the Senate Committee on Land Use and said that, until that body's studies had progressed somewhat further, it was not considered advisable to make amendments to existing land use and rehabilitation legislation. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1966-7).
- March 8 Grain Shipments.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it was prepared to consider applications on behalf of producers for the shipment of a second carlot of selected barley. Only the two-row variety was to be accepted. A representative sample was to be approved by a shipper or exporter and delivery was not to be made until a special permit had been issued by the board. Applications were to specify a west coast destination. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, no. 76).
- March 14 Budget.- The Minister of Finance brought down the Budget. In reviewing the progress of the past year he said that farmers had shared in the general improvement, with better than average grain crops and greater sales and deliveries which had increased western cash income. During a discussion on the Gordon Commission report the Minister referred to the position of the Atlantic provinces. He said that the government intended to launch an immediate review of the maritime transportation problem. He proposed an increase in the subvention paid under the Maritime Freight Rates Act from its present 20 per cent level to 30 per cent in the case of outbound traffic to restore the rates to the position they had in relation to other Canadian rates at the end of World War II. He estimated the cost at about \$2 million annually. He referred briefly to the negotiations under GATT for an upward revision on the bound rate on potatoes. He stated that the Government of Australia had been notified that Canada wished to have trade discussions. These would concern the possible impact of the new United Kingdom-Australia trade agreement and representations which the Canadian Government had received recently. The subjects included Australian import restrictions and preferential rates of duty particularly of dairy products. The ten per cent sales tax was removed, effective March 15, on potted, flowering or bedding plants, dormant flower bulbs and cut foliage, and on certain additional foodstuffs, including edible gelatine, meat extracts, meat tenderizers, pickles and relishes, pie fillings, grape and prune juice, salad oils and mayonnaise. The excise duty under the Excise Act on Canadian raw leaf tobacco was reduced from 20 to ten cents per lb. and the tax under the Excise Tax Act repealed. By an amendment to the Income Tax Act a taxpayer whose chief source of income

was farming or fishing would be allowed to appeal his assessment for the year of averaging even if no tax was assessed for that year. The Customs Tariff resolution provided for duty free entry of certain additional items used by the agricultural industry, including highpilers, box dumpers and box or bag fillers for packing and storing fruit and vegetables, animal clippers, egg cooling cabinets and gravity discharge farm wagon boxes, as well as for hinges, rivets and screws for use with agricultural implements. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2213-47).

March 18

Wheat Sale to Poland.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the conclusion of negotiations with Poland for the purchase of Canadian wheat. He said that last year Poland bought 340,000 tons (12.5 million bushels). The terms of payment were 15 per cent cash at the time of shipment of each cargo and 85 per cent at the end of one year. Repayment of the 85 per cent was insured by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. Poland had met all her payments as they had fallen due. As a result between \$9 million and \$10 million of the \$21 million owing to exporters had been repaid. The Polish Government had asked for an extension of time on the balances owing. The Canadian Government had replied that it was sympathetic to the request if Poland demonstrated that it was a continuing customer by offering to buy substantial quantities during the present crop year and the next crop year. The following arrangement had been approved by the two governments: (i) the Export Credits Insurance Corporation's outstanding policies of insurance relating to purchases during the 1955-56 crop year would be extended, 25 per cent to be paid on the present scheduled due date, 25 per cent six months later, 25 per cent 12 months later and 25 per cent 18 months later; (ii) the Polish Government would purchase 150,000 tons of wheat (5.5 million bushels) for shipment during the 1956-57 crop year and the same amount for shipment during the 1957-58 crop year, paying ten per cent of the gross invoice value at the time of shipment, 30 per cent two years later, 30 per cent 2½ years later and 30 per cent three years later; (iii) the Export Credits Insurance Corporation would insure repayment of 90 per cent of the gross invoice value of each cargo. (House of Commons Debates, p.2397).

March 18

Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board declared an open delivery quota for western flaxseed for the remainder of the 1956-57 crop year. The quota became effective on March 22. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 80).

March 19

Dry Skimmed Milk Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase Canada First Grade dry skimmed milk at 17 cents per lb. spray process

and 14 cents roller process, f.o.b. storage at Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. In announcing the program the Minister of Agriculture said he hoped the additional support would give the dairy industry sufficient stability to encourage producers to maintain their present production of milk. Consumption of dry skimmed milk was increasing so that it was considered desirable to maintain approximately the present market price during the spring and summer flush period. (Department of Agriculture press release, March 20; P.C. 1957-356, March 19).

- March 19 Milk Products Price Support.- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to purchase, if necessary, whole milk powder, evaporated milk and condensed milk. The price would be such as to return to milk producers not less than they would obtain for milk delivered for manufacture into butter and dry skimmed milk, at existing support prices, plus any premiums usually paid on milk delivered for the manufacture of whole milk powder, evaporated and condensed milk. (P.C. 1957-355).
- March 21 Farm Labour Program.- The Minister of Labour was authorized to continue the farm labour program in 1957-58. In 1956 each of the provinces except Newfoundland entered into an agreement with the Minister to make provision for the recruiting, movement and placement of farm workers between provinces and of other special groups of workers in agriculture and related industries. Federal expenditures under the program were not to exceed the provincial contributions. (P.C. 1957-22/357).
- March 21 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations, made by P.C. 1954-1968 of December 16, 1954, as amended, were further amended to bring up to date the list of locations designated as quarantine stations and inspection ports. The changes reflected importation trends and the use of truck transportation. As a result of the changes in status and the creation and abolition of stations and ports there was a reduced number of such posts operating. (P.C. 1957-359).
- March 21 Canada Dairy Products Act.- The regulations under the act, established by P.C. 1954-1719 of November 18, 1954, as amended, were further amended. As a result, from July 1, 1957, cheddar cheese with extraneous matter ratings indicated by a No. 3 or No. 4 disc was not to be classed as Canada First Grade. That grade was to be reserved for cheese bearing a No. 1 or No. 2 disc, based on the extraneous matter test. Cheese with a No. 3 disc was to be classified as Canada Second Grade and a No. 4 disc as Canada Third Grade. (P.C. 1957-360).

March 27

Customs Tariff.- The Department of National Revenue gave three weeks' notice of its intention to transfer strawberry hulling or capping machines from the category of a class or kind not made in Canada to that of a class or kind made in Canada. The action was taken under section six of the Customs Tariff and made it possible to impose a dump duty where the selling price was less than the fair market value or the value for duty as determined under the provisions of the Customs Act. The ruling also made a change in the rate of customs duty as the machines had entered under tariff item 427a "All machines composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada ..." with rates of Free British Preferential, 7½ per cent Most Favored Nation, and 35 per cent General. They were to be classified in future under tariff item 427, "All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p. ..." with rates of ten per cent British Preferential, 22½ per cent Most Favored Nation, and 35 per cent General. (SOR/57 - 149).

March 28

Canadian Farm Loan Act.- The Deputy Governor General gave Royal Assent to a bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act. The purpose of the legislation was to increase the authorized capital of the Canadian Farm Loan Board from \$3 million to \$4 million. The 1956 amendment permitted the Minister of Finance to lend the board up to 20 times its outstanding capital stock. At the time that amendment was passed it was thought that it would not be necessary to ask for an increase until perhaps 1958. At December 31, 1956 outstanding borrowings from the Minister of Finance were \$43.3 million, leaving a balance of \$16.7 million. It was expected that the accelerated rate of lending would continue and that the Board's commitments for the period January 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958 would be:- loans now in solicitors' hands for disbursement, \$4.1 million; loan approvals on hand pending acceptance by applicants, \$4.7 million; unappraised applications on hand, \$750,000; anticipated new business, \$15 million; total, \$24,550,000. It was expected that the Board would receive \$6 million by principal repayment which, added to the balance of \$16.7 million, would come to \$22.7 million. The probable excess of commitments over present lending authority was therefore \$1,850,000 and it seemed desirable in the interests of prospective borrowers to increase the lending authority of the Minister of Finance. (House of Commons Debates, p.2796; An Act to Amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act).

March 28

Export and Import Permits Act.- A bill, to extend for three years the provisions of the Export and Import Permits Act, received Royal Assent. The authority had been due to expire on July 31, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, p.2796; An Act to Amend the Export and Import Permits Act).

- March 28 Canadian Wheat Board Act.- Royal Assent was given to an act amending the Canadian Wheat Board Act to extend its provisions for five years, to August 1, 1962. (House of Commons Debates, p.2796; An Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act).
- March 28 Senate Committee on Land Use.- The Chairman of the Special Committee on Land Use in Canada presented the committee's second report to the Senate and said it would probably be the last for this session. It stated that the committee had held nine hearings at which 27 witnesses were questioned. It reported that the progress made had been gratifying but also served to illustrate the magnitude of the problem to be studied and the impossibility of reporting fully at the present session of Parliament. The committee therefore recommended that it be reconstituted at the next session to continue the inquiry. (Debates of the Senate, p.443).
- March 29 Canada-Japan Farm Trainee Agreement.- The Department of External Affairs announced a formal exchange of notes between the Canadian and Japanese Governments embodying an agreement by which Canada would operate a program for Japanese farm trainees. Two Japanese farmers arrived in Ottawa on March 30 to take part in the program. They were to spend a few days in Ottawa with various government departments in an orientation program designed to make them familiar with Canadian habits and customs and to give them an outline of Canadian government agricultural policy. After this briefing session they were to go to farming assignments, probably in southwestern Ontario, which were arranged by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the federal department. They were to work on farms under the same conditions as Canadian workers to acquire a first hand knowledge of Canadian farming techniques. In November they were to attend the Ridgeway Agricultural School near Chatham, Ontario, returning to Japan in April, 1958. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- April 2 Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, from April 5, the supplementary quota for barley producers with delivery points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan would be increased from three to six bushels per seeded acre. The minimum delivery was raised from 150 to 300 bushels on the individual producer's permit book. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 85).
- April 4 Seed Grain.- The over-quota delivery policy for producers wishing to purchase seed grain was extended to cover commercial seed soft white spring wheat which had been cleaned to commercial seed grade and was tagged with the Control Sample Certificate number and the seed grade.

Producers wishing to purchase such seed wheat could deliver commercial grain in payment or part payment, as specified in earlier instructions. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, no. 87).

April 4

Maple Syrup Marketing Agreements.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Les Producteurs de Sucre d'Erable de Quebec, of Levis, P.Q., for the marketing of maple syrup produced in 1957 in the province to be sold as maple syrup, maple sugar, maple butter or maple taffy. (P.C. 1957-455).

April 5

Potato Tariff.- The Minister of Finance announced the successful completion of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with the United States for an upward revision of the Canadian potato tariff. From midnight on April 5 there was to be a year-round duty of 37½ cents per 100 lb. on all seed and table stock potatoes imported into Canada, except for new potatoes, which were to be free of duty from January 1 to June 14 each year. The Minister said that the government had taken account of the expert testimony and conclusions available through the Tariff Board hearing on potatoes. The Tariff Board had pointed out that new potatoes were imported in the spring and early summer months and that they commanded a premium because they were new and probably would enter whether or not there was a customs duty. In such circumstances a tariff on new potatoes would be of no great benefit to Canadian potato producers and would operate chiefly as a tax on consumers. A further point was that they came from southern areas which attached a high value to their Canadian market. By way of compensation the United States was to reduce its tariff quotas by a million bushels; 400,000 bushels from the table stock quota and 600,000 bushels from the seed quota. The reductions would mean that the quantity of potatoes permitted entry into the United States each year at the 37½ cents per 100 lb. rate would be 600,000 bushels of table stock and 1,900,000 bushels of seed. Entries over these quantities would be dutiable at 75 cents per 100 lb. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3131-2).

April 9

Egg Price Support.- Speaking on an opposition motion concerning the introduction of legislation for agricultural support prices on a fair price-cost relationship, the Minister of Agriculture dealt fully with operations under the Agricultural Prices Support Act. In connection with eggs he referred to the very high production of eggs in December and January and said that, as a result, the Agricultural Prices Support Board had offered to take delivery of Grade A Large eggs at the end of January

instead of waiting until next December. The eggs were to be put into storage if no one else would store them. These were purchased at the support price of 38 cents per dozen or 39 cents if oil dipped. The Minister spoke of the spread in price between A Large and A Medium eggs and said that, according to the best advice available, the real relationship in weight between the two grades would result in a spread of about five cents a dozen. A suggestion had been made that a margin should be set by establishing a price for both grades. The spread had, however, recently been from one to two cents because pullets were not laying. In addition the price for old hens had not been as high as it was and the number of these birds had increased so that the supply of Grade A Large eggs had increased to more than the market would take while there were not quite as many medium eggs as it would take. He did not see that increasing the support price over what it now was would correct that situation very much if at all. There were, however, Grade B eggs which were not usually stored but which could be used to take the place of well graded and well fed eggs in such a way that those producing eggs in a proper manner might suffer as far as price was concerned. It had therefore been decided to put a support price under Grade B eggs to take them off the market. They would be frozen and sold in processed form. This plan had just been put into effect. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3340-1).

April 10

Fertilizer Subsidy.— The Minister of Agriculture was questioned regarding a fertilizer subsidy for farmers of eastern Quebec and the Maritimes. In reply he said that consideration had been given to the matter but that the government was not in a position to take action before the dissolution of Parliament. It did not have full information on the subject. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3365-6).

April 11

Wheat for Poland.— In answer to a question the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that the Canadian Wheat Board had booked a purchase of 300,000 tons of wheat for Poland to move out before July 31. Earlier he had said that the Board was negotiating for the sale of 150,000 tons of wheat to Poland from the 1956-57 crop and the same amount from the 1957-58 crop. The situation now was that the quantity for 1956-57 had been doubled and had actually been booked. (House of Commons Debates, p.3404).

April 11

Egg Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board offered to purchase Grade B eggs at 31 cents per dozen, delivered at approved breaking plants. (APSB To Egg Trade in Canada).

- April 11 Egg Consumption Campaign.-- Authority was granted to reimburse the Poultry Products Institute of Canada for half the amount expended by that Institute on a campaign to promote increased consumption of eggs. The Department of Agriculture's expenditure, to be charged to Vote 37 "Marketing of Agricultural Products" in the 1957-58 Estimates, was to be limited to \$25,000. (P.C. 1957 - 2/495).
- April 12 Parliament Prorogued.-- Parliament was prorogued and the date of a general election was fixed for June 10. Royal Assent was given before prorogation to a number of bills, including several of agricultural interest. In the Speech from the Throne there was reference to the fact that the Report of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects had been laid before Parliament. In accordance with its recommendation that special consideration be given to assisting the economies of the Atlantic Provinces the government had announced its intention of undertaking a detailed examination of transportation conditions in that area. In the meantime, increases in payments under the Maritime Freight Rates^{Act} had been authorized. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3518-9).
- April 12 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.-- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The amendments arose from the recent decision of the Supreme Court in connection with the reference on the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act. They provided for extending the powers of regulation by a marketing board or agency to local transactions within the province which, however, related to interprovincial or export trade. In any prosecution the onus was placed on the accused to establish that the matter did not relate to interprovincial or export trade. Penalties were provided for the violation of regulations or orders made under the Act or made by boards or agencies under the Act. The Governor in Council was authorized to grant authority to provincial boards to impose levies and charges for the purpose of equalizing returns among producers of any agricultural product subject to a marketing scheme. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3516-8; An Act to Amend the Agricultural Products Marketing Act).
- April 12 Customs Tariff.-- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Customs Tariff. The amendment provided, effective April 6, 1957, for increases in the tariff rates on potatoes (items 71d and 83). Seed potatoes, item 71d, became dutiable at 37½ cents per 100 lb. under the British Preferential and Most Favored Nation Tariffs, instead of free. The sub items under 83 were renumbered to provide for an additional rate. The rate for potatoes, in their

natural state, n.o.p. (83a) was increased to 37½ cents per 100 lb. on a year round basis in the British Preferential and Most Favored Nation tariffs. Formerly the rate was free all the year (British Preferential) and free (Most Favored Nation) in the period August 1 - June 14 with a rate of 37½ cents per 100 lb. between June 15 and July 31. New potatoes harvested between January 1 and June 14 were to enter free of duty between January 1 and June 14. The sweet and dried potato items were renumbered but otherwise unchanged. Other changes in the Customs Tariff provided for the duty free entry, from March 15, 1957, of certain additional items used by the agricultural industry, including highpilers, box dumpers and box or bag fillers for packing and storing fruit and vegetables, animal clippers, egg cooling cabinets and gravity discharge farm wagon boxes, as well as for hinges, rivets and screws for use with agricultural implements. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3516-8; An Act to Amend the Customs Tariff).

April 12 Income Tax Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Income Tax Act. Among the provisions was one permitting a taxpayer whose chief source of income was farming or fishing to appeal his assessment for the year of averaging even if no tax was assessed for that year. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3516-8; An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act).

April 12 Excise Tax Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Excise Tax Act. Under the amendment the ten per cent sales tax was removed, effective March 15, 1957, on potted, flowering or bedding plants, dormant flower bulbs and cut foliage, and on additional foodstuffs, including edible gelatine, meat extracts, meat tenderizers, pickles and relishes, pie fillings, grape and prune juice, mayonnaise and salad dressings. The eight cents per pound excise tax was repealed on Canadian raw leaf tobacco. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3516-8; An Act to Amend the Excise Tax Act).

April 12 Excise Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Excise Act by reducing from 20 to ten cents per lb., actual weight, the excise duty on Canadian raw leaf tobacco. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3516-8; An Act to Amend the Excise Act).

April 12 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. It provided for payments in eligible areas as follows:- more than five to eight bushels per acre, \$2.00 per acre; more than three to five bushels per acre, \$3.00 per acre; not more than three bushels per acre, \$4.00 per acre; and areas not seeded or summerfallowed due to natural causes, \$4.00 per acre. The rates were formerly \$1.50 per acre,

more than four to eight bushels; \$2.00 per acre, not more than four bushels; and \$2.00 per acre for land not seeded or summerfallowed. The provision for assistance in the more than eight to 12 bushel category, where the price of wheat was less than 80 cents per bushel, remained unchanged. The legislation also amended the section dealing with blocks of sections of land which were excluded from eligible townships because of high yields or which might qualify for awards because of low yields although they were in ineligible townships. Such blocks could be irregular instead of rectangular as formerly. The effective date of the legislation was August 1, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3516-8; An Act to Amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act).

April 12

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956. The main purpose of the amendment was to extend the legislation to cover the period September 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958. It provided that the rate of interest should be fixed by the governor in council; in introducing the resolution proposing the bill the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that under present monetary conditions it would not be advisable to fix the rate as far in advance as September 1, 1957. The maximum loan was raised from \$1,500 to \$3,000. The act was to come into force by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 3516-8; An Act to Amend the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956).

April 12

Fertilizers Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to repeal the existing Fertilizers Act and replace it by new legislation, to come into force by proclamation. The new act prohibited the selling or importation of fertilizers not conforming with prescribed standards and not packaged and labelled as prescribed. Regulations could be made providing for registration of fertilizers and prescribing fees for such registration; prescribing the form, composition and other standards for fertilizers and supplements; setting out packaging and labelling requirements; and other related matters. The major change between the existing and the new legislation was that these details could be made by order in council instead of being written into the act. The existing act did not provide adequately for trace mineral elements being introduced into fertilizer mixtures and required that phosphorus and potassium be identified and analysed as phosphoric acid and potassium oxide whereas the present trend was to identify and analyse them on an elemental basis; the new legislation allowed for adjustment when desirable. The new legislation would allow for permanent registration which, it was felt, could be granted for many fertilizers, instead of the annual registration requirement in the existing legislation. That legislation, in addition, specified certain methods of sampling at

variance with established control methods. The new act was similar in form to agricultural statutes enacted in recent years. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3516 - 8; An Act for the Regulation and Control of Agricultural Fertilizers).

- April 15 Fowl Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase fowl produced in Canada. The prescribed price was to be the equivalent of 23 cents per lb. at Toronto, live weight basis, for fowl of five lb. weight or more, marketed for slaughter from August 1 to November 30, 1957, with appropriate differentials for other weights and principal markets. (P.C. 1957-551).
- April 15 Dry Skimmed Milk Purchases.-- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to negotiate contracts relating to the buying, selling and importing of dry skimmed milk as directed by the Minister of Agriculture. The Board proposed to acquire from New Zealand and Australia supplies needed to ease the immediate supply position. (P.C. 1957 - 553).
- April 15 Potato Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was given authority to make direct payments to producers of potatoes delivered to starch plants for processing. Payments could be made on 1956 crop potatoes grading Canada No. 1, including up to 12 per cent Canada No. 1 Small, on the recommendation of an agent of any provincial government, when the price prescribed by the Agricultural Prices Support Board was higher than the average price at which potatoes were marketed to starch outlets. The prescribed price was $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb. which could be increased to one cent if after June 15 it was estimated by the board that the average price to producers for sale to consumer market outlets, other than starch, was higher than $\frac{3}{4}$ cent during the period up to June 15. (P.C. 1957-552).
- April 23 Trade Office in Vienna.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the opening in Vienna, Austria, of an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, bringing to 55 the number of trade offices maintained in 44 countries. The office was also to service Czechoslovakia. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).
- April 25 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.-- On December 14, 1956, the Minister of Agriculture announced that a program of area testing and eradication of brucellosis would be started by the federal Department of Agriculture. The policy was put into effect by means of an amendment to the Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations (P.C. 1954 - 1968 of December 16, 1954, as amended). The amendment provided for the inclusion in the regulations of a new

Part XIII A "Brucellosis Control Areas". The part stated that any provincial Minister of Agriculture might apply to the federal Minister to have the whole or a part of the province constituted a "Brucellosis Control Area" for the eradication of brucellosis. The application was to state the location and boundaries of the proposed area, the approximate number of cattle in it and the measures taken by the province for the eradication and control of the disease and the results of such measures. It had also to contain an undertaking by the provincial government to assist the enforcement of the Part by prosecution of those obstructing its application. On approval by the federal Minister a "Brucellosis Control Area " could be established by order in council. Cattle could be moved into this area only under specified conditions, relating to vaccination, testing and certification. Cattle in transit could be unloaded only at points approved by the Veterinary Director General, where they could be kept from contact with other cattle within the area. All cattle within a Brucellosis Control Area, unless otherwise provided, would be required to be submitted to a blood or other test as soon as practicable and to be retested whenever the Veterinary Director General considered necessary. Unless otherwise ordered, the testing requirements did not apply to calves under eight months of age, spayed heifers, steers and official vaccinates up to 36 months of age. Reactors to the test were to be marked and slaughtered under supervision of an inspector, unless special permission was first obtained from the Veterinary Director General. Infected premises and articles were to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the owner or occupier at his own expense. The Minister could by order exempt from the operation of the Part public stockyards or other assembly and marketing areas. A Brucellosis Control Area could be declared a Certified Area for a period of three years where the percentage of cattle and herds affected with brucellosis did not exceed specified percentages. (P.C. 1957-573).

April 29 Wheat Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the closing of the 1955-56 wheat pool on May 3. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release)

May 3 U.K.-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The Committee met in Ottawa from May 6 to 8, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom High Commissioner. (Department of External Affairs press release).

May 3 Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the government had approved the initial prices to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board on the

basic grades of wheat, oats and barley for the crop year beginning August 1, 1957. They were wheat, \$1.40 per bushel No. 1 Manitoba Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; oats, 60 cents per bushel basis No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William/Port Arthur; barley, 96 cents per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row, in store Fort William/Port Arthur. The only change from the initial prices in effect in recent years was a reduction of five cents per bushel for oats. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

May 9

Exhibition Grants Regulations.- The Exhibition Grants Regulations, established by P.C. 1955-575 of April 27, 1955, as amended, were further amended to provide that grants could be made to agricultural museums as well as to fairs and exhibitions. The amendment provided that an institution could be placed on a list of agricultural museums if it was used exclusively for exhibiting agricultural museum objects or related demonstrations and if no other agricultural museum was listed for the province. The amount of the grant which could be made towards major capital expenditures incurred in erecting or equipping facilities was not to exceed half the total cost of the undertaking, subject to a maximum of \$15,000. Grants could also be made each year towards the cost of permanent improvements or repairs to existing buildings or facilities, current operating expenses and obtaining and installing exhibits in the museum. These grants were not to exceed the smaller of 50 per cent of the cost incurred or \$6,000. (P.C. 1957-629).

May 15

Wheat Prices.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on wheat delivered to the board in the 1955-56 crop year. Deliveries were 352,213,000 bushels and the sum to be distributed to producers was \$41,954,000 or an average of 11.9 cents per bushel. Payment was made on a grade basis; for No. 1 Northern it was 10.684 cents per bushel. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade No. 50).

May 15

White Bean Research.- It was announced that a research program to stress the breeding of disease-resistant white bean varieties adapted to the bean producing area of southwestern Ontario had been started at the Department of Agriculture's Harrow Experimental Farm. The program was to be carried on in close co-operation with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where there was an extensive bean breeding program, and with plant pathologists of the Science Service. A co-operative testing program was organized with the Western Ontario Agricultural School, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Central Experimental Farm and the Harrow Experimental Farm, to facilitate the testing of new varieties developed in the breeding programs. (Farm News Press Clip Sheet).

May 24

Food Packaging.— Manufacturers and packagers were asked to present their views, by July 1, on several food packaging and labelling matters. These had been under consideration by the Food and Drug Directorate and had been referred to the Canadian Association of Consumers. The matters under scrutiny were:— (i) slack-filled packages, which were packages definitely too large for their contents, not those where the contents had packed down after filling; (ii) declaration of net contents, where it was believed that the declaration should be shown on the main panel of the label, either in conjunction with the name of the product or near it; (iii) specialty products, such as milk powders, and powders and mixes for puddings and cakes, for which consumers would like to have a statement of the volume or size of the finished product; (iv) odd sizes, which made it difficult to compare prices and values of different brands or products; (v) premiums in packages, which should be wrapped so that there could be no hazard to health which might occur through accidental consumption of either the whole or part of the article. (Department of National Health and Welfare. Trade Information Letter no. 153).

May 27

Cheese Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to enter into an agreement, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. for the marketing of first grade cheddar cheese produced in Ontario in 1957 and delivered to the co-operative from May 1, 1957. The guarantee was for 24 cents per lb. f.o.b. factory, which was equal to 80 per cent of the average selling price in the last three seasons. (P.C. 1957-749).

May 28

Cheese Import Controls.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that imports of cheddar cheese were to be controlled for one year under the Export and Import Permits Act. He said that Ontario cheese producers had negotiated with cheese buyers and processors for a price of 34 cents per lb. f.o.b. factory. This price was backed by government guarantees to the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd., the selling agency for the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board. The federal guarantee was for 24 cents per lb. and it was understood that this was being supplemented by a guarantee of ten cents (later fixed at 9½ cents) per lb. from the Ontario Government. Cheese stocks on May 1, 1957, were 28,600,000 lb., 2,000,000 lb. greater than on the same date a year earlier. Cheese production in 1957 to date was about five per cent higher than in 1956 and was expected to continue at that level or higher for the rest of the year. In these circumstances imports would seriously impede the current marketing arrangements and no imports of cheddar cheese would be permitted at present. The Agricultural Products Board would be authorized to

import cheese if it was felt that it was desirable to buy cheese abroad by bulk purchase. It was expected that the trade discussions on Canadian preferential duties on dairy products would be completed within the period for which the temporary measures had been adopted. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release; P.C. 1957-750).

May 29

Fruit and Vegetable Tariffs.- In a telegram read to a producers' meeting in the Niagara Peninsula, the Minister of Finance said that the government was deeply aware of the importance of the Canadian fruit and vegetable industry and had always regarded it as a matter of the utmost importance that growers should get a fair return for their efforts. He added that before the tariff negotiations at Geneva in 1947 there had been close consultation with the Canadian Horticultural Council and growers from all over the country and that this method of approach had been followed since. He was sure this was the best way to look after the interests of the industry and it would be followed now and in future. He understood that growers were concerned because of price changes and changes in production and marketing techniques in recent years and that they felt that the specific duties applicable during the Canadian marketing season were too low in some cases and applicable for too short a period in others. The matter was being studied carefully by the government; changes were of course a matter for negotiation under the trade agreements with the United States, which had been informed of the difficulties. When the work had been completed the government intended, if facts warranted, to enter into negotiations as soon as possible with a view to meeting the problem. Growers had also brought to the government's attention the information that for certain fruits bumper crops were expected this season on both sides of the border and that unless special measures were introduced prices in Canada would be driven to very low levels. The matter was being kept under very close scrutiny - no fruits of the kind in question were at present moving across the border in appreciable quantities and the Canadian crop would not be ready for some time but if the situation developed as growers feared and fresh fruits moved into Canada at abnormally low prices, the government intended to take action to prevent serious injury to the Canadian fruit growing industry. If it proved necessary it would use the authority under the Customs Act as well as the emergency escape clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to prevent imports at prices which would result in serious damage to Canadian growers

June 6

Custom Grinding of Grain.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would not apply any restriction to

the quantity of grain which might be delivered by producers and feeders to feed mills to be ground or otherwise processed and returned to them. The instruction applied during the crop year ending July 31, 1957 on deliveries to feed mills located in the same province as the producer's land. Arrangements were also made by which producers might deliver, to a feed mill within their own province, up to 20,000 lb. of wheat, oats or barley or a combination thereof, to be exchanged for prepared feeds. The Board was to consider application from producers requiring larger quantities of feed or from feeders who did not possess a delivery permit book from it. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade no. 54).

June 7

Seed Potatoes.- It was announced that Venezuela had placed an order for \$1,250,000 worth of seed potatoes from the Maritime Provinces. The order consisted of Red Pontiac, Kennebec and Sebago potatoes, to be shipped in October. A Canadian seed potato mission visited Venezuela in February 1956 and later a mission from Venezuela came to Canada and signed an order for seed potatoes, which was the largest ever placed by that country. The present order was approximately the same size. Sales to Venezuela in 1956 amounted to 550,000 bushels, valued at \$1,024,000. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

June 13

Fixed Values for Strawberries.-The Government used existing authority under the Customs Act and invoked the emergency escape clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the case of strawberries. Prices for processing in the United States were at exceptionally low levels as a result of very rapid expansion in that country, particularly in California. Imported berries had been offered to Canadian processors at prices far below the prices paid by these processors to Canadian growers in recent years and there could be no doubt that this unusual market situation in the United States had been threatening and causing serious injury to Canadian growers. The Minister of National Revenue therefore applied a fixed minimum value at point of production of 13½ cents per lb. to imports of fresh strawberries, under the provisions of Section 38 of the Customs Act. This section permitted the fixing of a value for duty where it appeared that goods not entitled to entry under the British Preferential tariff or a lower tariff were being imported into Canada under such conditions as to affect adversely the interests of Canadian producers or manufacturers."Where such a duty had been fixed and it was higher than the selling price a special duty (dump duty) was applied under Section 6

of the Customs Tariff. It was equal to the amount by which the actual export or selling price was lower than the fixed value and was imposed in addition to the regular duty. Values for duty were also established for frozen strawberries of 19½ cents per lb. for packages of 1½ lb. or more net weight and 23½ cents per lb. when in packages of less than 1½ lb., both at places of direct shipment to Canada. The emergency action was taken for six months, from June 14, 1957. (Department of Finance press release; Department of National Revenue Appraisers Bulletins Misc. nos. 27 & 28; P.C. 1957-808).

- June 13 Glucose in Jam.— The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, established by P.C. 1954 - 895 of June 17, 1954, as amended, were further amended to permit the use of glucose as a sweetening agent in pure jams, jellies and marmalades. The amount which could be used was limited to 25 per cent by weight of the sweetening content of the jam. Previously glucose had been permitted only in pectin jams. The Food and Drug Regulations (P.C. 1954-1915 of December 8, 1954 as amended) were also amended to bring their requirements into line. (P.C. 1957-752, June 13; P.C. 1957-860, June 20).
- June 14 Grain Quotas.— The delivery quota on durum wheat was increased from 12 to 15 bushels per seeded acre of durum wheat. Such deliveries were subject to a minimum delivery quota of 500 bushels (raised from 400) (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 106).
- June 14 Strawberry Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Norfolk Berry Growers' Association, Simcoe, Ont., in connection with the marketing of strawberries produced in the province in 1957 and delivered to the co-operative for processing. (P.C. 1957-827).
- June 17 Cheese Marketing.— The Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. was given authority to make a supplementary payment of 9½ cents per lb. on first grade Ontario cheddar cheese produced in the province in 1957 and delivered to the co-operative after May 1, 1957. The payment was being guaranteed by the province of Ontario and was in addition to the federal government's guarantee under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. (P.C. 1957-845).
- June 19 Tariff Board Inquiry on Fruits and Vegetables.— The Minister of Finance, in a letter to the Tariff Board dated June 14, 1957, directed the Board to make a study of the tariff items for fresh fruits and vegetables of a kind grown in Canada. The Minister said he had received representations from producers to the effect that, in recent

years, there had been important changes in techniques of production and methods of distribution, as well as in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and that it had been suggested that the system of seasonal tariffs designed to give special seasonal protection to Canadian growers was in need of revision. The Minister requested the Board to prepare a revised schedule of tariff items, with recommendations as to duty, if the study indicated that amendments to the Customs Tariff were desirable. If consequential amendments to the tariff items covering fruits and vegetables in processed form were indicated, these should also be included in the revised schedule. The Minister directed the Board to keep in mind the obligations and procedures of Canada's trade agreements and said that bearing in mind the procedures the Board would no doubt consider it expedient to deal with the reference without delay. Certain adjustments in margins of preference might be involved but no general change in preferential margins was contemplated. The Board gave notice that public sittings would begin in Ottawa on July 29 when briefs could be presented. (The Tariff Board: Reference no. 124, Fruits and Vegetables).

- June 20 Air Spraying Regulations.-- New air regulations, issued under the Aeronautics Act, allowed farmers owning aircraft to spray and dust their neighbors' crops. Previously farmers were restricted to air spraying on their own land but the new regulations enabled them to undertake spraying operations within a radius of 25 miles from the center of their farm. Under the previous regulations a farmer not owning his own airplane was obliged to hire a commercial operator. The new regulations amended P.C. 1954-1821 of November 23, 1954, as amended. (P.C. 1957-873).
- June 20 Food and Drugs Act.-- The regulations issued under the act by P.C. 1954-1915 of December 8, 1954, as amended, were further amended. The changes listed the permissible quantities of certain additional substances on fruits, vegetables and some other agricultural products. (P.C. 1957-860).
- June 20 Cherry Color.-- A grant of \$1,500, chargeable to Vote no. 37, Marketing of Agricultural Products, was made to the British Columbia Research Council to assist in completing a study on the color in cherries. The council had begun research into the possibility of making plastic "color comparators" for use in the determination of color in cherries, using funds contributed for the purpose by the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association. Successful completion of the project was considered valuable

to assist the Canada Department of Agriculture in its grading and inspection functions. (P.C. 1957-2/848).

- June 24 Pea Mealed Bacon.- The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare ruled that, for the information of the public, packages of pea mealed bacon and similar products were to bear an appropriate statement such as "rolled in corn meal" in conjunction with the name of the product. No objection was to be taken to the use of existing wrappers before December 31, 1957 but after that date it was expected that all such products offered for sale would have the required declaration. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1957-45).
- June 27 Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board stated that no further applications would be considered during the crop year ending July 31, 1957 for permission to deliver a carlot of malting barley in excess of the established quota. Sufficient permits had been issued to producers to cover market requirements for the balance of the season. Unused permits would expire on July 31, 1957. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, no. 112).
- June 27 Domestic Sales of Feed Wheat.- The Canadian Wheat Board had undertaken to consider applications for the sale to shippers of feeding grades of wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur on a provisional price basis. The Board was to consider each application on its merits and reserved the right to reject applications or limit the volume of such transactions. The scheme applied to feed wheat for domestic sale in eastern Canada. The provisional price for No. 5 wheat was to be the Board's initial payment price to producers for that grade in store Fort William-Port Arthur. The provisional price for other grades would be based on the Board's selling spread in relation to the selling price of No. 5 wheat at the time of the transaction. Unless otherwise agreed all supplies of feed wheat purchased under the agreement were to be shipped for unload and storage at a licensed eastern terminal. Sales of from stocks of wheat carried on a provisional price basis were to be reported immediately to the Board and settlement made with the Board for the difference in price between the Board's provisional price for No. 5 wheat and the selling price at the time of final booking (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters no. 16).
- July 2 U.S. Import Quota on Rye.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce referred to the announcement made on June 28 by the President of the United States that import restrictions on rye would be renewed for a further two years, from July 1, 1957. The restrictions, which set an annual global quota on imports of rye into the United

States of 186,000,000 lb. and a quota for Canada of 182,280,000 lb., had been in effect for the past three years and were due to expire on June 30. The United States Tariff Commission had recommended an import quota of 95,200,000 lb. with 93,296,000 lb. allocated to Canada, to be maintained for an indefinite period. The Minister said that the Canadian government had made strong representations to the United States government urging that the restrictions on rye be discontinued. He added that, while appreciating the United States government's decision to set a substantially higher quota than that recommended by the Tariff Commission, he regretted that the United States government had not found it possible to remove entirely these restrictions on Canadian trade. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).

July 4

Fruit and Vegetable Imports.- The Minister of Finance stated that, should fresh fruits and vegetables be imported in Canada at abnormally low prices and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian growers, the government intended to give immediate consideration to the use of the powers to fix the value for duty contained in Section 38 of the Customs Act, as well as the special provisions of Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which permit the limitation of imports in emergency situations. The Minister said that, with regard to apricots, the government was keeping the market situation under close scrutiny. It was watching operations in the United States under the new Washington State Apricot Marketing Agreement and their possible effect on the Canadian market. Should an import situation develop which justified action under the emergency legislation the government would take prompt action to prevent serious injury to the Canadian apricot industry. (Department of Finance press release).

July 12

Potato Price Support.- A further five day extension in the potato starch diversion program was announced by the Acting Minister of Agriculture. The new termination date was July 20. It was stated that a considerable number of growers in isolated areas had been unable to deliver their potatoes and the extension was granted to give all producers the opportunity to secure assistance under the plan. (Canada Department of Agriculture press release).

July 16

Fowl Price Support.- The price support program for fowl, authorized by P.C. 1957-551 of April 15, 1957, was amended to bring it into operation on July 17, 1957 instead of August 1. (P.C. 1957-953).

July 16

Turkey Price Support.— A price support program for turkeys was authorized, empowering the Agricultural Prices Support Board to offer to purchase turkeys produced in Canada, at a price equivalent to 25 cents per lb. basis live weight at Toronto for No. 1 turkeys weighing at least 10 lb. and under 20 lb., marketed on or after July 17, 1957, with appropriate differentials for other weights, grades and principal markets. (P.C. 1957-954).

July 16

Export and Import Permits Act.— Fowl and turkeys were added to the list of products for which import licenses were required. The action was taken because it was deemed necessary to control imports to implement action taken under the Agricultural Prices Support Act which had the effect of supporting prices of these two commodities. In announcing the price support and import control policy the Acting Minister of Agriculture said that the chief reasons for its adoption were the heavy increase in the production of turkeys in the United States with a resultant increase in shipments from that country to Canada and because Canadian production, with imports to date and abnormally heavy storage stocks in Canada, would fully meet the Canadian demand. (P.C. 1957-955, fowl; P.C. 1957- 956, turkeys; Department of Agriculture press release, July 17).

July 17

Export and Import Permits Act.— A general import permit was issued permitting any person to import not more than four fowl for each non-commercial importation, purebred fowl for the improvement of stock and fowl in jars or cans of 10 lb. or less. The general import permit also permitted any person to import not more than one turkey for each non-commercial importation, purebred turkeys for the improvement of stock, turkey poults and turkey in jars or cans of 10 lb. or less. (General Import Permit no. 1173).

July 18

Peach Marketing.— The Ontario Fresh-peach Growers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Peach Growers' Co-operative were granted a new extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The order revoked P.C. 1956 - 1170 of July 27, 1956. It was passed as a consequence of the amendment to the act and involved no further extension of powers to the board and agency. (P.C. 1957-967).

July 23

Grain Delivery Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that all delivery quotas for the 1956-57 crop year would expire on July 31, 1957. From August 1, 1957 producers could deliver five bushels per seeded acre of durum wheat and flaxseed. Excess delivery quotas would be considered for malting, pot and pearling barley. For wheat (other than durum), oats, barley and rye an initial delivery quota was authorized of 100 units. Each unit was equivalent to three bushels of wheat, eight bushels of oats, five bushels of barley or five bushels of rye. A permit holder could therefore deliver a maximum of 300 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley or 500 bushels of rye or a combination of these grains not to exceed 100 units. Following the initial quota the Board was again to establish general quotas at individual stations. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas no. 3).

July 24

Seed Wheat Exports.- It was announced that exports of registered and certified seed wheat would, as in previous years, be authorized in the 1957-58 crop year only under individual export permits, applications for which were to be submitted to the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board would issue permits where satisfactory evidence was submitted that the seed wheat was being exported to a country normally a regular purchaser and was for use within the country. In the case of applications for export permits to countries other than normal markets the Board might require satisfactory evidence that the wheat was intended for seeding purposes and was not for re-export or for human consumption. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters no. 5).

July 24

Seed Barley Exports.- The prohibition was lifted on the export of registered and certified grades of seed Parkland barley, as the Canadian Wheat Board had been advised by the Canada Department of Agriculture that such restrictions were no longer required in view of the stock position. Shippers and exporters of all varieties of registered and certified seed barley could therefore apply under the blanket export permit issued in favor of the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, which would cover export clearances of all varieties of registered and certified seed oats and barley. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade; Shippers and Exporters no. 4).

- July 25 Butter Sales.- It was announced that, after August 31, the granting of a rebate of 21 cents per lb. on butter purchases by institutions would be discontinued. The action was taken because supplies of butter held by the government were substantially smaller than they had been for some years. Some 2,000 Canadian non-profit residential institutions had participated in the program, which began in 1955. The cost to the government was about \$3,600,000. (Agricultural Prices Support Board).
- July 30 Custom Grinding of Grain.- The Canadian Wheat Board issued regulations on the custom grinding of grain and exchange of grain for prepared feeds, amending the regulations of June 6, 1957. The new instructions raised to 25,000 lb. from 20,000 lb. the weight of wheat, oats or barley which could be delivered to a feed mill in exchange for prepared feed. This amount was to apply in the first quarter of the crop year, from August 1 to October 31, 1957. Quantities authorized for the remaining quarters of the crop year were to be announced before the beginning of each period. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 4).
- July 31 Hog Marketing.- The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative were granted a new extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The order revoked P.C. 1713 of November 16, 1955. It was passed as a consequence of the amendment to the act and involved no further extension of powers to the board and agency. (P.C. 1957-1029).
- July 31 Poultry Labelling.- Instructions were issued dealing with the labelling of poultry products treated with the antibiotics chlortetracycline and oxytetracycline. For carcass poultry metal tags were to be attached showing, in addition to the present requirements, that the substances had been added to preserve quality or retard spoilage. A second metal tag was to be attached if packers already had a supply of tags on hand not bearing a statement concerning antibiotics. When the product left an inspected plant packed in a container a declaration was to appear with the description of the product, in addition to all other labelling requirements. For cut up poultry leaving a federally inspected plant, the package containing the product was to be labelled with a declaration that the antibiotic had been added to preserve quality or retard spoilage. When the poultry was sold in package form a statement was to be placed on the main panel of the label. If sold from bulk, it was to be suitably labelled. (Health of Animals Division Circular 1957-53).

- July 31 Fruit Marketing.-- The British Columbia Fruit Board was granted a new extension of powers in inter-provincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The order revoked P.C. 4202 of August 17, 1949. It was passed as a consequence of the amendment to the act and involved no further extension of powers to the board. (P.C. 1957-1032).
- July 31 Peach Marketing.-- The Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The authority applied to peaches produced in Ontario for processing. (P.C. 1957-1030).
- July 31 Pear, Plum and Cherry Marketing.-- The Ontario Pear, Plum and Cherry Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The authority applied to pears, plums and cherries produced in Ontario for processing. (P.C. 1957-1031).
- August 1 Grain Quotas.-- The initial grain delivery quotas established on July 23 were amended for durum wheat and flaxseed. For either crop producers with a seeded acreage of less than 40 acres were authorized to deliver an additional quantity to bring total deliveries of the grain to 200 bushels. Producers with no acreage seeded in 1957 who had durum wheat and flaxseed carried over from the previous crop year on lands covered by their 1957-58 crop delivery permit could deliver the minimum quota of 200 bushels of each grain. The previous authorization of five bushels per seeded acre remained in effect for producers with over 40 acres of either crop. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas nos. 4 and 5.).
- August 7 Fruit Marketing.-- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C., in connection with the marketing of apricots, peaches and prunes produced in 1957 in the Okanagan Valley of the province. (P.C. 1957-1067).
- August 7 Fruit and Vegetable Tariffs.-- The Tariff Board announced that it would hold a second and final hearing on September 9 on the fruit and vegetable reference. The sitting was to permit a final presentation of the proposals advanced at the July meeting by the Canadian Horticultural Council. It was also to give an opportunity for those opposing such proposals to give evidence, particularly processors. (Tariff Board Reference No. 124: Fruits and Vegetables).

- August 7 Tobacco Marketing.- The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. (P.C. 1957-1068).
- August 9 Rabies Outbreak.- The recent outbreak of rabies in Pontiac and Gatineau Counties, in the province of Quebec, was stated to be a seasonal development. It was an extension of established infection of wild life, particularly foxes, in northern areas and penetrated more settled areas when infected wild animals came from those areas and attacked domestic animals. Rabies was reported in the Abitibi and Rouyn areas in April and May. The month of June was free from the disease. On July 4 a rabid dog was reported at Danford Lake in Pontiac County. On August 2 a cow in Pontiac County was found to be infected and a fox in the Wakefield area of Gatineau County. On August 6 infection was found in a cat at Ladysmith, Pontiac County. Rabies vaccination clinics were established at five centers in the two counties for the free vaccination of dogs. (Department of Agriculture press releases, August 9 and 12).
- August 14 Butter Sales.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Prices Support Board would sell its holdings of butter at 63 cents per lb. This price was fixed to cover approximately the cost to the Board of the butter and of the handling expenses on it. Details of selling and distribution methods were to be made public at a later date when the butter was needed to supplement new production. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- August 28 Grain Delivery Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board issued a ruling that land held under a Crown or Municipal grazing lease and seeded to forage crops was not eligible for inclusion in the specified acreage of a farm unit. The purpose of the Board's policy was to grant privileges on land which producers had seeded to cultivated grasses or legumes as part of a farm rotation, as a soil improving crop or as a means of reducing acreage in cereal grains. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 13).
- August 29 Lacombe Hogs.- It was announced that approximately 50 boars of the new Lacombe breed would be sold in the fall for commercial swine production in Canada. Applications were to be sent to the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta, where a public draw would

be held on October 7, 1957. This method had been chosen as the fairest way of distributing the limited number of boars available. (Department of Agriculture press release).

August 30

Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956.- The application of the act was extended to cover loans made by banks between September 1, 1957 and June 1, 1958. The regulations made under the act by P.C. 1956-830 of May 31, 1956, as amended, were further amended to take into account the extension of the legislation. They fixed the rate of interest at a maximum of five per cent per annum simple interest, the same as for loans made under the legislation in previous years. (P.C. 1957-1191).

August 31

Prune Imports.- The Minister of Finance announced the rejection of a request of Okanagan prune growers for the fixing of an arbitrary value for duty on imports of fresh prunes from the United States. The request had been made through the Canadian Horticultural Council. As a signatory member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Canada had agreed not to take action such as that requested without consulting interested members of GATT. Provisions of GATT and of the Customs Act were such that no case could be established unless it could be proved that the injury to the local industry had arisen as a result of the price and quantity of imports and not from local factors. In the case in question some of the difficulties had been caused by the reluctance of processors to buy normal quantities of this year's crop because of a carryover of processed prunes. In addition imports to date had been smaller than in 1956. It was therefore not considered that Canada could successfully maintain that the difficulties arose solely from the price or quantity of imports (Statement ...).

September 4

Freight Assistance for Hay.- In order to relieve the hay shortage in certain areas of Nova Scotia arising from drought a freight assistance policy for Nova Scotia farmers was put into effect, to expire on May 5, 1958. Under the arrangement the farmer would pay the first 20 cents per cwt. of the freight and federal and provincial governments and the railways would each absorb one-third of the balance up to a maximum of 80 cents per cwt. The hay purchased had to be inspected and assistance would be paid only on Number 2 grade or better with a tolerance of 15 per cent of Number 3 hay allowed. (Farm News, September 18).

September 5

Out-of-Condition Grain.- Western producers threshing out-of-condition grain were told they must be prepared to store it on their farms until it could be delivered under the unit and general delivery quotas established from time to time. Sufficient elevator space was not available in country and terminal elevators to handle it in preference to other grains. The problem had arisen because of unfavorable harvesting conditions in the past two weeks. (Canadian Wheat Board press release).

September 9

Dairy and Wheat Policies.- In a speech delivered to the National Dairy Council at Winnipeg on September 9, the Minister of Trade and Commerce dealt with Canada's trade in dairy products and with the wheat position. He pointed out that before the war Canada exported about seven per cent of its total milk production, in the form of manufactured products. Now exports accounted for less than two per cent, due mainly to increased domestic consumption. The one important remaining export market was for cheese, mainly to the United Kingdom. The government hoped that this outlet would not only be retained but enlarged. This was one of the reasons for encouraging Commonwealth trade and was a reason why the government advocated an early trade conference of Commonwealth countries. In proposing such a conference the government was fully aware that countries like Australia and New Zealand could be expected to press for larger exports to Canada, including dairy products. Referring briefly to price supports and import controls, the Minister said it was well to bear in mind that such actions to increase output and protect the producer were exactly the kind of action that Canada complained about when practised by the United States and some European countries. The Minister reviewed the background of the present wheat situation and said that the surplus of wheat in western Canada had reached a position of major importance. Of the 300 million bushels held on farms it was estimated that a large part was held on a relatively small number of farms, chiefly in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Canada's share of the world wheat trade had dropped from an average of 30 per cent to about 25 per cent. Last year exports were 40 million bushels lower than in the previous year. The chief reason for the decline was the special surplus disposal program of the United States. Last year exports from that country were increased by subsidization and straight giveaways by 200 million bushels. Flour exports also were heavily subsidized. In addition, due to events related to the Suez incident and the Hungarian revolt,

certain anticipated Canadian sales did not develop. The prospects for 1957-58 were much more encouraging and Canadian exports were expected again to reach 300 million bushels unless there was some unforeseen development. The Minister said that in years of surplus supply the country as a whole, and not the farmer, should bear the extra cost of storage and carrying charges. In the long run, however, it might be well to reduce wheat acreage progressively and to place greater emphasis on diversified crops to keep wheat production to an average figure of 400 million bushels. The acreage released might more suitably be used for fodder crops for an increased number of livestock. The Minister summarized various proposals for alleviating the present position and commented on them. He said that Canada could not match the United States in surplus disposal expenditures but there was no reason why positive attempts should not be made to persuade that country not to encroach on markets normally open to Canadian produce. If satisfactory arrangements could be made Canada should be able to sell 30 to 40 million bushels of wheat more than last year. Canada might sell wheat for credit where this could be done without upsetting trade relations with cash customers. On the possibility of barter for strategic materials the Minister said Canada did not need to create a stockpile and could not readily institute such a program. With regard to sales for local currencies Canada had no pressing need for such currencies and in any case payment for wheat in currencies not readily exchangeable into dollars amounted to a loan or a gift. It might, however, be acceptable to give wheat to India, Pakistan and Ceylon as part of the Colombo Plan if those countries desired it. With domestic demand at 150 million bushels a year and an export objective of 300 million bushels, the present surplus of 650 to 700 million bushels might be reduced to manageable proportions in five or six years. The tendency of importing countries to reduce dependence on imports, the growth of the United States' export trade and the fact that, with technological advances, small crops were less likely than formerly, should however all be taken into account. (Address by ... Minister of Trade and Commerce to National Dairy Council of Canada ...).

September 10

Hay and Straw Inspection Act.— Regulations under the act were amended to change the procedure for collecting charges for hay and straw inspections and to set the fees at 75 cents per ton when 22 tons or more were inspected and \$1.00 per ton for inspections for smaller quantities. The new regulations also made a minor

change to grade standards. They amended the regulations of February 23, 1949 as amended. (SOR/57-375).

- September 11 Dry Skimmed Milk Price Support.-- The Minister of Agriculture announced that stocks of dry skimmed milk owned by the government would be offered for resale on the basis of 17 cents per lb. spray process and 14 cents per lb. roller process, f.o.b. storage, in carlot quantities. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- September 12 Vegetable Marketing.-- The British Columbia Interior Vegetable Marketing Board was granted a new extension of authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing of certain vegetables in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was made as a result of the amendment to the act at the last session of Parliament. Its purpose was to delete the words "outside the province" in the phrase "outside the province in interprovincial and export trade". P.C. 257 of January 20, 1950, was revoked. (P.C. 1957-1235).
- September 13 Apple Marketing.-- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with La Cooperative Monteregienne of the Town of Rougemont, P.Q. for the marketing of apples produced in 1957 in the fruit growing districts of the province, to be processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp or apple jelly. (P.C. 1957-1247).
- September 16 Grain Mission.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce left Ottawa on a grain mission to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe. He visited London, The Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Paris returning to Montreal on September 27. The purpose of the visit was to meet members of the grain trade and milling interests and to discuss the possibilities of increasing sales in the countries concerned. The government's aim was to regain a fair share of world trade in wheat and flour. (Department of Commerce press release).
- September 19 Grain Quotas.-- In order to obtain sufficient quantities of soft white spring wheat to meet mill requirements, the Canadian Wheat Board authorized a supplementary quota of five bushels per seeded acre of this type of wheat to producers who had contracted with mills for its production. Special permits were to be issued to producers on the basis of information supplied by the mills concerned. (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, no. 10).

- September 19 Meat and Canned Foods Act..- The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, established by P.C. 1954-895 of June 17, 1954, as amended, were further amended to make it clear that, when an examination was made as to the appearance of mould filaments in beans prepared with tomato sauce, the examination was to be conducted of the sauce and not of the product as a whole. (P.C. 1957-1253).
- September 23 Freight Rates..- The Board of Transport Commissioners, in a report on the equalization of freight rates, said that equalized class rates resulted generally in reductions in rates in western Canada. However, on the 13 Commodity scales dealt with to a conclusion in the Board's Judgment, some resulted in increased rates in western Canada and there was thus considerable reluctance on the part of shippers and provincial counsel in western Canada to proceed with this section of equalization. However, the Board believed that it was now generally recognized that there must be some give and take in this regard. The Board said it could not hold out any prospects of an early completion of its examination of commodity rates, because of complicating factors. (Board of Transport Commissioners. Further Report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Equalization of Freight Rates).
- September 23 Dry Skimmed Milk Import Control..- The Minister of Agriculture announced that dry skimmed milk had been placed under import control, effective from September 23. He said that under the influence of the support program imports had been heavy, with producers in other countries taking advantage of the support price. Stocks on hand at September 1 were more than 27 million lb., the highest on record. In order to protect Canadian producers from the danger of a market swamped by large supplies of imported powder, the government had acted to apply controls. Had imports continued at the current rate the major part of Canadian production would have been going into the hands of the Agricultural Prices Support Board instead of directly on to the market. The import controls were to remain in effect until May 31, 1958. A general import permit allowed the importation for personal use of dry skimmed milk not to exceed \$5.00 in value for each importation. (Department of Agriculture press release; P.C. 1957-1280, September 21; General Import Permit No. 1m. 4, September 23).
- September 25 Food and Drugs Act..- The regulations under the act were amended to provide that a reference to the act or regulations on a label might be made only where such reference was a specific requirement of the act or regulations. Other amendments provided that processed

wheat flour containing not less than 80 per cent dextrose might be classed as a filler in meat products and that lactic acid starter culture, *Pediococcus cerevisiae*, could be used in sausages. Additions were made to the list of allowable quantities of poisonous substances on specified foods. (P.C. 1957-1294).

October 4 Seeds Act.- The Seeds Regulations, made under the Seeds Act on October 21, 1954, as amended, were further amended to require that imports from the United States be labelled as to state of origin. Previously only a country labelling was required. The change was being made because seed from northern states commanded a premium in price. If the state of origin was unknown the seller was required to indicate that this was the case. The amended regulations also allowed for a lower minimum percentage germination of seed canary grass seed and the presence of limited quantities of fowl meadow grass in lawn grass mixtures. (SOR/57-425).

October 7 U.S.-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.- The committee, comprised of the Canadian Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and Trade and Commerce and the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the United States' Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, met in Washington on October 7 and 8. The communique issued following the meeting said that among the subjects discussed were trade and agricultural policies and surplus disposal activities (particularly those relating to wheat). The Canadian Ministers referred particularly to the harmful effects barter transactions had had on commercial marketings of wheat by all exporting countries. The U.S. members affirmed their intention in surplus disposal activities to avoid, as far as possible, interfering with normal commercial marketings. They gave an assurance that under the present revised Commodity Credit Corporation barter program each barter contract must result in a net increase in the exports of the agricultural commodity involved and that interest must be paid until strategic materials were delivered or payment otherwise effected for the agricultural commodities. (U.S.A.-Canada Joint Communique, October 8).

October 7 Grain Deliveries.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced special arrangements designed to expedite the shipment by truck to the United States of low grade wheat, oats and barley. The Board was prepared to allow producers to deliver the equivalent of two bushels per specified acre on the understanding that the quantity delivered would apply as an advance quota to be charged against the authorized delivery quota at the producer's station when this authorized quota was increased to five bushels per

specified acre. Low grade grain under the advance quota was to be delivered and sold to the Canadian Wheat Board. In addition to other requirements there was to be a notation in the producer's permit book that it was for export to the United States. The Canadian Wheat Board was to issue the necessary export permit when conditions had been met. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 18).

October 7

U.S. Hog Mission.- It was announced that a team of seven United States' specialists in hog production and marketing had been sent to Canada by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to study improved methods of producing and marketing hogs. The group was touring several hog producing areas after meeting Canada Department of Agriculture officials in Ottawa. The mission resulted from the concern of United States' hog producers about production and marketing problems and the recognition of these problems by Congress and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. United States' consumer preference for pork had been changing to less fat and more meatiness but progress towards the production and marketing of meat-type hogs had been relatively slow. The study was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the House Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. (USDA press release).

October 8

Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference.- The Department of Agriculture announced that with the agreement of most of the provinces and the major farm organizations, the customary Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference of agricultural officials had been cancelled for this year. Among the reasons for the decision was the fact that there had recently been a full-scale conference of Ministers of Agriculture. Moreover, since the new government took office it had received formal delegations from both the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council. Parliament would probably be in session at the time and a Dominion-Provincial Financial and Taxation Conference was in the offing. The "situation" and "outlook" reports for agriculture would be published as usual. (Department of Agriculture press release).

October 11

Oats and Barley Sales.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would consider applications for the sale of oats and barley in store at the Lakehead on a provisional price basis. Each application might be considered on its merits and each shipper was required to enter into a provisional sales agreement before a sale was made. The provisional price for No. 1 Feed oats or No. 1 Feed barley would be the Canadian Wheat Board's initial payment price to producers and the provisional prices for other grades would be based on the Board's selling spread in relation to the selling price of No. 1

Feed oats or barley at the time of sale. Settlement was to be made at the time of sale for the difference between the provisional price and the price at the time of final booking (Canadian Wheat Board. Instructions to the Trade: Shippers and Exporters No. 10).

October 14 New Parliament Opened.- Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, opened the first session of the 23rd Parliament and read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech forecast several measures for the benefit of farmers. One was a measure to provide greater stability in the prices for agricultural products, in order to assure farmers a fair share of the national income. Another was the authorization of a system which would give prairie grain producers an advance payment for the grain they expected to deliver this year, through cash advances for grain stored on farms. New discussions were to take place with the Government of Saskatchewan in order to make possible an early start on the construction of the dam on the South Saskatchewan River. The Speech also referred to plans laid at the Mont Tremblant Commonwealth Finance Minister's Conference for a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference to take place in 1958. In addition, it mentioned that every possible effort was being made to seek new markets for agricultural products as well as to regain those that had been lost. (House of Commons Debates, p.5).

October 16 Crop Insurance.- In reply to a question the Minister of Agriculture said that there had been no request from any of the provincial governments in connection with an all-risk crop insurance act. However, at a meeting with the provincial Ministers of Agriculture on September 5 and 6 there was a good deal of discussion and the Department of Agriculture had been giving a considerable amount of study to the matter. (House of Commons Debates, p.59).

October 16 Barley Export Price Adjustment.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would make an adjustment in the prices of all grades of western Canadian barley basis Fort William/Port Arthur to persons purchasing barley after October 16 and exporting it to the United Kingdom and other European markets through St. Lawrence ports before the official closing date of St. Lawrence River navigation for the year 1957 and through Halifax and St. John after October 16, 1957 and before the official opening date in 1958 for navigation on the St. Lawrence River. The amount of the adjustment was to be announced by the Board each market day at the close of the Winnipeg market, to be effective the following day. The arrangement was made because over-all forwarding costs on barley to European destinations were higher than laid down costs from other sources of supply. In addition, the bulk of western supplies of barley were located in the area tributary to the Lakehead and St. Lawrence route. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters no. 11, October 16; no. 13, October 22).

- October 17 GATT.- The Canadian delegation to the twelfth session of GATT meeting in Geneva was led by Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Permanent Representative to NATO and OEEC in Paris. Mr. C.M. Isbister of the Department of Trade and Commerce was vice-chairman, to be replaced during the session by Mr. S.S. Reisman of the Department of Finance. The delegation included other officials from the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Finance, External Affairs, National Revenue and Agriculture. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- October 17 Hog Cholera Outbreak.- The Minister of Agriculture stated that hog cholera had been confirmed on premises in Leamington, Ontario. The number of hogs involved was 45. (House of Commons Debates, p.58).
- October 19 Cheese Marketing.- A new order was passed extending powers in interprovincial and export trade to the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board and its agency, the Ontario Cheese Producers' Co-operative Ltd. The order also allowed the Board to collect an amount not exceeding 9/10 cent per lb. to be used for the purposes authorized by the 1957 amendment to the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. These purposes were the creation of reserves, the payment of expenses and losses resulting from the sale or disposal of cheese and the equalization or adjustment among producers of moneys realized from the sale of cheese. It was the first time the power to collect such levies or charges had been authorized. The necessity to make such provision arose from the decision earlier in 1957 of the Supreme Court in the reference on the validity of Ontario's marketing board legislation and certain of the schemes operating under it. The new order revoked P.C. 1954-470 of April 1, 1954. (P.C. 1957-1390).
- October 21 Transport Controller.- The Minister of Transport, in answer to a question concerning the appointment of a transport controller, said that co-operation between the Canadian Wheat Board and the railway companies appeared to be the most satisfactory way of dealing with the situation at present and that accordingly no consideration had been given to any other steps although the matter would be kept under review. (House of Commons Debates, pp.178-9).
- October 22 GATT.- The Minister of Finance said that as far as the GATT negotiations in general were concerned, a Canadian delegation would be there with instructions to enter into negotiations for the renewal of GATT with certain modifications. As to the effect of these negotiations on the proposed plan for a European free trade area, it would be necessary for Canada to know more as to how far the countries in western Europe and the United Kingdom were going before the government could attempt to give detailed instructions

to its delegates. He thought that a clearer statement from these countries should be forthcoming before the end of the GATT negotiations. (House of Commons Debates, p.240).

October 22

Colombo Plan.-- In a statement on the proposed Colombo Plan appropriation for 1958, the Prime Minister said that the Canadian Government had agreed to provide \$1,000,000 worth of flour to the government of Ceylon. The proceeds of the sale of the flour would be used by that government for various development projects. The Canadian Government had offered \$2,000,000 worth of wheat to the Government of Pakistan to meet the need for foodgrains following serious floods in west Pakistan. The offer had been accepted and the wheat would soon be shipped. (House of Commons Debates, p.244).

October 22

Soybean and Vegetable Oil Duties.-- In reply to a question the Minister of Finance said that the government had received renewed representations requesting increases in the rates of duty on vegetable oils entering Canada to be used for edible purposes and asking that a duty be put on soybeans. The government was reviewing the representations that had been made and the various interests that would be affected. The government was also reviewing the extent to which international commitments would stand in the way of possible action. (House of Commons Debates, p.303).

October 24

Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.-- The Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects issued a very comprehensive report entitled "Progress and Prospects of Canadian Agriculture". The study was prepared by W.M. Drummond and W. Mackenzie at the request of the Commissioners. The purpose of the report was to show the way the agricultural industry in Canada might be expected to develop in the next 25 years. The authors predicted that, on the basis of 1951=100, farm size in 1965 would be 116 and in 1980, 124. The index of numbers of farms on the same base would decline to 87 in 1965 and 82 in 1980. The index of physical volume of livestock production would increase to 145 in 1965 and 224 in 1980 and of all production to 137 and 195 respectively. It was concluded that, with a reasonable rate of improvement in technology, Canadian agriculture could meet increased domestic demand for food products without undue difficulty. Growing demand should lead to a strengthening of farm prices. Increased production would be achieved with no significant extension of agricultural settlement and no problem of higher food costs to the non-agricultural section of the population. The principal change in agriculture would be a substantial increase in livestock production secured by a more intensive use of the land now in farms. There was, however, an indication that there was little need for the rapid expansion of output in the next ten years. Canada was expected

to maintain its position in world wheat markets but for other products no significant increase was expected in the volume of exports. On a regional basis it was predicted that the production of processed milk products would be centered more and more in Quebec and that beef cattle finishing would become more common in eastern Canada. Poultry farming was expected to become more specialized, with its center in Ontario, although Quebec might produce an increasing share of poultry products if feed freight assistance were continued. The prairies were expected to become the principal cattle and hog producers. (Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects: Progress and Prospects of Canadian Agriculture).

- October 24 Apple Imports.- In answer to a question regarding the steps being taken by the Department of Agriculture to prevent the importation and sale of cull apples from the United States, the Minister of Agriculture said he had been given a sample of the apples. He had taken up the matter with officials of his department and had asked for an investigation and a memorandum on possible steps which could be taken to prevent shipments of this kind coming into Canada. (House of Commons Debates, p.343).
- October 24 Livestock and Livestock Products Act.- The Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations, made under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act by P.C. 1954-2022 of December 22, 1954, as amended, were further amended to permit the Minister of Agriculture to authorize the movement of carload lots of poultry from one province to another without meeting the requirements that such poultry be inspected and certified, graded or packed and marked in accordance with the regulations. The change was designed to ease the situation where poultry intended for further processing was shipped between provinces. (P.C. 1957-1393).
- October 26 U.S. Foreign Trade Policy Sub-Committee.- The Department of External Affairs announced that, as part of a series of visits, a group of members of the Foreign Trade Policy Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives would visit Ottawa on October 30 and 31 and Toronto on November 1. This sub-committee, generally known as the Boggs Committee for its chairman, the Honorable Representative Hale Boggs, was set up in July 1956 to study United States' trade and tariff policy in all its aspects. It had visited a number of countries to study the effects of this policy. The members of the sub-committee, while in Canada, met representatives of interested Canadian firms and organizations and called on the Prime Minister and other ministers. (Department of External Affairs press release).

- October 26 Vegetable Marketing.— The British Columbia Coast Vegetable Marketing Board was granted a new extension of powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of certain vegetables in interprovincial and export trade. The order was made as a result of the amendment to the act at the last session of Parliament. Its purpose was to delete the words "outside the province" in the phrase "outside the province in interprovincial and export trade". P.C. 5018 of October 4, 1949, was revoked. (P.C. 1957-1418).
- October 28 Rape Seed Freight Rates.— The Minister of Transport, replying to a question, said that a complaint respecting certain maximum freight rates on rape seed was heard by the Board of Transport Commissioners. In its judgment, dated June 14, 1957, the Board concluded that the present rates were not unreasonable and dismissed the application. The impact of these rates on growers of rape seed was now under consideration to determine whether there might be some other way of meeting the situation. (House of Commons Debates, p.449).
- October 28 Christmas Trees.— In reply to a question the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that two-thirds of Canadian Christmas tree production was marketed in the United States and that a voluntary grading system was being brought into force in that market on November 1, 1957. This had renewed interest among Canadian producers in the adoption of standards. The province of Nova Scotia had a voluntary grading system in use and the trade had various grading rules. If the United States' grading system was successful and if general support developed in Canada, consideration would be given to establishing a voluntary national standard. (House of Commons Debates, p.448).
- October 29 Special Committee on Land Use.— A special committee of the Senate was appointed "to consider and report on land use in Canada and what should be done to ensure that our land resources are most effectively utilized for the benefit of the Canadian economy and the Canadian people and, in particular, to increase both agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it". (Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate).
- October 29 B.C. Apples.— The Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a plea for favorable consideration of a request from British Columbia fruit growers for a subsidy on the 1955 crop of not less than 25 cents per box, said that although the farm value in 1955 was 72 cents per box it rose in 1956 to \$1.34 per box, the highest in ten years. In addition the figures were substantially higher than the Canadian average. In the light of these facts it did not seem

possible or practicable to offer special compensation to British Columbia growers. (House of Commons Debates, pp.502-3).

- October 31 FAQ.- The Department of External Affairs announced the membership of the Canadian Delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization conference which began in Rome on November 2. The delegation was headed by the Hon. D.S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture. The alternate delegate was Dr. J.F. Booth, Chief, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture. The delegation included advisers from the Departments of External Affairs, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Trade and Commerce, National Health and Welfare, Finance, Fisheries and Agriculture and from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. (Department of External Affairs press release).
- October 31 Turkey Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with Societe Cooperative Avicole Regionale of the Town of Saint-Damase in the Province of Quebec in connection with the marketing of turkeys produced in the province during 1957 to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1957-1439).
- November 1 Trade with China.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that China was part of the trade promotion territory of the Canadian trade commissioner in Hong Kong and that as part of his normal duties he was expected to visit all parts of his territory. The proposed visit was in no sense a trade mission but rather an exploratory trip. The trade commissioner and his assistant planned to leave Hong Kong about November 5 and on their return would report on trade possibilities. The main interest would be in foodstuffs such as wheat. (House of Commons Debates, pp.653-6).
- November 6 Grain Exchange.- The Canadian Wheat Board authorized producers to deliver wheat, oats or barley not exceeding a total weight of 25,000 lb., in each of the remaining three quarters of the present crop year. The grain was to be exchanged for prepared feed. The plan was a continuation of arrangements in effect in the first quarter. The Board announced that it would consider applications from producers to deliver additional quantities and from feeders not in possession of a delivery permit book to deliver feed grains produced within a province to feed mills for exchange. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade no. 20).
- November 7 Senate Land Use Committee.- The Senate Special Committee on Land Use presented its first report, dealing with its

quorum and authority to print proceedings. (Debates of the Senate, p.146).

November 7

Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.— This legislation received Royal Assent. It provided for the making of cash advances on wheat, oats and barley stored on farms in western Canada. The advances were to apply on a six bushel quota, which the Canadian Wheat Board considered would be applicable for the 1957-58 crop. The amount of the advances was set at 50 cents per bushel for wheat, 20 cents for oats and 35 cents for barley, with a ceiling of \$3,000 for each applicant. Under the procedures, farmers would receive advances from elevator agents. The Canadian Wheat Board would keep accurate files of each farmer's receipts in advance. One half of the initial price of grain delivered under quotas, other than the initial quota, was to be applied to reducing the advance the farmer had received, so that the farmer would receive some cash at each delivery. Elevator companies would be reimbursed as quickly as possible by the Canadian Wheat Board and elevator companies would return advances as they were collected from producers' current deliveries. The elevator companies had agreed to absorb ten per cent of losses in respect of each individual advance. Losses were not expected to be significant and individual companies would not be required to absorb, by way of losses, more than one-quarter of one per cent of the total advances they had made. Losses would not fall on the Canadian Wheat Board but would be shared between elevator companies and the treasury. The Canadian Wheat Board would meet administrative charges. Where an applicant was indebted to a bank for a guaranteed loan obtained under the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956, the unpaid balance of the loan and any interest or other charges owing were to be deducted from the advance payment and paid to the bank which was to cancel any endorsement made under the act in the permit book. In introducing the motion for the legislation the Minister of Trade and Commerce said that it was expected that advances might be made on 372 million bushels, requiring about \$100 million to \$150 million. Repayment would usually be finished in six to eight months. At the second reading the Minister of Agriculture said that the amount of the advance was fixed in round figures at about one-half the initial payment at the local point for the typical grade of wheat, oats and barley in order to avoid the necessity of farm inspection for grade. The advance should be considered as part of the initial payment and would be subject to the same arrangements between landlord and tenant and producer and creditor as applied on initial payments. It was proposed to enlarge the borrowing powers of the Canadian Wheat Board to include

borrowings from chartered banks for the purpose of making advances, subject to government guarantee. Interest charges would be paid out of Consolidated Revenue. The act was proclaimed on November 25 and regulations issued. (House of Commons Debates, p.872; An Act to provide for Advance Payments for Prairie Grain prior to delivery thereof; SOR/57-473, P.C. 1957-1536, November 25).

- November 7 Wheat for India.-- The Prime Minister announced that Canada would supply India with \$7 million worth of wheat under the Canadian Colombo Plan program for India. The grant of wheat was to be financed out of existing Colombo Plan funds to meet part of India's pressing needs for foodgrains. The wheat was to be shipped from eastern Canadian ports. The quantity would be between 4,200,000 and 4,400,000 bushels, depending on how much No. 3 and how much No. 4 wheat the Indian Government took. (Department of External Affairs press release, November 2; House of Commons Debates, November 7, p.846).
- November 7 Grain Delivery Quotas.-- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that, from November 11, there would be an open delivery quota for flaxseed for the balance of the 1957-58 crop year at all delivery points in the designated area. A supplementary quota of rye also came into effect under which producers might deliver an additional five bushels per acre seeded to rye, or a minimum of 150 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, nos. 17 and 18).
- November 8 Trade Mission to U.K.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that a Canadian trade mission to the United Kingdom, comprising leading representatives of business and industry from all areas of Canada, would leave for London on November 21. It included representatives of labor, agriculture and fisheries. The purpose of the mission was to stimulate purchases from United Kingdom sources of goods now imported by Canada from non-Commonwealth countries. (Department of Trade and Commerce press release).
- November 9 U.S. Surplus Disposal Policies.-- Replying to a question, the Minister of Finance said that the assurance received from United States' ministers, which was referred to in the joint statement issued at the close of the meeting of the Joint United States - Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, was confined to the barter feature of the United States' surplus disposal program. The Canadian Government had, however, made no attempt to disguise the fact that it regarded all features of the program as being very damaging to Canada's wheat marketing position and intended to put this strong point of view forward on any occasion. (House of Commons Debates, p.814).

- November 13 Bean Marketing.- The Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board was granted a new authority, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to extend in inter-provincial and export trade certain powers over the marketing of white pea-beans and yellow eye beans, granted to the Board intraprovincially under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act. The order revoked P.C. 1953-987 of July 2, 1953, but there was no significant change in the powers extended. The new order also authorized the Board to collect an amount not exceeding 77 cents per 100 lb. to be used for its purposes, including the creation of reserves, the payment of losses resulting from the sale of the product, and the equalization of sales returns. (P.C. 1957-1472).
- November 13 Butter and Butterfat Price Support.- Butter oil and any form of butterfat containing 55 per cent or more butterfat were placed under import control, effective November 13. The action followed the passing of an order authorizing the Agricultural Prices Support Board to offer to purchase, from November 1, 1957 to April 30, 1958, Canada First Grade creamery butter and butterfat in any form which the Board might specify, at prices equivalent to 58 cents per lb. basis delivery eastern Canadian centers and 57 cents basis delivery Vancouver. The effect of the new price support order was to broaden the previous butter purchase authority by extending it to butterfat. There was no change in the prescribed prices. (P.C. 1957-1474; P.C. 1957-1475).
- November 13 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- An amendment to the regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act provided for the establishment of "Registered Potato Warehouses". Such warehouses could be certified by the Minister of Agriculture if they complied with the conditions set forth in the regulations. Potatoes graded and packed in registered warehouses could be shipped interprovincially without inspection and certification. The scheme was being put into effect on an experimental basis for certain shippers in New Brunswick. The amended regulations removed peaches, pears, plums, grapes and winter celery from the list of products coming under compulsory inspection and certification when grown in the province of Ontario and shipped to another province. Inspection requirements on export shipments were not affected. There were minor changes in grades and the addition of two new standard containers - for apples and headlettuce. Certain errors and omissions in previous regulations were corrected. (Ministerial Order).
- November 14 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.- The Minister of Agriculture said he had received representations

concerning the broadening of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to cover all areas. It was not, however, an urgent matter on which action could be taken this session. (House of Commons Debates, p.1108).

November 15 Wheat Disposal Policies.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce referred to the difficult wheat situation and gave examples of the competition which Canada faced with the United States in ordinary commercial markets. He said that there was a very noticeable trend towards credit transactions for wheat and in this field Canada was prepared to be active if terms and security were satisfactory. A vigorous sales policy would be maintained in normal markets; there would be exploration of possible new markets and an emphasis where needed on increased marketing facilities as well as cash advances when deliveries could not be made. (Address by ... Minister of Trade and Commerce ... to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Annual Meeting ...).

November 19 Fruit and Vegetable Tariff Report.- The Minister of Finance tabled the Tariff Board's report on Reference No. 124, Fruits and Vegetables. In doing so he said that the Board's recommendations followed the Canadian Horticultural Council's suggestion for the continuation, in principle, of the present statutory provisions for fresh fruits and vegetables. These were intended to give greater protection during the Canadian producers' main marketing season than in the off season. They consisted of a basic ad valorem rate of ten per cent for which might be substituted seasonal specific duties which generally had a considerably higher ad valorem incidence than the ten per cent off-season rate. The Tariff Board had before it requests from the Canadian Horticultural Council and processors' representatives for 45 changes in the tariff, in the form of increases in seasonal specific and other duties, extensions in the periods of application of seasonal duties, the dividing of the application of such duties into two separate periods, and combinations of these forms of tariff protection. Among the recommendations of the Board were:- (i) deletion of the provision for the duty free entry of new potatoes between January 1 and June 14 in any year; (ii) increases in the seasonal specific rates of duty on a number of fresh fruits and vegetables, including celery (from one to two cents per lb.), mushrooms (from 3½ to five cents per lb.), onions (from one to 1½ cents per lb.), sour cherries (from two to three cents per lb.), cranberries (from one to two cents per lb.), prunes and apricots (from one to 1½ cents per lb.) and peaches (from 1½ to two cents per lb.); (iii) a provision for seasonal specific duties on corn on the cob, parsnips, Brussels

sprouts and peppers, now admitted throughout the year at ten per cent ad valorem; (iv) increases in the maximum periods of application of seasonal specific duties on asparagus, cauliflower, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, onions, sour cherries, prunes and pears; (v) consequential increases in the MFN rates of duty on canned mushrooms, canned and frozen asparagus, frozen Brussels sprouts, cranberry jelly or sauce, canned and frozen cherries, canned and frozen peaches, canned apricots and canned prunes; (vi) separate enumeration of cucumbers for pickling, with a year round MFN rate of ten per cent ad valorem; (vii) imposition of an additional duty of five per cent MFN and ten per cent under the General tariff on green beans, Brussels sprouts, carrots, beets, cauliflower, lettuce, peas, parsnips or corn on the cob when imported during the period of seasonal specific duty in packages weighing five pounds or less, to provide extra protection for pre-packaged vegetables. The Board rejected requests for increases in duties on tomatoes, onion sets and and grapes of the *Vitis Vinifera* species (not produced commercially in Canada). The Minister, in tabling the report, said that the government had not yet had an opportunity to study the recommendations in the report but that it would give serious consideration to the Tariff Board's suggestions. If a decision were made to act on the lines of the recommendations, the government would expect to take the necessary steps in conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1273-4. Report by the Tariff Board... respecting Fruits and Vegetables).

November 19

Honey Imports.- The Minister of Agriculture, in reply to a question, said that there was no indication that either the volume or the price of imported honey was depressing the domestic market and that no action was therefore warranted or contemplated at the present time. The Department was, however, continuing to watch closely the volume of imports and market conditions in the United States and Canada. The Minister quoted figures to show that although there had been an increase early in the year in honey imports, stocks on hand at June 30, 1957 were nearly half a million pounds less than those on hand at June 30, 1956. Domestic honey prices had remained practically unchanged for more than a year. The delivered duty paid price of United States' honey was about 17 cents per lb., approximately the same price as domestic honey, f.o.b. Toronto. (House of Commons Debates, p.1278-9).

- November 27 Butterfat Imports.- In reply to a question, the Secretary of State said that there had been only one importer of butterfat and that, under the provisions of the Statistics Act, the amount and source of the imports could not be disclosed. The product had entered under tariff item 711 and paid duty under the MFN tariff at 20 per cent ad valorem. Samples had been analysed by the Department of National Health and Welfare. They contained 99.6 per cent milk fat at 0.4 per cent moisture and complied with the chemical specifications of milk fat as stated in the Food and Drug Regulations. The importers were not required to file a statement of usage but it was common knowledge that butter oil was used in the manufacture of a variety of processed dairy products. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1559).
- November 27 Food Contamination by Radio Activity.- Replying to questions, the Secretary of State said that surveys were being made by the Department of National Health and Welfare to determine whether foods, including canned fish, had been contaminated by radioactivity as a result of atomic bomb fall-out. No specific policy had been adopted, other than enforcement of the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. The Department of Fisheries was examining frozen and canned imported tuna fish in its fish inspection laboratories at Vancouver but had so far found no evidence of radioactivity. The Department of National Health and Welfare had begun a program to study the radioactivity of foods, environmental factors such as soil and pasture, and other biological substances. No reports had been published but results had been submitted to the United Nations scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation. The levels of radioactivity in food which had been determined to date had been very low. The work would be summarized in the annual report of the Department of National Health and Welfare. (House of Commons Debates, p.1560).
- November 28 Fowl Price Support.- The price support on fowl, due to end on November 30, was extended from December 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958. The basic price was unchanged at 23 cents per lb. at Toronto, live weight basis, for No. 1 fowl, five pounds and over. (P.C. 1957-1598).
- December 2 Grain Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it would give consideration to applications on behalf of producers who wished to deliver, in excess of the quota, commercial graded seed oats, barley, rye or flaxseed or such grain suitable for commercial seed after cleaning. Producers were to be entitled to deliver one car of commercial seed, if their applications were approved. Oats and barley delivered under the

authority were to be marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas).

December 4

Tariff Negotiations with Switzerland.- It was announced that Canada would take part in tariff negotiations with Switzerland, to be conducted under GATT auspices in Geneva in May, 1958. The purpose of the negotiations was to enable Switzerland to become a member of GATT. It was expected that the negotiations would be rather limited in scope but they would provide an opportunity for the first time under GATT to seek some tariff concessions from Switzerland, which was a valuable market for wheat and a number of other Canadian products. (Department of External Affairs press release).

December 10

Royal Commission on Price Spreads.- The Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Royal Commission on Price Spreads. Its powers were to inquire into the extent and causes of the spread between the prices received by producers of food products of agricultural and fisheries origin and the prices paid by consumers for such foods; to determine whether or not such price spreads were fair and reasonable or excessive, in relation to the services rendered; to make recommendations if such price spreads were found to be excessive; and to determine the adequacy of price information currently available. The commissioners were Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University of Alberta (chairman); Mrs. W.R. Walton, Jr., a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Consumers; Dr. W.M. Drummond, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Ontario Agricultural College; Mr. Howard MacKichan, general manager of the United Fishermen's Co-operative; Mr. Romeo Martin, secretary general of the Co-operative Federation of Quebec; Mr. Bernard Couvette, past president of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association; and Mr. Clive Kidd, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2123-4; P.C. 1957-1632).

December 11

Urban Food Prices.- The Dominion Bureau of Statistics began the regular publication of national average urban retail prices for about 60 food items. The prices related to 33 cities with populations of 30,000 or over in 1951. The monthly average for each commodity was based on approximately 500 quotations. Prices were obtained from all chain store companies and from a representative sample of independent food stores. In the case of bread and milk, prices were also obtained from manufacturing bakeries and dairies selling direct to householders. The size of the independent store sample ranged from eight in smaller cities to 20 in major urban centers. Chain store prices were obtained

from head offices and specific chain store outlets in the larger cities. Some supplementary collection of produce weights and weekend special prices was done in selected chain store outlets in larger cities. (D.B.S. Daily Bulletin).

December 11 Senate Trade Inquiry.- The Senate Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations was empowered to inquire into the most practical steps to further implement Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, whereby the signatories to that document agreed to seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration among themselves. The committee was further to inquire into how any project might be co-ordinated with the trade policies of other countries of the free world and how projects for economic collaboration among the North Atlantic signatories might be given the same degree of permanence as that contemplated in the 20-year military obligation under the Treaty. The committee was empowered to hear the views of representatives of agriculture, industry, labor, trade, finance and consumers and also the representatives of business interests or individuals in NATO countries. (Debates of the Senate, pp.379-80).

December 11 Roumanian Trade Delegation.- In reply to a question, the Minister of Agriculture said that the agricultural delegation from Roumania which had recently been in Canada was headed by the Minister of Agriculture for Roumania. Its purpose was to see Canadian methods of farming and to look into the types of seeds, livestock and machinery which there were in Canada and which might be suitable for use in Roumania. The delegation travelled right across Canada and was convinced that there were a good many products it could buy and use. The delegation purchased a considerable quantity of hybrid seed corn. It had purchased some the year before, and also some from the United States, and had found that Canadian hybrid seed did better in Roumania than that from the United States. As a result the delegation this trip purchased about two and a half times as much seed corn in Canada as in the United States. The Roumanians also bought some hogs, cattle, chickens and machinery. These were in the nature of sample purchases. The Minister of Agriculture for Roumania had said that if they were satisfactory there would be considerably larger purchases in future years. (House of Commons Debates, p.2180).

December 13 Peace River Disaster.- The Minister of Agriculture, referring to the disastrous crop conditions in the Peace River area, said that inspections were being carried on as speedily as possible in the Peace River country and the Athabaska district of Alberta, but

were being delayed by bad weather. It appeared that some unthreshed crops were salvageable and could be threshed in the winter or spring. In such cases inspection work could not be undertaken until the harvesting was complete. The Prime Minister earlier said that the investigation would be made in co-operation with the government of Alberta and in consultation with the government of British Columbia, so that necessary action might be taken in keeping with the federal responsibility. (House of Commons Debates, December 12, p.2244; December 13, p.2308).

December 13

Sugar Beet Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to support the price of sugar beets grown in 1957. The prescribed price was \$13 per ton for sugar beets with a 17 per cent sugar content. The support price was to apply in each of the four main producing areas of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta and was to take the form of the payment, if necessary, of the difference between the prescribed price in each producing area and the average final price for beets delivered to manufacturing plants. The intention was that current grower contracts with sugar beet factories would continue to operate, and any payments would go direct to producers as a deficiency payment. (P.C. 1957-1640; House of Commons Debates, December 16, p.2419).

December 14

Agricultural Stabilization Bill.— The House of Commons gave first reading to a bill designed to establish a system of guaranteed prices for certain agricultural commodities. The debate on the second reading had not been concluded when the House rose on December 21 for the Christmas recess. During that debate the Minister of Agriculture said that, in order to remove any doubt as to what was intended in the legislation, he was willing to spell out the guarantees implicit in the bill. He detailed certain amendments which he said the government would propose at the committee stage. In its revised form the bill provided that a base price for any agricultural product would be established by calculating the average price at representative markets during the ten immediately preceding years. Guaranteed prices, effective for 12 months in most cases, would be set for an agricultural product where the need was shown to exist. In prescribing the percentage of the base price at which a price was to be stabilized the Governor in Council was to have regard to the estimated average cost of production of the commodity and other relevant factors. On cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, and wheat, oats and barley outside the Canadian Wheat Board area the guaranteed price would be not less than 80 per cent of the base price. This price level could be maintained through the support of any

food product of these commodities. The plan was to be operated by an agricultural stabilization board and there was provision for the appointment of an advisory committee, consisting entirely of farmers and representatives of farm organizations, to advise the Minister and the board on the commodities requiring guaranteed prices and the levels at which these should be set. A revolving fund of \$250 million was to be provided to finance the operations of the scheme. The guaranteed price was to be made effective by the board through the purchase of the commodity, deficiency payments or such other payments as the Governor in Council might order. (House of Commons Debates, December 11, p.2186 et seq.; December 14, p.2392 et seq.; December 20, p.2652 et seq.; An Act to provide for the Stabilization of the Prices of Agricultural Commodities).

- December 14 Fixed Values for Strawberries.- The fixed valuation for duty purposes on fresh and frozen strawberries was cancelled. (Department of National Revenue. Appraisers Bulletin, Misc. no. 27, Supplement no. 1; Misc. no. 28, supplement no. 1).
- December 16 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- Prince Edward Island was declared a Brucellosis Certified Area and was the first area to be so declared under the brucellosis control area regulations. (Department of Agriculture press release).
- December 17 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.- In reply to a question, the Minister of Agriculture said that the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration had done some work in British Columbia but this was discontinued over a year ago. No consideration had been given to re-entering the field as far as P.F.R.A. was concerned in British Columbia. (House of Commons Debates, p.2469).
- December 19 Senate Land Use Committee.- The Senate adopted a report of its Special Committee on Land Use in Canada, recommending that the inquiry be continued at the next session of Parliament. (Debates of the Senate, p.447).
- December 20 Export Credits Insurance Act.- Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act by increasing from \$100 million to \$200 million the total liability which the Export Credits Insurance Corporation might have outstanding at one time under contracts of insurance entered into under Section 21. Such contracts were those considered in the national interest but which, in the opinion of the board of directors of the Corporation, were for a term or an amount in excess of that normally undertaken. Liabilities under the section were to be met from unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In the debate on the resolution the Minister of Trade and

Commerce said that policies currently outstanding totaled \$98 million. It was obvious that the Corporation must be authorized to assume further liabilities. One hundred and six policies of insurance had been issued under the section covering exports amounting in value to \$206 million. Insured export shipments which had been concluded and paid in full amounted to \$97 million. There had been no losses. Shipments insured included wheat, \$118 million, and dry skimmed milk, \$4 million. Credit terms were first extended on wheat in 1952, when Yugoslavia applied to Canada for wheat on short-term credit. Private exporters financed the export at commercial rates of interest through the banking system, using the export credits insurance policy as security, in order to pay cash to the Canadian Wheat Board. This pattern had been applied since to Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel and Poland. Policies had been issued for about 55 million bushels. A number of countries had recently expressed interest in buying Canadian wheat on credit and it was vitally important that authority should be available to insure such credit sales if and when formal requests were made. This was the principal reason for seeking the amendment. (House of Commons Debates, p.2663; An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act).

December 20 U.K. Trade Mission.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce answered a number of questions on the results of the U.K. mission, which returned to Canada on December 19. He said that an office was to be established in Ottawa to complete the work of the mission. A general report on the work of the mission would be published, which would take some time to complete. The office would also provide any immediate information which might be required in the United Kingdom. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2647-9).

December 20 Fruit Marketing.- The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board and the Ontario Berry Growers' Marketing Board were granted an extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. The extension was similar to those granted earlier to several other marketing boards in Ontario. It enabled the two boards to exercise powers over the marketing outside the province of strawberries and raspberries grown for processing in Ontario, similar to the powers which they exercised within the province under provincial legislation. (P.C. 1957-1674).

December 21 NATO.- In reporting to the House of Commons on the NATO meetings in Paris, the Prime Minister referred to Canada's position in relation to the European free trade area. He said that when the proposal was first placed before the Canadian Government for consideration, Canada

had qualified its approval by specifically excluding from its scope food, drink and tobacco. At the Paris meetings this qualification to Canada's approval was repeated for the record. The Prime Minister said also that he had suggested that something in the nature of a NATO food bank might be created to make food available to countries which were in need and were in danger of being overrun and subverted by the Soviet Union. It would also make possible the availability of the deposits of food in the event of war. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2722-3).

December 21. Humane Slaughter of Animals. - The Minister of Justice introduced a bill to provide for the humane slaughter of animals for food. It took the form of an amendment to Section 387 of the Criminal Code, which made it an offence wilfully to cause unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal. Under the proposed amendment evidence that an animal was slaughtered for food without having been killed instantaneously and without having been first rendered unconscious by a humane method would be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of the section. Before the bill was given first reading the Minister of Justice made a statement in which he said that the previous government had taken the view that no further legislation was necessary but that a test case involving the usual slaughter methods had come before a magistrate in Vancouver this fall and had been dismissed. Subsequent appeals had also been dismissed. The Minister referred to the activities of a special committee formed in the province of Ontario to study the problems of humane slaughtering methods and said that an interim report had been received on October 31. The committee had advised that no complete solution of the problem of method as far as hogs and sheep were concerned had been agreed, but there was agreement that humane methods of slaughter of cattle could be enforced immediately. The committee was to continue its study, with the full assistance of government experts and of the National Research Council. While there was general agreement that humane methods of slaughter existed and could be made applicable in Canada, there were still some problems to be solved. There was a measure of divided responsibility as the enforcement of measures rested with the provinces, who should be consulted. Hasty action on the part of the government might force abattoirs and packing plants out of business and cause a shortage of meats. The bill was therefore to be given first reading but it was not the intention to proceed further with it this session. This would make it available to all interested persons. After consideration of representations and the drafting of necessary changes, it was proposed to reintroduce the bill at the next session of Parliament. (House of Commons Debates, p.2713-4).

- December 23 Egg Price Support.— The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to purchase, during an appropriate period in 1958, eggs in such form as it might specify. The prescribed price was to be the equivalent of 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs, with appropriate price differentials for other grades of eggs and egg products. (P.C. 1957-1716)
- December 27 Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners issued a judgment authorizing the railways to increase freight rates by 3.6 per cent. This rise gave the railways the full 15 per cent which they sought in 1956. It did not, however, meet their demand for a further 6.4 per cent, which would have brought the latest increase to ten per cent. The new maximum rates were to become effective on January 15, 1958, but their application was postponed (House of Commons Debates, January 7, 1958, pp.2931-2) until March 1 to give an opportunity for a hearing and decision by the Governor in Council on the petition by all provinces except Ontario and Québec that the order be rescinded.

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1958

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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MARKETING SERVICE – ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, MARCH 1959

PREFACE

This publication is the seventh in a series recording chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and events of importance in connection with such policies. The material in the first five annual volumes has been consolidated and published under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956".

In recording the sources of the items certain procedures have been followed. The date has been omitted where it is the same as that under which the item is listed. The initials "P.C." refer to orders in council and "SOR" to statutory orders and regulations. As a rule new legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

An index follows the chronological section of this bulletin. It begins on page 46.

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A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1958

- January 2 Food and Drug Act.— An amendment to the Food and Drug Act made provision for skim milk products not previously included. Skim milk is defined under the amended regulations as milk from which all or most of the milk fat has been removed and shall contain not more than 0.1 per cent of milk fat. Partly skimmed milk or partially skimmed milk shall be milk from which part of the milk fat has been removed. No person shall sell Partly Skimmed Milk unless the label carries a statement of the percentage of milk fat contained therein. Other amendments include raising the permissible moisture content of cream cheese to not more than 65 per cent (previously 60 per cent). On a dry basis, cream cheese shall contain not less than 55 per cent milk fat (previously 50 per cent). (P.C. 1958-11).
- January 7 Freight Rates.— The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the recent decision of the board of transport commissioners authorizing an increase in freight rates of 3.6 per cent from January 15 would be suspended until March 1. This was done to provide time for a hearing and a decision to be reached by the Governor-in-Council on the petition by the Atlantic provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia that the order granting the increase be rescinded. (House of Commons Debates pp.2931-32).
- January 7 Seed Grain Purchase Arrangements.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced arrangements by which producers might obtain registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye or flaxseed for seeding purposes. A producer wishing to purchase up to 150 bushels of such grains for seeding on his farm could deliver and sell to an elevator company not more than 400 bushels of any kind of commercial grain in excess of delivery quotas, the proceeds to be applied against payment for the seed. The proceeds could also be used to obtain forage crop seeds for soil improvement purposes. The returns from the commercial grain sold were not to exceed the cost of the seed purchased. All deliveries of grain under this authorization were subject to the usual deduction where the producer received a cash advance under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. The arrangement expired on June 30, 1958. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade).
- January 8 Royal Commission on Price Spreads.— The Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products held its first meeting in Ottawa January 6 to 8. This was an organizational meeting at which a schedule of work and proposed dates

of hearings were discussed. It was proposed that hearings for spring 1958 begin in Vancouver on March 19-21. (Royal Commission press release).

- January 8 Colombo Plan.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that an agreement had been reached with the Indian Government for the sale of 400,000 tons (about 15 million bushels) of wheat to be shipped during the winter and early spring months. Payments would be made in seven equal annual instalments beginning three years after shipment, and at an interest rate of approximately 4½ per cent. Announcement was also made of a grant of wheat valued at \$7 million to India and \$2 million to Pakistan and of flour valued at \$1 million to Ceylon, from Colombo Plan funds. The Minister stated that wheat would be available to other Colombo Plan countries on the same terms as those offered to India. It was not the intention to offer long term credit in ordinary commercial markets. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2979-80).
- January 9 Supplementary Quotas.- The supplementary quota on rye was increased from five to ten bushels per seeded acre, and the minimum quota raised from 150 to 300 bushels. An increase in the supplementary quota on Soft White Spring Wheat from five to ten bushels per seeded acre was also made. Both increases became effective January 13, 1958. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, Nos. 34 and 36).
- January 14 Canadian Flour for Ceylon Flood Relief.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced in the House of Commons that Canada would provide Ceylon with a gift of 38,000 tons of flour. This represents the equivalent of about two million bushels of wheat valued at approximately \$3 million. It was expected that the flour would be sold by the government of Ceylon, and the proceeds of the sale used by that government to finance rehabilitation and reconstruction required as a result of the recent severe floods. (House of Commons Debates, p.3292).
- January 15 Export Flour Price Adjustment.- In answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that the policy to allow a price adjustment on certain Canadian flour exports was instituted by the Canadian Wheat Board on March 1, 1957. For the period March 1, 1957 to December 31, 1957 a price adjustment was allowed to Canadian millers in respect of 14,282,867 bushels of wheat for a total value of \$1,156,416.23. The adjustment was permitted on export flour shipments to all destinations except the United Kingdom or other European countries, the United States and its territories or possessions, in order to make Canadian flour competitive with subsidized U.S. flour in predominantly flour markets. (House of Commons Debates, p.3386).

- January 16 Beef Grading.- Section 2 of the Regulations respecting the Grading and Branding of Beef was revoked and new regulations substituted therefor. The new prescribed grades of beef are Choice (red brand), Good (blue brand), Standard (brown brand), Commercial Class 1, 2 and 3, Utility Class 1, 2 and 3, Manufacturing (Canners) and Bulls.
The main change in the regulations was the designation of the new "Standard" grade, which will consist of young steers and heifers having conformation, finish and quality which would have placed them at or near the top of the range of the "C" (Commercial) class under the previous regulations. (P.C. 1958-66).
- January 21 Trade Mission to U.K.- A committee of the Canadian Trade Mission to the U.K., investigating ways of continuing the work of the Mission, recommended that the Dollar-Sterling Trade Council be enlarged by the addition of members of the Canadian Trade Mission and that the name of the new and enlarged Council be changed to the Canada-U.K. Trade Council. It was further recommended that a permanent secretary or executive secretary be appointed. The offer of the government to maintain the office of the permanent secretary was also noted. (The Canadian Trade Mission, "Continuing Committee" Recommendations).
- January 22 Seeds Regulations.- The Seeds Regulations made on October 21, 1954 under the Seeds Act were amended in subsection (1) of section 18 by adding the sentence "the term 'inbred line' applies to a relatively homozygous line produced by inbreeding and selection." Subsection (12) of section 20 was also changed to read "no seed of corn, other than pop, squaw or sweet corn, shall be imported into Canada unless the shipment is accompanied by a sworn declaration of the exporter, which shall correctly state the type of corn of the seed as prescribed in subsection (1) of section 18." (Ministerial Order).
- January 23 Canadian Flour for Palestine.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the government's intention to seek parliamentary approval for a special contribution of \$1.5 million worth of Canadian flour to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees. This contribution, which represents approximately 20,000 tons of flour or roughly one million bushels of wheat, was in addition to the regular \$500,000 cash contribution to UNRWA already proposed for 1958. UNRWA is sustained entirely by contributions from member states. The Canadian donation was made in response to a special U.N. appeal to meet the desperate financial crisis faced by UNRWA, which has the responsibility of caring for 930,000 Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip. (Dept. of External Affairs, Press Release).

- January 23 Durum Wheat Quota.-- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that in order to allow producers to properly plan their seeding operations for this spring, that effective August 1, 1958 acreage seeded to Durum Wheat would be considered part of the producer's specified acreage for quota purposes. Deliveries of Durum Wheat during the 1958-59 crop year would, therefore, be chargeable to the producer's specified acreage quota as authorized by the Board from time to time. (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade, No. 27).
- January 25 Agricultural Price Stabilization Bill.-- The House of Commons passed Bill 237 providing for the stabilization of agricultural prices. Three further amendments were incorporated. The preamble was amended to include a phrase "to provide farmers with a fair share of the national income". The other two amendments were to clarify considerations relating to cost of production. The governor in council will now "be guided by" the estimated average cost of production instead of "have regard to" as in the unamended clause, and the prescribed price for an agricultural commodity shall bear a fair relationship to the cost of production rather than base price as previously stated. A further provision was added to provide that the Advisory Committee of producer representatives should meet at least twice a year. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3805-3839).
- January 31 Agricultural Price Stabilization Bill.-- Bill No. 237, an Act to provide for the Stabilization of the Prices of Agricultural Commodities received Royal Assent on January 31. The Bill previously was passed by the Senate on January 29, without amendment, after being considered by the Senate Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. (House of Commons Debates, p.4125. Debates of the Senate, p.540).
- January 31 Box Car Distribution.-- The Minister of Trade and Commerce has announced that an inquiry would be made into the distribution of railway box cars for the movement of grain among country elevators at individual shipping points in Western Canada. The report was to recommend procedures or methods by which as high a degree of equity and efficiency as possible might be achieved in the box car distribution. Mr. John Bracken was appointed to conduct the inquiry, but no date was set for its completion. (P.C. 1958-181 and House of Commons Debates, p.4085-87).
- January 31 Potato Price Support.-- The Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized to pay directly to the producers of potatoes delivered to starch plants for processing, upon the recommendation of an agent of any Provincial Government, the difference between the price prescribed by the

Board and the average price at which potatoes were marketed to starch outlets, if the average price was lower. Potatoes grading Canada No. 1 including up to 12 per cent Canada No. 1 Small, from the 1957 crop were eligible. The price prescribed by the Board was \$1.35 per barrel of not less than 165 pounds, which could be increased to \$1.65 per barrel for potatoes delivered on or before February 28, \$1.55 per barrel for potatoes delivered on or before April 30 and \$1.45 for potatoes delivered on or after May 1, 1958, if estimated by the Board that the average price to producers for sale to consumer market outlets other than starch outlets remained higher than \$1.35 per barrel during the period up to June 1, 1958. (P.C. 1958-180).

February 1 Parliament Dissolved.- The Prime Minister announced the dissolution of parliament on February 1, 1958. The election date was set for March 31. It was announced that the new parliament would convene on May 5, 1958. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4199-4202).

February 1 Interim Payment on 1956-57 Wheat Crop.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced in the House of Commons that the government had authorized an interim payment on the 1956-57 crop of ten cents a bushel on all grades of wheat except milling grades of Durum wheat, upon which the interim payment would be 25 cents a bushel. This payment provided for the distribution of \$39.2 million. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4149).

February 4 Flour Mission to West Indies.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that a representative mission was proceeding to the West Indies to further the utilization of Canadian flour in that market. The Mission was made up of representatives of the Canadian Wheat Board, the flour milling industry and the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

February 7 Frozen Pea Imports.- The decision was taken by the government to place minimum values for duty on imports of frozen peas, effective February 12, under authority granted by Section 38 of the Customs Act. The valuations applied for the purposes of ordinary and special (dumping) duties. The valuations as announced by the Minister of National Revenue varied according to grade and size of package and were as follows: 1) Choice grade (a) bulk, 10 lb. and over, 11.25 cents per lb. (b) 2½ lb. and 5 lb., 15 cents per lb. (c) consumer packages, 12 oz., \$1.45 per dozen: 2) Fancy grade, same size packages, 12 cents per lb., 16 cents per lb., and \$1.55 per dozen respectively. This emergency action was taken because the importation from the United States of substantial quantities of frozen peas at abnormally low prices was causing injury to the industry, particularly in Western Canada. The action

which the government took was to assist the Canadian frozen pea industry to maintain a reasonable market position in the face of an abnormal supply and price situation in the United States. (P.C. 1958-225. February 7, 1958; Appraisers Bulletin Misc. No. 3).

February 7

Canada-Rhodesia and Nyasaland Trade Agreement.- The Department of External Affairs announced the signing of a trade agreement between Canada and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to take effect February 7, 1958. The agreement is intended to formalize Canada - Federation trade relations and to guarantee the continued general extension of concessions which existed prior to the establishment of the single tariff in the Federation in 1955. Under the agreement Canada will continue to extend British Preferential tariff treatment to goods imported from the Federation. In return, the Federation will continue to accord to Canada the rates applicable to goods from the fully self-governing countries of the British Commonwealth, excluding the United Kingdom. In addition, a few special tariff concessions have been granted by the Federation to Canada on a small number of specified goods. (Department of External Affairs Press Release, February 6, 1958).

February 7

Christmas Tree Grades.- The Department of Trade and Commerce announced that the Christmas tree industry of Canada had taken initial steps to establish national grading standards for Christmas trees. At a meeting in Ottawa held on January 20, 21 and 22, a committee representing the industry, federal and provincial governments, and related agencies, and convened by the federal Department of Trade and Commerce, reached agreement on the grades to be adopted and on ways and means to bring these grades into use. The annual production of Canadian Christmas trees is valued at more than \$8 million and annual exports at over \$6 million. As the bulk of Canadian production is marketed in the United States, the Committee adopted a system of standard grades similar to that recently established in that country. It was agreed that the application of these grades should be voluntary. Since the grading of individual trees would, therefore, be carried out by producers, dealers, shippers or others in the trade, the Committee decided to prepare a manual on grading. This manual will be supplemented by practical training in the field provided by qualified instructors. The Committee recommended the establishment of a national Christmas Tree Association to include all persons having an interest in this unique Canadian business. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

February 7

Cold Storage Regulations.- The Cold Storage Regulations made on December 31, 1954 under the Cold Storage Act were amended to place a limit on the amount of financial

assistance that may be contributed by the Federal Government toward the construction of cold storage warehouses. The Cold Storage Act provided for the payment of a subsidy not exceeding one-third of the cost of building the warehouses. The new amendment to the regulations states that the subsidy payable on any individual subsidy contract shall be limited to an amount equal to the lesser of 33 and one-third per cent of the amount expended or approved of in the construction and equipment of the public cold storage warehouse, or \$50,000.00. (P.C. 1958-196).

February 10

Dry Skimmed Milk Donations.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada was making available a large quantity of dry skimmed milk as gifts for international relief. The Canadian Government had accumulated some 30 million pounds of dry skimmed milk under the agricultural price support program. Arrangements for distribution would be discussed with agencies such as the Red Cross, the Unitarian Service and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It was thought that the largest single gift would be made to UNICEF which distributes very large quantities of dry skimmed milk for mothers and children in countries where sufficient fresh milk is unobtainable. (Department of External Affairs Press Release).

February 11

Vegetable Growers and Asparagus Growers' Boards.- The Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario and the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Board were granted an extension of powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act for the regulation of marketing of vegetables for processing in interprovincial and export trade. The vegetables included are green and wax beans, lima beans, red beets, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, long green cucumbers, green peas, pumpkin and squash, and tomatoes which are produced in Ontario. Similar powers were also granted to the Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario and the Ontario Asparagus Growers' Marketing Board in regard to the marketing of Ontario-grown asparagus for processing. The extension of powers was similar to that granted shortly before, to other marketing boards in Ontario enabling them to exercise powers outside the province similar to those they exercise within the province under provincial legislation. (P.C. 1958-227, P.C. 1958-226).

February 14

Seed Grain Purchase Plan.- The Wheat Board announced that it would allow companies to exchange Board stocks of any variety of Red Spring Wheat grading No. 1, 2 or 3 Northern or of amber Durum Wheat grading No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3 C.W., Extra No. 4 C.W. or No. 4 C.W., for lower grade wheat, to enable bona fide producers to

secure their seed requirements, up to a maximum of five hundred bushels to any delivery permit holder. Similarly, Board stocks of oats and barley of grades found suitable for seeding purposes could be exchanged for lower grades of the same kind of grain, up to a maximum of 300 bushels to any one delivery permit holder. The exchanges were to be on a bushel-for-bushel basis and cash settlement was to be made for the difference in grade, basis the Board's domestic sale prices on the date of exchange plus the usual elevator charges. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, No. 30, and No. 10 re Coarse Grains).

February 18

Agricultural Stabilization Act.- The Agricultural Stabilization Act, passed at the last session of parliament, was proclaimed to come into force on March 3, 1958. The Agricultural Stabilization Board consists of L.W. Pearsall, S.J. Chagnon and A.H. Turner. Mr. Pearsall is Chairman and Mr. Turner Vice-Chairman. Appointment was also made of the Advisory Committee of farmer representatives. (P.C. 1958-278, 279 and 280).

February 27

Sheep Conference.- At the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture representatives of the sheep industry from across Canada met in Ottawa. The conference was called to plan a program to stimulate sheep production and improve the position of the industry. The Minister pointed out that sheep production is one branch of agriculture that could be expanded at that time without fear of exceeding the needs of the domestic market for either wool or lamb. Representatives attended the conference from the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, several local sheep associations, the National Council of Canadian Meat Packers, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Interprovincial Farmers Union Council and from provincial and federal departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

March 14

Seed Grain Purchase Plan.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced an amendment to the arrangements whereby producers may obtain registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax or forage seed by delivery of commercial grain in excess of amounts permitted under delivery quotas. The supply of registered and certified flaxseed was extremely limited and the Board was therefore prepared to extend the overdelivery privilege to the purchase of Commercial Seed flaxseed. Such seed must comply with the provisions of the Dominion Seeds Act. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade).

March 26

Asparagus Regulations.- The Minister of Agriculture announced an amendment to the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations made on March 1, 1955 as they relate to imports of asparagus. Under the new regulations, imports of asparagus from the United States shall not be below the requirements of U.S. No. 2 grade and not more than 15 per cent of the stalk length shall be white. The regulations previously permitted up to one-third of the stalk to be white. The change brought the quality requirements of imports into line with those required of Canadian-grown asparagus. (Ministerial Order).

April 7

Agricultural Stabilization Act.- The Honorable Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, announced the first set of prices established under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. These included mandatory floor prices for six of the nine key commodities named in the act and guaranteed yearly prices for three commodities, butter, hogs and wool. Prices were set by the government following recommendations made by the Advisory Committee and the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

Guaranteed yearly prices, which may be called the working support prices, included a Federal Government agreement to purchase Canada First Grade creamery butter at a price of 64 cents per pound effective May 1, 1958 basis delivery Montreal with appropriate price and market differentials for other markets and butterfat in other forms which the Board may specify. This is approximately 107 per cent of the base price, i.e. the average price for the last ten years. The previous support price on butter was 58 cents.

The working price support for hogs to be in effect for the year effective April 1, 1958, was set at \$25.00 per 100 pounds for warm dressed weight from Grade A carcasses basis Toronto with appropriate differentials for other public stockyards throughout Canada as may be established by the Board. This is approximately 84 per cent of the base price. The previous support price for hogs was \$23.00 per 100 pounds.

The price of wool was to be supported by deficiency payments at the level of 60 cents per pound for wool grading Western Range Choice 58/60's, half blood staple, f.o.b. Toronto, and appropriate rates for all other grades except Rejects. This would be effective from April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959, and is approximately 110 per cent of the base price of 54½ cents per pound for sheep's wool. Previously, no support price was in effect for wool. Mandatory floor prices established for six of the nine key commodities named in the Act are at 80 per cent of the base price, which is the average price during the last ten years. The base prices and the mandatory 80 per cent floor prices for these six commodities are shown in the following table. They were to be effective from

April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959.

	Base Price 100%	Mandatory 80%
Cattle	\$21.80 cwt.	\$17.50 (Toronto)
Hogs (Grade A, dressed carcass)	29.70 "	23.75 (Toronto)
Butter (First grade)	.60 lb.	.48 (Montreal)
Cheese (First grade cheddar)	.31 "	.25 (Ontario)
Eggs (A Grade Large)	.52 doz.	.42 (Montreal)
Lamb (Good)	24.45 cwt.	19.55 (Toronto)

Prices on other markets were to be at appropriate differentials. Mr. Harkness said that owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient statistical data the mandatory 80 per cent floor prices on wheat, oats and barley not coming under the Canadian Wheat Board would not be available until following the next meeting of the Advisory Committee to be held in the near future. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

April 10

Potato Payments.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board suspended the diversion support program on Canada No. 1 potatoes to starch factories, effective April 14, 1958, and inspection at starch plants would not be available after that date. The announcement stated that improvement in the price situation in recent months had made it unnecessary for producers to divert Canada No. 1 potatoes to starch factories on account of price levels. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

April 14

Durum Wheat Quotas.- The delivery quota on durum wheat was increased from five bushels to eight bushels per seeded acre of durum wheat, subject to a minimum delivery quota of 300 bushels. Under the minimum delivery quota, a producer whose delivery permit indicated acreage seeded to durum in 1957 of less than 38 acres, was allowed to deliver additional durum wheat, which, when added to his previous deliveries of durum wheat would bring his total deliveries up to 300 bushels of durum. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re quotas, No. 52).

April 14

Wool Deficiency Payment.- Further details on the deficiency payment for wool were issued by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Wool producers, to be eligible for deficiency payment on their wool, were to see that it was delivered to a warehouse or mill where it would be graded according to Department of Agriculture standards and a proper record of grade and grower's identity maintained. All the regular classes and grades of shorn fleece wool would be eligible

but no payment would be made on defective wools. Only bona fide producers or growers of wool were eligible to receive payment.

The deficiency payment was calculated as the difference between the average price for the year, f.o.b. Toronto, for Western Range Choice half staple and 60 cents a pound. This difference was to be paid to every eligible producer regardless of the price he received for his wool. (Department of Agriculture press release).

April 21 Tomato Price Stabilization.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to stabilize the price of tomatoes for processing, grown in British Columbia in 1958, through an offer to purchase canned tomatoes of Canada Standard or higher grade. Purchases were to be made on the basis of a price equivalent to \$5.70 per case of 24/28 oz. tins of Canada Choice canned tomatoes, basis f.o.b. factory British Columbia points, with appropriate prices for other grades and size of can. It was expected that this would provide those processing British Columbia tomatoes with sufficient return that the growers may complete satisfactory contracts and marketing arrangements with processors. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

April 29 Freight Rates.- The Prime Minister announced a government decision to cancel the proposed 3.6 per cent increase in railway freight rates. The decision, the first of its type in Canada, followed hearings by the cabinet of presentations from eight provinces asking that the increase be disallowed. The increase was authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners on December 27, 1957 and was to come into effect after January 15. The cabinet postponed the effective date until May 1 in order to provide time for the hearing. An earlier increase in rates of four per cent which went into effect January 1, 1957 was also protested by the provinces but was allowed by the cabinet. (Montreal Gazette, April 30, 1958).

May 1 Grain Delivery Quota.- The supplementary quota of ten bushels per acre seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat as authorized January 9, 1958, was increased to 15 bushels per seeded acre effective May 5, 1958 at the designated delivery points of producers holding special permits for delivery of this type of wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 58).

May 1 Cheese Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was granted authority to offer to purchase Canada First Grade waxed cheddar cheese made in Quebec at a price of 33½ cents a pound, basis delivery Montreal and that made in Ontario at 34 cents a pound f.o.b. warehouse, effective for the 12 months from May 1, 1958.

In recent years there had been no direct support under Quebec cheese but Ontario cheese had been supported through guarantees by the Federal and Ontario Governments. In 1957, the guarantee totaled 33½ cents per pound.

The mandatory floor price (80 per cent of the ten-year average) was set at 25 cents a pound for Ontario. The new guaranteed prices represented approximately 110 per cent of the ten-year average prices for Quebec and Ontario. (P.C. 1958-643, May 1, 1958, and Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 1

Dry Skimmed Milk Prices.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized, effective May 1, 1958 to offer to purchase Canada First Grade dry skimmed milk, spray process at 15 cents a pound and roller process at 12 cents a pound. These prices were approximately 107 per cent of the ten-year average and two cents below the support price in effect since March 1957. In view of the difficult surplus situation which had developed in dry skimmed milk, consideration was given to limiting the support price to production from plants in existence at that time. (P.C. 1958-642, May 1, 1958 and Department of Agriculture Press Release, May 2, 1958).

May 2

Grain Prices.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced minimum prices to be paid by the Canadian Wheat Board on the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley for the crop year commencing on August 1, 1958. For wheat the initial payment was \$1.40 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; for oats, initial payment was 60 cents a bushel, basis No. 2 Canada Western in store Fort William; for barley, 96 cents per bushel, basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row Barley in store Fort William. These initial prices are the same as those in effect for the 1957-58 crop year. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

May 2

Grain Marketing.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the 1956-57 wheat and barley accounts would be closed on May 9, 1958 and a final payment would be made to producers shortly thereafter. As a result of relatively low prices during the selling period, a deficit position in the 1956-57 oats pool account was expected. Therefore, no final payment to producers was planned. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

May 2

Egg Price Support.- Effective May 5, 1958, the Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to purchase Grade A Large eggs on the basis of 44 cents a dozen packed in new wooden cases, delivered at Montreal. Prices at the other main storage points would be: Saskatchewan and

Alberta, 40 cents; Manitoba, 41 cents; Maritimes and Western Ontario, 42 cents; Vancouver, 42 cents; and Quebec City and Toronto, 43 cents. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 8

Royal Commission on Price Spreads.- The Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products completed public hearings in the Western and Atlantic Provinces. Forty-six briefs were received in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Regina, Fredericton, Charlottetown, Halifax and St. John's. The briefs were from representatives of provincial and municipal governments, consumers, labor, farmers, co-operatives, fishermen, chambers of commerce, baking industry and fish packers and exporters. It was expected that briefs would be received from food processors and merchants at hearings to be held in eastern cities in the fall. (Royal Commission ...Press Release).

May 12

Parliament Opens.- The 24th Parliament was opened. In the speech from the throne several legislative items of agricultural interest were forecast. Proposals were to be submitted to Parliament involving a start in 1958 on the South Saskatchewan Dam and irrigation project. Parliament was also to be asked to approve amendments to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Canadian Farm Loan Act. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5 and 6).

May 12

Asparagus Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board had been authorized to pay producers in each of the main producing areas of Canada for No. 1 asparagus produced during 1958 and delivered for processing, the difference between the price prescribed and the average final price at which No. 1 asparagus for processing is contracted or marketed to processing plants, if the latter price was below the equivalent of the price prescribed in the producing area concerned, provided that the total payment should not exceed three cents a pound. The prescribed price was 18 cents a pound for No. 1 asparagus of not more than seven inches in length delivered at the processing plant in Ontario and 17 cents in British Columbia. This was approximately 86 and 85 per cent of the base price respectively. This order rescinded a previous announcement of April 11, 1958. (P.C. 1958-68, Department of Agriculture Press Release, May 16, 1958).

May 23

New Brunswick Potato Payments.- In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture stated that as a result of the present decline in potato prices, the starch diversion program had been resumed in New Brunswick. Payments for diverting No. 1 potatoes to starch plants had previously been suspended effective April 14. (House of Commons Debates).

May 26

Grain Payments.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the 1956-57 barley pool was closed on May 9 and the surplus in the pool for distribution to producers was \$7,570,416.35. Producers delivered a total of 120.6 million bushels of barley to this pool. The average final payment would be 6.28 cents a bushel. The principal grades of barley delivered were No. 3 C.W. six row, No. 1 feed and No. 2 feed. The final payments to producers on these grades would be 6.011 cents per bushel, 5.153 cents and 6.830 cents, respectively, these payments being prior to deduction of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. Distribution of payments was expected to be completed by June 12. (House of Commons Debates, p.448).

May 27

Sugar Beet Support Price.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to stabilize the price of sugar beets produced during 1958 in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Support would be based on the average gross return per pound of sugar, f.o.b. factory. The prescribed prices to be used for this purpose were 9.90 cents per pound in Alberta, 9.38 cents per pound in Manitoba and 7.98 cents per pound in Ontario, with provision for payments to Quebec producers of an amount equal to any payment made to producers in Ontario. Contracts between growers and processors would be completed in the ordinary way, and the Board was authorized to make payments through producers' organizations in their respective areas if the average return to growers was less than the price prescribed. In announcing the support, the Minister of Agriculture stated that these prescribed prices were approximately 93 per cent of the base price. The support plan varies from that provided in the previous year when a price of \$13 a ton on sugar beets of 17 per cent sugar content was prescribed. Because of the change in the basis of support, it was not possible to make an exact comparison with the previous year's support price. However, for Ontario the new support price was considered to be approximately the same as the previous year's. In the West the support price is somewhat higher this year, in line with normal differentials in sugar prices between East and West. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 27

Soya Bean Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support soya beans produced in 1958 in Ontario, at a prescribed price of \$2.10 per bushel. Payments were to be made to the producers through the Ontario Soya Bean Growers' Marketing Board if the average return to growers was less than the prescribed price, which was approximately 90 per cent of the base price for this product. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

- May 27 Grain Delivery Quotas. - The delivery quota on durum wheat was increased, effective June 2, 1958, from eight bushels to eleven bushels per seeded acre of durum wheat, subject to a minimum delivery quota of 400 bushels. A producer who seeded less than 38 acres to durum wheat in 1957 could now deliver additional durum wheat, which, when added to his previous deliveries, would bring his total deliveries of durum wheat up to, but not in excess of, 400 bushels of durum wheat. The Canadian Wheat Board also authorized a supplementary quota of three bushels per seeded acre of barley, effective June 2, 1958 at all Manitoba and Saskatchewan delivery points. The quota was to be filled only with barley grading No. 1 feed or lower and was subject to a minimum delivery quota of 150 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 62 and 63).
- May 27 Grain Car Demurrage Charges. - The board of grain commissioners issued an order under which loaded grain cars would be limited to ten days' free time on railway sidings at western terminal elevators. After that time demurrage was to be charged. The western grain interests were granted leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against this order on June 27. The board had suspended its order pending the Supreme Court's decision. (The Modern Farmer, July 24, 1958).
- May 28 Marshland Rehabilitation. - The Minister of Agriculture announced that a Federal Government contract in excess of half a million dollars was awarded for the construction of a dam on the Tantramar river near Sackville, N.B. The dam would eliminate the necessity of rebuilding many miles of dike and dozens of small aboiteaux along the Tantramar river above the large dam site, and will primarily prevent tidal flooding of some 18,000 acres of potentially valuable marshland. Under the terms of the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act, the Federal Government agreed to pay the entire cost of the structure required to protect the marshland from tidal flooding. Several other similar protective projects have also been undertaken according to agreements between the Federal Government and the individual province concerned. Since the inception of the program in 1949, the cost to the Federal Government for marshland protection and reclamation has exceeded \$15 million. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- May 29 Dairy Products Import Control. - The Import Control List was amended to delete the item "butter oil and any other form of butterfat containing 55 per cent or more of butterfat" and to substitute instead "any form of butterfat either alone or in combination with other substances but excluding concentrated milk products, cheese and any combination in which the presence of other substances renders the combination unsuitable for use as a butterfat ingredient".

Import controls were also to be continued for dry skimmed milk and cheddar cheese. The import controls on the above dairy products were to be effective from June 1, 1958 to May 31, 1959. (P.C. 1958-745).

May 30

Dry Skimmed Milk Disposal.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to dispose of 2,235,632 pounds of dry skimmed milk acquired under contract in April 1957 with the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission. As a result of the plentiful supply position in Canada, the Board had not been able to sell this product on the domestic market and it was more than 12 months old. The Board was therefore authorized to sell this dry skimmed milk for 13 cents a pound f.o.b. storage when sold for commercial purposes (a loss of about one cent a pound) and at seven cents a pound f.a.s. seaboard when provided to international relief agencies with provision in the latter sales for reimbursement to the Board by the Department of External Affairs. (P.C. 1958-752).

June 5

Grain Delivery Quotas.- In order to place additional stocks of rye in a marketable position, the supplementary quota of ten bushels per acre seeded to rye, previously authorized on January 9, 1958, was increased to 15 bushels per acre effective June 9, 1958. Producers whose indicated rye acreage was less than 30 acres could now deliver 450 bushels instead of the previously authorized 300 bushels. Where no acreage seeded to rye was indicated in the current year's delivery permit book, the producer could deliver the above minimum quota provided the rye was produced by him in previous years on land covered by such permit. (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 66).

June 5

Maple Syrup Marketing.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act to enter into an agreement with Les Producteurs de Sucre d'Erable de Quebec, of Levis, P.Q. for the marketing of maple syrup produced in 1958 in the province to be sold as maple syrup, maple sugar, maple butter or maple taffy. (P.C. 1958-810).

June 9

Grain Payments.- Final accounting was announced for the 1956-57 wheat account which was closed on May 9. The surplus available for distribution to producers was \$25,083,697.42. Producers delivered 361.4 million bushels to the pool; the average final payment is therefore 6.941 cents bushels. Final payment on No. 1 Northern wheat was 8.650 cents a bushel, on No. 2 Northern 8.704 cents, No. 3 Northern 5.818 cents and No. 4 Northern 2.752 cents. The lower payment on No. 4 Northern reflected the very heavy deliveries of this grade to the 1956-57 pool.

Payments on Durum wheat ranged from 18.45¢ cents a bushel for No. 4 Amber Durum to 26.84¢ cents for Extra No. 4 Amber Durum. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

June 12 Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act.— The Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, passed in 1955, entered into force. This legislation brought under one act the regulations governing standards for agricultural products which had previously existed under the Canada Dairy Products Act, the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and the Maple Products Industry Act. Owing to the difficulty of preparing all the regulations needed under the act, the act had not been proclaimed until now. Tobacco was also recently included under the Act. (P.C. 1958-817 and House of Commons Debates, June 4, 1958, pp.843-49).

June 13 Fowl Import Restrictions.— The Minister of Agriculture announced the removal of import restrictions on fowl, which had been in effect since last July 17. Import restrictions were imposed and price support for fowl was provided in 1957 to protect the poultry industry against falling prices resulting from heavy imports and heavy Canadian slaughterings. Lower Canadian marketings and a closer price relationship between Canadian and United States markets had removed the necessity for continuation of these measures. (P.C. 1958-778, May 30, 1958 and Department of Agriculture Press Release).

June 17 Budget.— The Minister of Finance brought down his Budget. In reviewing the past year he stated that despite the much lower grain crop in the west, farm cash income supported by substantial liquidation of inventories delined only slightly in 1957. Returns from livestock and dairy products were substantially higher. In regard to exports, he said wheat sales, although lower for the year as a whole, began to pick up in the last quarter and since December had forged ahead on a year-to-year comparison. Beef cattle exports too, had been substantially higher. The Minister mentioned that United States agricultural policies continued to be severely damaging to Canadian interests, particularly direct restrictions on imports and massive disposals of wheat and other grains on subsidized terms. Canada has made it clear to the U.S. authorities that measures which add to our difficulties in selling in the U.S. market or in third countries cannot but impair our ability and willingness to import from them. He said that we intend to press for wider access to the U.S. market and oppose any threat to impose greater obstacles against Canadian exports to that market.

The Canadian Government is maintaining a close watch on developments in Europe relating to the Common Market and the Free Trade Area. The Minister stated that for agricultural commodities such as wheat and coarse grains, European markets were of paramount importance. We have received assurances from the United Kingdom with regard to the Free Trade Area that our interests in the U.K. market would be fully safeguarded. With regard to other trade matters, the Minister said that action would be taken to further protect Canadian products against dumping. The Customs Act would be amended to add a provision to section 35 along the lines of the legislation in effect prior to 1948, requiring that, where appropriate, the value for duty of imported goods should be not less than the cost of production plus a reasonable advance for selling cost and profit. He also mentioned that negotiations on changes in the fruit and vegetable tariff schedule had been initiated with the United States but it was not possible yet to forecast when the tariff amendments would be introduced. In the meantime serious emergencies relating to fruit and vegetable imports would be dealt with under Section 38 of the Customs Act.

Most goods used exclusively or almost exclusively by farmers were already exempt from the ten per cent sales tax. The Minister stated that the exemption would be extended to stock conditioners and feed supplements for poultry and livestock, sugar beet handling equipment of a kind covered by item 417 of the Customs Tariff, rodent poisons, tree guards for fruit trees, cut flowers, and all materials used in the manufacture of grain and seed cleaning machines. (House of Commons Debates, p.1230).

June 17

Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.— In reply to a question in the House, the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that payments to producers under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act from the end of November 1957 through May 1958 were as follows: Manitoba \$7.1 million with \$4.1 million refunded; Saskatchewan \$21.8 million with \$13 million refunded; and Alberta \$6.2 million with \$4.4 million refunded. The average advance in each province was \$607 in Manitoba, \$759 in Saskatchewan and \$634 in Alberta. (House of Commons Debates, p.1282).

June 17

Grain Import Control.— The Canadian Wheat Board removed a number of wheat, oats and barley products from import permit requirements. Permits continued to be required for import of wheat, wheat flour and wheat starch; oats, ground oats, crimped oats, crushed oats, rolled oats, and oat meal; barley, ground barley, crimped barley, barley meal and barley flour.

Permits were no longer needed for import of such grain products as cake mixes and batter mixes, tinned or cartoned; manufactured cakes; breakfast foods; cereals; macaroni; vermicelli; noodles; animal and poultry feeds; and wheat malt. (Department of National Revenue Memorandum D55-25).

- June 18 Grain Delivery Quotas.- The supplementary quota on rye of 15 bushels per seeded acre with a minimum delivery quota of 450 bushels announced on June 5, 1958, was cancelled on July 15, 1958. On and after that date further deliveries of rye must be made within the producer's specified acreage quota. (Canadian Wheat Board, Instructions to the Trade re quotas, No. 71).
- June 19 Agricultural Products Marketing Act.- The Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to permit the regulation of the marketing of Ontario wheat in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation exercised within the province. The Board is specifically authorized to collect a levy from persons engaged in the production or marketing of wheat. The amount of the levy is not to exceed nine cents per bushel of wheat marketed and may be used for such purposes as creation of reserves, payment of expenses and losses or equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1958-847).
- June 20 Grain Price Support.- The Minister of Agriculture announced the support prices for Ontario wheat, oats and barley under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. For the 12 month period beginning July 1, 1958 the prices were to be as follows: Ontario wheat, \$1.42 a bushel on track for No. 2 C.E. or better quality; Ontario oats, 58 cents a bushel on track for No. 2 C.E. or better quality; Ontario barley, 83 cents a bushel on track for No. 2 C.E. or better quality. These prices were 80 per cent of the average prices of the last ten years for these grains. For other provinces outside the designated Canadian wheat board areas, where any of these grains are grown in commercial quantities, the support prices were to be established in appropriate relationship to the Ontario prices. (House of Commons Debates, p.1459).
- June 25 Colombo Plan.- In reply to a question relating to the amount of wheat disposed of by the Canadian Wheat Board in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958 through long-term credit or gifts, the Minister of Trade and Commerce gave the following figures:

Grants under regular Canadian Colombo Plan			
program	6.2 million bu.		
Grants to Colombo Plan countries (over and			
above regular program)	3.0	"	"
Ten-year loan to India	14.9	"	"
Gift of flour to UNWRA (in wheat			
equivalent)98	"	"
Sale on three-year credit arrangements			
(repayment guaranteed by Canadian			
Government)	12.4	"	"
(House of Commons Debates).			

June 25 Crop Spraying.— A new order was issued under the Aeronautics Act governing crop spraying by private aircraft. Qualifications required of the pilot of the farmer's aircraft, the manner of installation of the spraying equipment, and the area within which spraying may be conducted in relation to air traffic control zones were outlined. (Canada Gazette, Part II).

June 26 Agricultural Products Standards Act.— The Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act was amended to include leaf tobacco as an agricultural product under the Act. In explaining this amendment the Minister of Agriculture stated that its purpose was to extend the Act to leaf tobacco so that federal grades might be established for interprovincial and export transactions. (House of Commons Debates, p.843 and p.1669).

June 26 Raspberry Price Support.— The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to purchase raspberries grown in British Columbia and delivered for processing into S0₂ or frozen form at 14.5 cents and 15 cents per pound respectively, f.o.b. factory. These prices were approximately 102 per cent of the base price for S0₂ raspberries and 91 per cent for the frozen form. It was not intended that the Board should take ownership of the product until late 1958 or early 1959. An additional allowance would therefore be made for storage costs up to two cents a pound for the first six months and on a pro rata basis thereafter. During the discussion in the House relating to the price support the Minister of Agriculture stated that the offer to the processors to purchase S0₂ and frozen berries at 14.5 cents and 15 cents a pound respectively if needed, was designed to ensure that growers received a minimum of nine cents a pound and was conditional on that minimum being paid. (P.C. 1958-880 and House of Commons Debates, p.1640).

June 26 Wool Grading Regulations.- New regulations under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act covering the grading of Canadian unwashed fleece wool came into effect. They replace the previous regulations made in October 1949 under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The wool grades remained essentially the same under the new regulations. The jurisdiction of provincial authorities over wool movements within a province was made clearer and the regulations as a whole were shortened. (P.C. 1958-881).

July 2 South Saskatchewan Dam Agreement.- In reply to a question in the House, the Prime Minister stated that a draft agreement for financing the South Saskatchewan River Dam project had been forwarded to the Saskatchewan Government for consideration. The dominion government offered to pay 75 per cent of the cost of construction. If the total cost exceeds \$100 million, the federal government will pay the excess. One half of Saskatchewan's 25 per cent share may be financed by the federal government accepting 20-year obligations of the province. The federal government has agreed to pay 25 per cent of the cost of penstocks to provide a minimum of 200,000 horsepower of electrical energy, to transfer ownership to the province when the dam is sufficiently completed to provide this level of output, and to assume the entire cost of engineering and legal services and supervision. The Government of Canada will correct all defects developing in the first ten years, will maintain the dam for the first six years and share maintenance costs equally with the province for the final four years. (House of Commons Debates, p.1829).

July 3 Feed Grain Reserves.- In regard to the drought in wide areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that it was apparent that great loss has been sustained. There were however substantial reserves of feed grains on farms in all three western provinces. In addition, there were over 50 million bushels of oats and barley in country elevators. Part of these stocks could be mobilized to meet acute feed and seed problems as they rise. The Wheat Board was prepared to hold in country elevators such supplies of wheat, oats and barley as the provincial and municipal authorities thought advisable. The latter authorities would arrange for the retention of the needed stocks and would provide that the necessary carrying charges were taken care of. (House of Commons Debates, p.1855).

July 3 Potato Price Supports.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to make a payment of 45 cents per 75 pounds of Canada No. 1 grade potatoes grown in Prince

Edward Island in 1957 and offered to the Stabilization Board in farm storages. Payment would be made through the Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board. Total payments on the potatoes still on farms was not to exceed \$105,000. (P.C. 1958-924).

- July 7 Seed Regulations.— With increased production of hybrid seed corn, the seeds regulations were amended to legalize a new procedure for its certification. Until July 7, 1958, Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors were entirely responsible for establishing the grades of hybrid seed corn and affixing the tag certificates to the containers. Under the amended regulations these inspectors would still undertake field inspection and varietal identification for the grower, but would now issue the certification tags to him or to the processor or seller, who would be responsible for attaching them to containers of properly identified seed. (Department of Agriculture Ministerial Order).
- July 7 Grain Delivery Quotas.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced the removal of the delivery quota on all grades of Soft White Spring Wheat effective July 7. Producers could deliver such wheat to elevators at their regular shipping point regardless of the delivery quota in effect for other types of wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 79).
- July 7 Grain Delivery Quotas.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced that after July 15 no further applications for permission to deliver during the crop year ending July 31, 1958, a carlot of malting or pearling barley in excess of the established quota would be considered. Sufficient over-quota delivery permits were issued to cover market requirements for the balance of the season. Unused permits expired July 31, 1958. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 80).
- July 10 Farm Improvement Loans Act.— The change in these regulations was intended to make loans more readily available to farmers by eliminating the double security (farm implements or farm electric system, and farm land) formerly required to obtain a loan in excess of \$2,000. From July 10, 1958 farm land only would need to be offered as security for these larger loans obtained to improve farm buildings or develop farm property through installation of diking, fencing or other improvements. (P.C. 1958-961).
- July 11 Grain Delivery Quotas.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce, in reply to a question on the progress being made towards equalizing grain delivery quotas on the prairies, stated that of the 2,070 delivery points in the western provinces, 90 per cent were now on a six bushel quota. Only 71 points

remained on a five bushel quota. It appeared likely that all producers would have an opportunity to deliver an equal quota by the end of the crop year, though it was not known whether quotas would be raised beyond the six bushel level. Later, on July 16, the Minister announced that 659 points were on a seven bushel quota. (House of Commons Debates, p.2147 and p.2312).

July 17

Beef Grading.- New regulations, effective under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, revoked and replaced those previously in effect under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. The new regulations included the addition of the word "Canada" as the prefix to each grade name and the incorporation into the regulations of the new "Canada Standard Grade" for beef carcasses. A few other minor changes in wording made the regulations consistent with those for other classes of livestock. Otherwise they were the same as those previously in effect. (P.C. 1958-991).

July 19

Wheat Board Operations.- Parliament voted a payment of \$2,145,000 to the Canadian Wheat Board to offset its losses on operations under the act in regards to oats during the crop year August 1, 1956 to July 31, 1957. (House of Commons Debates, p.2472).

July 23

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.- The Regulations under this Act were amended in relation to certain marking and minimum grade requirements for imported fresh fruits and vegetables, in order to make these standards consistent with those for domestic produce. For graded products designated in Section 48 of the regulations a new requirement was that each imported package must be clearly marked to show the name and address of the packer, shipper or vendor; country of origin, the net weight if in bags, and the variety in the case of apples and pears. The color requirements for red and red-striped varieties of apples, whether domestic or imported, were also slightly changed. Two other changes applied to vegetables. Imports of U.S. No. 3 grade tomatoes were no longer permitted. Such imports must grade at least U.S. No. 2, the same minimum as applied to sales of Canadian tomatoes. Minimum diameter of beets (1 1/4 in.), carrots (3/4 in.), onions other than U.S. No. 1 picklers (1 in.), and parsnips (1 1/4 in.), imported were brought into line with size requirements for the domestic product. (Ministerial Order).

July 23

Unemployment Insurance.- The Minister of Labor told the Commons Industrial Relations Committee that the extension of unemployment insurance benefits to certain segments of farm workers was under study by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. He said that farmers were finding it difficult to get help in the growing season because men who accepted farm jobs for several months of the year

were unable to collect unemployment insurance in the winter. These men were taking jobs that were insurable. Consideration was therefore being given to bringing various classes of farm workers under the act one at a time. (Globe and Mail, July 24).

July 23

Flour Exports.- The adjustment between wheat for export and flour for export to countries that import mainly flour, begun March 1, 1957, will continue throughout the 1958-59 crop year. This rebate applies to wheat produced in western Canada and milled for export to markets other than the United States and possessions, the United Kingdom and other European countries. The amount of the rebate is announced each market day to be effective the following day. On July 30, 1958 the rebates were eight cents per bushel on flour shipped through Churchill or St. Lawrence ports, 8½ cents on shipments from Atlantic ports and ten cents on Pacific port shipments. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Mills No. 2).

July 23

Apricot Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of apricots grown in 1958 and marketed through the British Columbia Fruit Board, at \$76 per ton average return to the grower for all grades and varieties. If producer returns for the season average less than this prescribed price, the Stabilization Board would make up the difference. (P.C. 1958-1028).

July 23

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- The Act was amended to permit compensation at market value for cattle ordered slaughtered to control spasmodic outbreaks of serious diseases such as foot-and-mouth, which do not normally exist in Canada; and to raise the statutory maximum compensation rates for cattle ordered slaughtered under area or herd programs for the eradication of diseases established in Canada. The impact of this amendment would be reflected in compensation paid under the restricted area plans for eradication of bovine tuberculosis (introduced in 1922) and of brucellosis (Bang's disease), introduced in 1957. Maximum compensation for cattle would be raised to \$140 (from \$100) for purebreds and to \$70 (from \$40) for grade animals. If the extent of the infection makes sale of the carcass unlawful, the owner is to be eligible for additional compensation amounting to the value the carcass would have had if it had not been condemned. These new rates applied from April 1, 1958 when brucellosis testing became active. (House of Commons Debates, July 22, pp.2539-40 and July 23, pp.2593-8).

July 23

South Saskatchewan Dam Agreement.— The Minister of Agriculture signed an agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan authorizing federal participation in this project. The Saskatchewan Government had already signed the agreement. The main objective of the project is, through its large-scale water conservation and irrigation potentialities, to provide stability for agriculture in about 500,000 acres of the drought-prone area of central Saskatchewan and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The main dam, near Outlook, about 65 miles southwest of Saskatoon, and a smaller one in the Qu'Appelle River Valley, will create an eight-million-acre-foot-capacity reservoir for development of hydro-electric power, ensure adequate water supplies to cities such as Regina, control flooding along the river and provide recreational facilities. It is expected to take six to ten years to complete the project, depending on annual flood conditions of the river. During the first year after completing of the dam, at least 50,000 acres of land must be irrigated. (House of Commons Debates, July 25, 1958, pp.2653-4; P.C. 1958-1030, July 23, 1958).

July 24

Grain Delivery Quotas.— All delivery quotas for the 1957-58 crop season expired July 31, 1958. From August 1, 1958 acreage seeded to Durum wheat was for quota purposes, considered part of the producer's specified acreage, deliverable only on the unit quota or chargeable to the producer's specified acreage quota as authorized by the Board from time to time. The delivery quota for flaxseed became five bushels per seeded acre from August 1. Excess delivery quotas for malting, pot and pearling barley were to again receive consideration. For wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye the initial delivery quota was set at 100 units, regardless of the acreage shown in 1958 permit books. Each unit is the equivalent of three bushels of wheat or eight bushels of oats or five bushels of barley or five bushels of rye. A permit holder was thus entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bushels of wheat or 800 bushels of oats or 500 bushels of barley or 500 bushels of rye, or any combination of these grains, which, when calculated on the unit basis, did not exceed 100 units. Following the initial quota the Board again established general delivery quotas at individual stations, on the basis of bushels per "specified" acre. The "specified" acreage comprised the total of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (including Durum), oats, barley, and rye, and summerfallowed, and the eligible acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 and No. 2).

- July 24 Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.- An amendment to these regulations established under the Meat and Canned Foods Act made changes in the schedule to allow the use of glucose as a sweetening agent in processed food products. It specified labelling requirements for food products packed in syrup, minimum syrup strengths and maximum weight of glucose solids in canned and frozen fruits. (P.C. 1958-1033).
- July 24 Tobacco Marketing Board.- The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers in interprovincial and export trade, under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. (P.C. 1958-1032).
- July 24 Federal Assistance on Movement of Fodder and Livestock.- Half the cost of provincial freight assistance to farmers and ranchers for moving fodder, haying equipment and livestock from July 1, 1958 would be paid by the federal government. This aid would apply in the drought-stricken areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Both main railways agreed to reduce by one-third the existing rates on hay and straw moved into drought areas and on livestock moved out from August 1, 1958 until April 1, 1959. The maximum reduction allowed was to be \$10 a ton. The provinces sought a similar reduction from trucking firms. It was expected that this assistance would help prevent heavy liquidation of breeding stock in drought areas with resultant losses to owners and some general depression in livestock market prices. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2601-2 and P.C. 1958-1053).
- July 31 Flour for Ceylon.- The Minister of External Affairs announced that following a request from the Government of Ceylon for aid in an economic development program, Canada decided to provide a loan of \$2 million to finance the purchase of 25,000 tons of flour and to make an outright grant of 5,000 tons of flour valued at \$400,000. The first 10,000 tons of flour would be shipped before the end of December and the remainder would be shipped in the first quarter of 1959. The loan was part of a \$35 million credit for Colombo Plan countries announced in January, 1958. A loan of \$25 million was previously made to India. The flour grant was additional to any contributions previously announced. (House of Commons Debates, p.2886).
- July 31 Regulations Respecting the Grading of Lamb and Mutton Carcasses.- Effective July 31, 1958, the regulations respecting the grading of lamb and mutton carcasses were established under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act to replace similar regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. A new requirement was the addition of "Canada" as the prefix to each

grade name. Except for a few minor changes in wording to make the regulations consistent with those for other classes of livestock, the new regulations are the same as those previously in effect. (P.C. 1958-1058).

August 7

Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend this Act. A farmer who delivers malting barley became eligible to draw an advance on his farm-stored wheat. Deliveries of malting barley and of grain exchanged for seed grain are exempt from deductions in repayment of an advance. The third major amendment authorized the consolidation of cash advances from one crop year to the next. This would permit a producer who had been unable to repay fully his cash advance because of a small delivery quota or other circumstances beyond his control, to obtain a further cash advance on his new crop year. The two advances would then be consolidated and recorded in his permit book. Repayment would be made as the delivery quotas were raised. During the eight months in which the act had been in operation, 50,411 producers secured advances totalling \$35.2 million. Of this amount, \$7.1 million was paid in Manitoba, \$21.8 million in Saskatchewan and \$6.3 million in Alberta. By July 18, about 93 per cent of the amount advanced had been refunded. With all delivery points in the western provinces on a six- or seven-bushel delivery quota by July 22, it was expected that by the end of July practically all advances would be repaid. (House of Commons Debates, July 16, 1958, pp.2311-2; July 22, pp.2525-30; August 7, p.3200)

August 7

Prairie Farm Assistance Act.— Royal Assent was given to a bill to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. A number of changes were made to remove certain limitations and some inequities in the method of making payment under the act from August 1, 1958. This would enable more farmers to qualify for the awards. The six-section block limitation would be removed, in order to make eligible for payment any number of low-yield sections forming a block contiguous to an eligible area, and to exclude from payment high yield areas in eligible (low-yield) townships. By exclusion of all sections with a yield of more than 12 bushels per acre from payment, and from consideration in computing the category of award (based on average yield), the payment would be more commensurate with the yield in the eligible area. The minimum size an area must have to qualify for award was reduced to 12 sections (one-third of a township) from 18 sections. The definition of "farmer" was broadened to apply to "anyone who operates a farm" except a corporation. This would extend the terms of the act to farmers with other sources of income and family groups operating the farm as family corporations, and to Indians on reservations.

Crown lands sold or granted to farmers after 1940 also became eligible for award.

Where less than ten per cent of the cultivated area in a township was sown to wheat, by regulation under the act the predominating crop of any other grain may be used as the index in determining what the eligibility for award will be. Flax and rapeseed became subject to the one per cent levy deducted at the elevators, as growers of these grains had been eligible for benefits under the act without contributing to the prairie farm emergency fund. A flooded area no longer needs to comprise at least six sections of land to qualify for award. Payment may be extended to any area containing six or more adjoining sections of land when at least one-third of the total cultivated area is flooded.

Awards would be made in one payment, in December, instead of in two instalments. New regulations were to be issued later in accordance with the amended legislation. It was estimated that implementation of the amendments would increase total payments under the act by about 20 per cent. (House of Commons Debates, July 22, 1958, pp.2530-9; July 23, pp.2586-93; August 7, p.3200).

August 7

Canadian Farm Loan Act.- A bill to amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act to increase the capital of the Canadian Farm Loan Board from \$4 million to \$6 million, received Royal Assent.

In introducing the bill the Minister of Finance stated that the Act provided that the Farm Loan Board may lend to farmers an amount up to 20 times the value of its capital stock, which then permitted loans totalling \$80 million. During the fiscal year loan applications and disbursements were particularly heavy and money available for loans would shortly be exhausted. The increase of \$2 million in the capital stock would increase the lending capacity of the Board from \$80 million to \$120 million. (House of Commons Debates, July 16, 1958, pp.2296-2307; August 7, 1958, p.3200).

August 7

Hatchery Regulations.- Regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act revoked and replaced those established November 28, 1952 as amended. They made no changes in hatchery operation procedures but clarified some definitions such as "flocks" and "R.O.P." chickens; they required a new form for reporting statistical data, and provided for some changes in poultry-house building requirements. (P.C. 1958-1091).

August 8

Apple Support Prices.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay British Columbia growers who marketed their ¹⁹⁵⁷ crop of apples under the regulations of the British Columbia Fruit Board, a deficiency payment of 12 cents per box for all apples except culls. When

this amount was added to the 87 cents per box average already received it would stabilize grower returns at 99 cents per box of apples. Total payment was expected to cost about \$768,000 and would be paid to the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association for distribution to growers. The Minister of Agriculture estimated that about 3,500 growers would benefit. A grower with a ten acre orchard yielding 500 boxes per acre would receive about \$600. (P.C. 1958-1124, August 8, 1958 and Department of Agriculture Press Release, August 11, 1958).

- August 11 Peach Marketing.- A new order authorized the Ontario Peach Growers Marketing Board to collect an amount not exceeding \$2.00 per ton from those who produced or marketed peaches for processing on and after August 11, 1958. The returns from this levy were to be used for Board purposes, including the creation of reserves, the payment of losses resulting from the sale or disposal of the product, and the equalization of sales returns during a period determined by the Board. (P.C. 1958-1126).
- August 12 Honey Price Support.- Farmers in the four main honey-producing areas of Canada were assured an average minimum return of 12 cents per pound for White No. 1 grade honey for the 1958 production and marketing period. The Agricultural Stabilization Board proposed to pay ½ cent per pound for each ½ cent by which the average price per pound of honey grading White No. 1 or better, delivered to registered packers for resale throughout Canada, fell below 12 cents per pound. This average price would be based on the pool return for the four co-operatives, one in each of the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (P.C. 1958-1134).
- August 13 Grain Delivery Quotas.- Producers whose delivery permits indicate a seeded acreage to flax of less than 40 acres were allowed to deliver enough more flaxseed to bring their total deliveries from the 1958 crop up to 200 bushels. The new ruling would enable them to deliver the same quantity as could producers with 40 acres, under the five-bushel-per-seeded-acre quota. The new 200-bushel minimum delivery quota also applied to producers whose 1958-59 crop delivery permits did not indicate any acreage seeded to flaxseed but who still held 1957-crop flaxseed which was grown on land recorded in their 1958-59 permit book. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 3).
- August 14 Pest Control Products Act.- An amendment to the regulations under the Act added a new provision to exempt from registration

under the Pest Control Products Act any product which is both a pesticide and fertilizer and which was exempt from registration under the Fertilizers Act. (Ministerial Order).

- August 15 Apples to U.K..- With the limited re-opening of the United Kingdom market for Canadian apples and the development of strong international competition for a share of that market, the desirability of shipping only the better grades was stressed. To ensure that only the better grades of apples are shipped, authority under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations was invoked to limit shipments of 1958 crop apples to the United Kingdom to "Canada Extra Fancy" or "Canada Fancy" grades for all varieties except Golden Russet and Yellow Newtown which might still be shipped at the minimum Canada "C" grade. Certification of Canada "C" grade on all other varieties to United Kingdom destinations was withheld until further notice. (Department of Agriculture Notice to the Trade).
- August 19 Grain Delivery Quota.- Any producer may deliver up to 50 bushels of wheat during a crop year for gristing purposes without having it charged against his delivery quota. However, in each gristing transaction the quantity delivered must include the cost of gristing and be limited to what the producer requires for his own family's consumption. (Canadian Wheat Board; Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 5).
- August 21 Seed Wheat Exports.- The Canadian Wheat Board would authorize the export of Registered and/ or Certified seed wheat during the 1958-59 crop year only under individual export permits. These permits would be made available for seed wheat exported to a country which had normally been a regular purchaser, if the wheat was for use within that country and not for re-export. Permits for exports to other than normal markets would be issued only if there was satisfactory evidence that the seed wheat was to be imported for seeding purposes, and would neither be re-exported nor used for human consumption. All shipments of such seed wheat exported under permit were required to be in sacks, sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Canada Department of Agriculture. (Canadian Wheat Board; Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 2).
- August 26 Custom Grinding of Grain for Feed.- During the 1958-59 crop year, the Canadian Wheat Board will not apply any restriction to the quantity of grain delivered by producers or feeders to mills within the province in which their land is located, for grinding or otherwise processing and return to them. Producers may also deliver to such mills between August 1 and October 31, 1958, up to 25,000 pounds of wheat or oats or barley

or any combination of these grains, to be exchanged for prepared feeds. Quantities authorized for delivery in the second, third and fourth quarters of the crop year will be announced by the Board before the beginning of each period. Applications from producers requiring feed containing more than the 25,000 pounds of these grains, or from feeders who have no delivery permit books, will receive consideration. (Canadian Wheat Board; Instructions to the Trade No. 10).

- August 28 Livestock and Livestock Products Act.- The 1956 amendment to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act which received Royal Assent on June 12, 1956, was proclaimed to come into force on September 1, 1958. The amendment provided: that all references to chicks would also apply to hatching eggs (Part III - poultry production); and for the voluntary use of official designations to identify poultry stock produced under the Department of Agriculture's Record of Performance policy. It also repealed two sections of the act which required the submission of advertising material to the Department of Agriculture for approval. (P.C. 1958-1203).
- August 28 Hog Grading Regulations.- Hog carcass grading regulations under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act were revoked and replaced by new regulations under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act from August 28, 1958. The new regulations required the addition of the word "Canada" as the prefix to each grade name. Some changes in wording made the provisions consistent with those for other classes of livestock. In practice, the regulations are the same as those previously in effect. (P.C. 1958-1202).
- August 29 Peach Price Support.- A price support program for Ontario's 1958 peach crop was announced by the Federal Minister of Agriculture on August 29. Under this plan, the Agricultural Stabilization Board will pay growers the amount by which their average return falls below \$83.00 per ton for No. 1 peaches at least two inches in diameter, delivered for processing in Ontario. This guarantee is about 89 per cent of the base, or ten-year average price. It will enable growers to market their crop and should also result in the top quality being canned. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- August 30 Proposed Agricultural Legislation.- The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons that the government would submit legislation at subsequent sessions to bring about a broad co-ordinated program designed to fill some of the gaps in the national agricultural policy by dealing with the basic problems of the

small farmers and the variability of farm income, especially in the prairie provinces. In regard to deficiency payments to producers, Mr. Diefenbaker stated that they "are not in the long-run interest of either the western grain producer or the nation as a whole". He mentioned that the further supplementary estimates of the Department of Finance for 1958-59 provide for \$40 million, to be distributed to western grain producers on the basis of \$1 per specified acre on up to 200 acres per farm, including acreage seeded to flax, in accordance with regulations of the cabinet. This would help meet the needs of the small farmer to a greater extent than would the requested two-price system for wheat made possible by a contribution by parliament to the wheat board.

To implement its comprehensive program and provide for the needs of western grain producers, the government:

1. Proposed to continue the fund to assist in the export of surplus wheat stocks to non-commercial markets under the Colombo Plan.
2. Hoped to introduce legislation at the next session with the co-operation of the provinces, to provide for a comprehensive crop insurance program.
3. Was giving sympathetic study to the establishment, under provincial administration but with federal financial assistance, of a forage bank program to reserve as a reserve against an emergency.
4. Was giving consideration to improved agricultural credit facilities.
5. To ways of improving the level of living for farmers on small farms; and
6. To plans for a national conservation conference.

Mr. Diefenbaker also stated that "the basic problems of Canadian agriculture will yield only to long range solutions. The long-range plans now being formulated will constitute a truly national program -- a concept of national policy designed to ensure equality of opportunity for all Canadians." (House of Commons Debates, pp.4345-8).

September 1 South Saskatchewan Dam Agreement.— Parliament gave unanimous approval to the agreement authorizing construction of the South Saskatchewan River Dam. The Prime Minister said the project would be of lasting benefit to Saskatchewan and a major step in national development. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4398-4431).

September 2 Feeding Stuffs Act.— Both the "General" and the "Ministerial" regulations under the Feeding Stuffs Act were amended to provide for: the sale of sheep feeds containing diethylstilbestrol under the conditions

specified: the sale of feed, for beef cattle only, with a considerably higher proportion of "injurious" weed seeds, when there is a labelled caution to discontinue feeding 48 hours before slaughter to reduce the hazard of taint to the meat; and for the sale of certain additional grades of grain when ground or crushed and suitably labelled. (P.C. 1958-1250, September 11, 1958 Ministerial Order, September 2, 1958).

September 4 Prairie Farm Assistance Act.- Changes in the regulations made them consistent with changes made in the act at the previous session of Parliament. The definition of "farmer" eligible for award under the act was broadened to apply to "anyone who makes his home and is ordinarily present in the spring wheat area", to Indians on reservations, to "co-operative farm associations" and to groups operating a farm as a family corporation. There was also a modification in determination of the index, based on grains other than wheat, for the purpose of determining the eligibility of a township. Where less than ten per cent of the acreage seeded to grain in a township is sown to wheat, the yield of rye, oats, barley, flax or rapeseed, whichever predominates shall be used as the index as specified in the regulations. Previously, neither flax nor rapeseed had been included. (P.C. 1958-1228).

September 6 Humane Slaughter Bill.- The Minister of Justice announced that Bill C-32 to amend the Criminal Code by providing for new and more humane methods of slaughtering meat animals, which was given first reading in the House of Commons on June 25, would be postponed another year to give the government time to resolve differences arising out of conflicting representations from important groups including six provincial attorneys-general. It was stated that a further draft proposal would be referred to a Commons committee in order to work out a generally satisfactory measure. The Minister said the government was convinced that some action was desirable, but in view of the differences it was not in the public interest to proceed with Bill C-32. (House of Commons Debates, p.4705-6).

September 6 Parliament Prorogued.- The first session of the twenty-fourth parliament was brought to a close. At the time, four bills of interest to agriculture received Royal Assent. These were amendments to the Customs Tariff, Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act, and the Income Tax Act. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4765-7).

September 6 Income Tax Act.- Two of the changes in this bill applied to the computation of a taxpayer's farming loss under Section 13 of the act, for 1958 and subsequent years.

The first removed the limitation that no more than one-half his farming loss may be deducted and substituted the provision that all of a farming loss up to \$2,500, plus one-half of the loss in excess of \$2,500, may be deducted. The maximum amount deductible remained unchanged at \$5,000. The second changed the rule for computing a farming loss so that amounts deducted on account of capital cost allowances or depreciation might be included in the loss. Previously these costs could not be included in calculating the farming loss. Under an amendment to Section 112 of the Act a farmer who legally transfers a share of his farm to his wife, or to one of his children for farming purposes, may obtain a maximum exemption from gift tax to the extent of \$10,000. The maximum exemption was previously \$4,000. Such a deduction may be claimed only once during the lifetime of the donor, whether or not the full \$10,000 is used. (House of Commons Debates, p.4765; Bill C-39 to amend the Income Tax Act).

September 6 Customs Tariff.— A bill to incorporate budgetary changes in the Customs Tariff, received Royal Assent. Several of the proposed changes in Schedule A broadened the categories of imported items of interest to agriculture — rose stock for grafting or budding, vegetable materials for use as colorings or flavorings, pitted dates in units weighing more than ten pounds each, articles and materials used in connection with artificial insemination of animals, and parts of machinery and apparatus for dairying purposes. (House of Commons Debates, p.4765; August 13, 1958, pp. 3456-90; Bill C-50).

September 6 Excise Tax Act.— A bill to amend the act received Royal Assent. Its provisions were designed to implement changes outlined in the budget, such as removal of the sales tax on the agricultural items listed above under June 17. (House of Commons Debates, August 13, pp.3490-1; September 6, p.4765).

September 6 Customs Act.— A bill to amend the Customs Act received Royal Assent. The proposed changes it introduced were intended to establish a more workable scheme for determining the value for duty of imported goods. The main principle of the act remained unchanged: that value for duty is based on the fair market value of like goods when sold in the home market in similar circumstances. The new sections provided that if this cardinal principle could not be applied, resort was to be had to cost of production of similar goods, and, if there were no similar goods, the method of determining value for duty may be prescribed. A new Section 39 provided a safeguard against dumping. An additional subsection, 7(b), to Section 40A set out the method by which the Minister of National Revenue might determine and declare the value for

duty of any imported fresh fruit or vegetable of a kind produced in Canada, if he considers the market price in the country of export does not reflect the normal value of the commodity. The value for duty was to be the average weighted value of imports during the preceding three years. This subsection was to become defective on a date to be fixed by proclamation. Other revisions applied mostly to clarification of appeal procedures. (House of Commons Debates, August 16, 1958, p.3651; September 6, p.4765).

- September 11 Hog Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that the support price for hogs in relation to the \$25.00 prescribed price for A grade dressed carcasses at Toronto would be \$22.25 at Winnipeg and \$21.50 at Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- September 11 Cheese Prices.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that stocks of Ontario and Quebec cheddar cheese acquired in 1958 under the price support program would be offered to the trade for domestic distribution at 36 cents per pound, f.o.b. warehouse. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- September 11 Department of Agriculture Reorganized.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that a general reorganization of the Canada Department of Agriculture was under way and should be fully in effect by April 1, 1959. The plan envisaged a three-branch department, with possibility of a fourth branch.
- A Research Branch to incorporate all units of the Experimental Farms and Science Services into one efficient research organization and promote a "team" approach to the solution of any given problem.
- A Production and Marketing Branch to bring under one head the regulatory work of grading and inspection, and also include price stabilization and similar activities.
- An Administration Branch composed of units which serve all branches of the Department - Organization and Personnel, Property and Finance, Information Service and the Economics Division.
- A possible fourth branch to deal with future activities in the conservation field would include Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Prairie Farm Assistance Administration and Maritime Marshland Administration. The Minister said that changes in departmental organization were necessary if the Department is to discharge effectively its responsibility to the farming public in view of the rapid advances which agriculture had made during recent years. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 18

Agricultural Trade Problems.— In his speech at the Commonwealth Trade Conference in Montreal, the Prime Minister directed some of his remarks to the "diversity of interests and even conflicts of interest in the economic sphere" of the Commonwealth. He mentioned that some of these conflicts are particularly noticeable in the agricultural sector of the economy as: "In most, if not all countries, it has been deemed imperative to afford special support to safeguarding measures for agriculture. We delude ourselves if we regard this as a passing phase ... it is clearly here to stay. The actions which governments are impelled to take may harm the interests of farmers in other lands. As surpluses arise they are shipped abroad where interference may result in the normal trade of other nations. "Canada has suffered for many years from the consequences of efforts by other countries to foster their agriculture. We have had to take action, and the effects thereof have been felt by other nations. While trying to minimize these detrimental effects, it is agreed that they cannot be eliminated entirely ...
"to buy up surpluses from other countries entering our markets and seek to sell them elsewhere would not correct the general situation. The difficulty of solution is so widespread that no one nation can hope to overcome it by unilateral action, or in groups as relatively small as that comprised in the Commonwealth. It might therefore, be desirable for all the nations that are substantial producers or importers of food to undertake in co-operation a systematic review of the conditions of world trade in agricultural products and the rules under which such trade can be carried out with harmony and good sense. The Government of Canada would be prepared to join in such an effort for which the machinery set up under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provide a convenient forum for a realistic discussion.
"Out of such a review would come useful ideas to be applied in the setting up of a food bank. We must expect surpluses of food to persist and ... I would like to see a transfer of surpluses undertaken co-operatively by the major producing countries on a reasonably systematic basis. Emergency requirements could be promptly met from stockpiles, and under-developed nations needing food would have a source from which to meet their needs.
"Most members of the Commonwealth are concerned with the instability in markets and prices for primary products. This instability certainly makes doubly difficult the effective and orderly economic development of those member nations which depend largely upon the export of such products. We have joined in agreements to stabilize prices of tin and sugar, of which we are consumers, as well as in the agreement on wheat, of which we are an important producer. We stand ready to examine in detail, and in good faith, proposals for other agreements.

We believe the Wheat Agreement has been of value, and we shall take a lead in seeking its extension next year, and the participation of the United Kingdom in it ...". (Prime Minister's Office Press Release, September 19, 1958).

September 18 Food and Drug Act.- Changes in the sections of the regulations pertaining to food and food products dealt with meat, chemicals on edible agricultural products and preservatives. The definitions of meat, meat by-product and head cheese were reworded to make them more specific and also consistent with the terms of the Meat and Canned Foods regulations administered by the Department of Agriculture. Additions to, and some changes in the tolerance levels of pesticides permissible on specified fruits, vegetables, grains and nuts were made in the tables. Ascorbic and erythorbic acids and their salts were added to the list of Class I preservatives, and salts of various acids designated as Class II preservatives could be used in the proportion specified for preserving food products. (P.C. 1958-1299).

September 19 Lamb Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced the support price at public stockyards in western Canada for Good lambs, based on the \$19.55 level at Toronto. Good lambs were defined as those which would provide A₁ or B₁ carcasses (36 to 51 pounds warm dressed weight) and give a carcass yield of at least 49 per cent warm dressed weight based on delivered weight at the stockyards. This was considered desirable because there were no official grades for live lambs. The new support levels and carcass equivalents appear in the table below:

	Good lambs <u>live weight</u>	Equivalent price for A ₁ and B ₁ carcasses <u>warm dressed weight</u>
	- dollars per cwt. -	
Public stockyards, Toronto	19.55	39.90
Public stockyards, Winnipeg	16.80	34.25
Public stockyards, Saskatchewan	16.50	33.65
Public stockyards, Alberta	16.30	33.25
Public stockyards, Vancouver	17.40	35.50
(Department of Agriculture Press Release).		

September 26 Lamb Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board notified the trade that from September 26, 1958 it would accept for storage according to Board specifications, carcasses from lambs for which processors had paid producers the equivalent of the support price and which had been slaughtered at federally-inspected plants.

To be acceptable, the carcasses must grade Canada Choice or Canada Good Quality and weigh from 36-51 pounds warm dressed weight (35-49 pounds cold dressed weight). The seller must pay handling and freezing costs, and the first month's storage charges. Lambs slaughtered in Western Canada are not eligible for storage in Eastern Canada.

At March 31, 1959 the Board will take delivery of any previously accepted lots of lamb still remaining in storage, at specified prices plus simple interest and storage charges after the first month's storage. (Agricultural Stabilization Board Reference No. 1 - Lambs).

October 7

Canadian Wheat Board Levy.- The Supreme Court of Canada unanimously declared the Canadian Wheat Board's powers to deduct a levy to cover handling charges on grains to be constitutionally valid. It gave this ruling on an appeal by a B.C. poultry farmer who tried to ship grain from Winnipeg to his farm without a board permit, claiming that board handling charges constituted an impediment to free interprovincial trade. The Court rejected this claim on the ground that handling charges are incidental to the administration of a comprehensive extraprovincial marketing scheme. (The Ottawa Journal, October 8, 1958).

October 9

Lamb Price Support.- During the last week of September and the first week of October, the Agricultural Stabilization Board accepted offerings of lambs when prices in some eastern Canada markets fell to the support level - \$19.55 per cwt., alive, for Good lambs at public stockyards in Toronto and Montreal. Good lambs were defined as those providing Choice and Good quality carcasses, (36-51 pounds warm dressed weight) yielding at least 49 per cent warm dressed weight based on delivered weight at stockyards. In comparison with the \$19.55 live weight support level for Good lambs, the equivalent for warm dressed weight carcasses at Montreal and Toronto public stockyards was \$39.90 per cwt. Under the support plan the board offered to purchase lamb carcasses in cold storage for delivery March 31, 1959. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

October 9

Wheat to India and Pakistan.- The Minister of Finance announced in New Delhi that Canada would lend India a further \$8.8 million to buy Canadian wheat in 1958. The terms of the agreement signed in Ottawa in October were the same as those of the \$25 million loan agreement signed by the two countries in February 1958. Advances under the earlier agreement amounted to \$24.2 million, bringing total advances under both loans to \$33 million. The new nine-year loan, to be used to purchase No. 4 wheat, is repayable in seven equal annual instalments beginning on December 31, 1961 with interest at 4-1/4 per cent.

Pakistan was to receive \$2 million worth of No. 4 wheat as part of Canada's Colombo Plan contribution to that country. (Department of Finance Press Release, October 22; The Ottawa Journal, October 6).

- October 16 Butter Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that its butter stocks were being offered to the trade for distribution at a price of 64 cents per pound at Montreal, with appropriate price differentials in other areas. The current support level for First Grade creamery was also 64 cents per pound, Montreal. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- October 17 International Wheat Agreement.- Under the I.W.A. exporting countries agreed to sell, and importing countries to purchase, a total of 295.16 million bushels of wheat in the 1958-59 crop year. Canada, as an exporting country, was allotted a guaranteed quantity of 100,263,000 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board, I.W.A. Appendix to Report No. 16).
- October 17 Acreage Payments to Grain Producers.- The Prime Minister announced that on October 23 the Canadian Wheat Board would begin distributing to western grain producers the \$40 million grant voted by Parliament on September 6. Payment was calculated on the basis of \$1 per "cultivated" acre. This applied to acres designated in a 1958 Canadian Wheat Board permit book as seeded or in summerfallow but did not include uncultivated land or natural pasture. Maximum eligible acreage is 200 per farm. When this vote was under discussion in the House of Commons, the Minister of Agriculture stated that he considered the plan of acreage payments to be the best method of meeting the cash difficulty which existed in western Canada due to short crops in 1957 and 1958. He said that this plan would give the most assistance to small farmers who had very little grain to deliver from those two crops, and who most needed assistance at the present time. The Minister went on to say that as farmers in western Canada specialize in grain production, the payment being distributed to them would at least balance up the payments made to producers of other commodities such as livestock and dairy products, under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. (House of Commons Debates, September 6, 1958, pp.4738-40; Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- October 25 Pork Prices Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board instructed the trade that it would support the market by buying and storing pork cuts. It started to purchase equal numbers of each of the five standard pork cuts (hams, bellies, backs, butts and picnics) in order to maintain floor prices for hogs on public stockyards during the week ending October 25. Purchases were

limited to product prepared for freezing at federally inspected plants on and after October 20, 1958 from hogs bought from producers at prices in appropriate relationship to the support level of \$25.00 per cwt. for Grade A carcasses, Toronto. The equivalent weighted average "pot price" paid by the Board for these five cuts, fresh off the table, Montreal and Toronto is \$38.15 per cwt. However, the Board agreed to accept delivery, in storage, of equal quantities of any two or more of the five cuts, enabling the seller to retain certain cuts which may be in short supply so as to encourage maximum distribution and consumption. This was the first time the government had bought pork since 1952, when an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease closed the export market for about a year. (Agricultural Stabilization Board Reference P-1, Pork, October 28, 1958 and Supplement, November 3).

October 27

Turkey Import Quota.- An import quota for a limited quantity of light-weight broiler turkeys, which were in relatively short supply here, was announced by the Minister of Agriculture. Import permits were to be issued for up to 300,000 pounds to the end of 1958. The import of these light-weight turkeys was not expected to adversely affect the marketing of Canadian stocks which, at that season, were mostly medium-to-heavy weight birds. Turkeys had been under import control since July 17, 1957. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

November 5

Wheat for Pakistan.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada had agreed to provide Pakistan with \$2 million worth of wheat to meet serious food shortages, as part of the \$12 million Colombo Plan program for 1957-58. The Government of Pakistan has offered to establish local rupee counterpart funds equivalent to the value of the Canadian wheat allocation. These funds will be spent on economic development projects in Pakistan to be agreed on by the two governments. It was expected that about 1.1 million bushels of wheat would be represented by this allocation. (Department of External Affairs Press Release).

November 5

South Saskatchewan River Project.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that G.L. MacKenzie of Regina, Director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration had been appointed chairman of the seven-member board set up to co-ordinate federal and provincial actions in the development of the South Saskatchewan River project. Provision for this South Saskatchewan River Development Board was made in the federal-provincial agreement signed July 25, 1958. Three of the remaining six board members were appointed by the federal government and three by the province.

Work had begun on the project which will provide water for irrigation of half a million acres of land and for power development which may be undertaken by the Saskatchewan Government. An access road from the highway to the dam site is to be completed by December 31, 1958, and contracts in excess of \$1 million were authorized for provision of ground services at construction headquarters. (Department of Agriculture Press release).

November 5 Frozen Cherry Marketing.— The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority, under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement for the marketing of 1958 crop Ontario fresh frozen red sour pitted cherries. The initial payment represented about 64 per cent of the previous three years' returns to producers. (P.C. 1958-1537).

November 12 Federal-Provincial Conference.— The federal Minister of Agriculture presided at the 1958 federal-provincial conference which met in Ottawa. In addition to federal department officials, participants included provincial ministers of agriculture and deputy Ministers, other provincial delegates, representatives of national farm organizations and agricultural attaches of foreign countries.

In regard to Canadian problems, the Minister asked for co-operation of provincial governments and farm organizations in helping to prevent the production of unmanageable Canadian surpluses such as exist for wheat, cereal grains, dried skim milk, butter, and possibly for poultry meat; mounting surpluses would make it impossible for the government to maintain the present high level of support. The next question considered was to what extent Canada could impose import restrictions - requested from time to time by producer groups - without inviting retaliation which would affect Canada's important export markets. The Minister stressed the fact that maintenance of price levels for poultry meats and dairy products depend on a decrease in production. He also said that although prices for hogs will be lower, perhaps dropping to the support level, hog production may still be profitable for the efficient farmer because of lower grain costs.

At the end of the conference in reply to problems brought forward by delegates, and in briefs presented by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, the Minister emphasized the fact that farm efficiency must continue to increase, that agricultural research must go forward, and that federal and provincial governments must co-operate on a long-range conservation and land use policy. In closing, the Minister announced

the introduction of farm credit and crop insurance schemes at the next session of Parliament which was to begin in January, 1959. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

- November 16 Cheddar Cheese to United Kingdom.-- All the "grass" cheddar cheese purchased by the Agricultural Stabilization Board during the 1958 season was sold for export to the United Kingdom at 30 cents per pound. Most of the 12 million pounds was shipped before navigation closed at Montreal, but several thousand boxes were retained in Canada for spring delivery. The sale price was about four cents less than the support price of 34 cents per pound for Ontario cheddar and 33-1/2 cents for the Quebec product, at which the board acquired the cheese. This British sale reduced Board holdings to about 1.5 million pounds of "fodder" cheese which was to go on the domestic market during the winter. (Department of Agriculture, Dairy Products Division).
- November 16 Dry Skimmed Milk Disposal.-- Donations of Canadian dry skimmed milk accepted in 1958 approximated 12 million pounds of the 30 million offered, UNICEF being the largest recipient. The product was shipped to about 20 different countries. Several million pounds were also sold to various countries for human consumption and animal feeds. (Department of Agriculture, Dairy Products Division).
- November 17 Freight Rate Increase.-- The Board of Transport Commissioners authorized a general freight rate increase of 17 per cent in place of the 19 per cent requested by the railways. The effective date for the increase was set at December 1, subject to change by the Cabinet, following its hearings of appeals against the rise from eight provinces (all except Ontario and Quebec) on November 24. The railways had requested the increase to meet the cost of a wage boost to their employees. (Judgment of Board of Transport Commissioners, and Board Order 96300).
- November 17 Conservation Conference.-- Federal and provincial ministers and representatives who met in Ottawa decided that a national conference on conservation would be held not later than the summer of 1960 to consider research and the management and multiple uses of such renewable natural resources as soil, forests, wildlife, fish, water and recreational facilities so that they may make the utmost contribution to the economic and material welfare of the Canadian people on a sustained basis. Provincial representatives at the meeting agreed to submit reports on conservation activities in their provinces by March 15, 1959. (Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Press Release).

- November 20 Turkey Import Controls.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that import controls on turkeys would not be removed at the end of 1958. Mr. Harkness said that no indication could be given at the time as to what quantities of imports, if any, would be permitted in 1959. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- November 26 Freight Rate Increase.- The federal Cabinet announced a decision to allow the 17 per cent general freight rate increase that was authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners on November 17, 1958. The increase became effective December 1. The executive-secretary of the Canadian Trucking Association announced that highway freight lines would increase their charges on the same effective date. (The Ottawa Journal, November 28, 1958).
- November 26 Freight Assistance on Western Feed Grains.- The federal government took steps to absorb part of the cost of the increased freight rates where they affected the movement of prairie feed grains to livestock and poultry feeders in the Atlantic Provinces, eastern Quebec and British Columbia. This was intended to keep down the cost of these feeds and to maintain the existing relationship between freight assistance and freight costs in eastern Canada and British Columbia. Federal assistance on feed grain movements to Old Ontario and western Quebec remained unchanged at \$5.00 per ton because these shipments are mainly by water. In northern Ontario the assistance continued to be payment of local freight rates to a maximum of \$5.00 per ton. To points beyond the Montreal Freight Rate Zone but with a through rail freight rate from Fort William of less than \$1.04 per cwt. the freight assistance remained at \$5.00 per ton plus the excess through freight to destinations over the Fort William-Montreal rate -- the same basis of payment as previously. To points in eastern Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces, where the freight rate from Fort William is \$1.04 per cwt. or higher, the freight assistance was set at \$7.50 per ton plus the excess through freight to destination over the Fort William-Montreal rate. This represents an increase from the former \$6.50 per ton basis. On shipments into British Columbia, the assistance was changed to \$5.40 per ton less than the lowest carlot short line rail freight charges from Alberta points. (It was formerly \$5.50 per ton). (P.C. 1958-1628, Department of Agriculture Press Release).
- November 27 Poultry and Eggs Promotion.- In view of limited export possibilities in 1959 for the large quantity of poultry and eggs being produced in Canada and the

Agricultural Stabilization Board's difficulty in disposing of its holdings of shell eggs, egg melange and fowl, the federal government announced that it would assist the Poultry Products Institute of Canada in promoting increased consumption of these products. The assistance is similar to that extended to the Institute in 1957 to expand its campaign - one-half the amount spent for this purpose, but not more than \$25,000. (P.C. 1958-1/1597).

- November 27 Promotion Grants for Fruit Consumption.- The federal Department of Agriculture announced that it would contribute one-half the expenditures of specified organizations on advertising and promotional campaigns to increase the consumption of canned and frozen Montmorency red cherries, and canned peaches, pears and plums. Holdings of these fruits at the time were the largest on record, resulting in an unstable market, an unfavorable position with which to begin the next year's operations, and the possible requirement for stabilization payments. For these programs, the Canadian Red Cherry Institute may obtain one-half of its expenditures to increase consumption of canned and frozen cherries, but not more than \$7,500 from the federal government; the Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Pear, Plum and Cherry Growers' Marketing Board may jointly obtain the same proportion of their expenditures, but not more than \$6,000, to encourage consumption of canned peaches, pears and plums. (P.C. 1958-2/1597 and P.C. 1958-3/1597).
- November 27 Acreage Payments to Grain Producers.- Slight changes in the wording of the regulations relating to the \$40 million acreage payment to western grain producers were made (1) to provide that permit holders must be resident in Canada to be eligible for the payments; and (2) to clarify the method of payment when there is more than one permit holder named or referred to in a permit book. (P.C. 1958-1629).
- November 27 Quebec Turkey Marketing.- Under authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture entered into an agreement with a Quebec co-operative for the marketing of turkeys produced in that province in 1958. This poultry is to be processed and sold in the form of dressed turkey. (P.C. 1958-1599).
- December 3 Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Veterans who hold a subsisting contract under the Veterans' Land Act became eligible for two classes of loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act under an amendment to the F.I.L.A. regulations. These

loans may be used to finance the purchase of a portable sprinkler irrigation system or any farm improvement or development work specified in the regulations. If used to finance land clearing during the winter months, such loans would assist the government's winter work program. The maximum loan for any purpose, or the total amount outstanding in farm improvement loans to any one farmer may not exceed \$5,000. (P.C. 1958-1636).

December 4

Tariff Board Ruling on "Dehydrated Grass".— The Tariff Board gave a ruling on whether imports of "dehydrated grass" used in the manufacture of poultry feeds should continue to enter Canada duty free under Tariff Item 535, or be transferred to Tariff Item 711 under which the MFN tariff is 25 per cent ad valorem. Their decision was based on two considerations — the proper classification for (1) dehydrated grasses and (2) for mixtures of dehydrated grasses and legumes.

It was the Board's opinion that as dehydrated ground grasses (grass meal) were simply dried grass that had been ground, they are dutiable under Tariff Item 535. On the second point, the Board ruled that only mixtures of dehydrated grasses and legumes containing 75 per cent or more, by weight, of grasses are classifiable under Tariff Item 535; those containing less than this proportion of grasses are classifiable under Tariff Item 711. (The Canada Gazette, Part 1, December 13, 1958, pp.4399-4400).

December 23

Swine Export Controls.— The Minister of Agriculture announced export controls on swine of the Lacombe breed for an indefinite period. This breed was developed by the Department of Agriculture under a hybridization and selection program begun in 1947. The first release of breeding stock to private breeders was made in October 1958, when 20 breeding groups (three sows and one boar in each) were distributed to swine breeders in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces. Further distribution of about 140 breeding females and an equal number of boars is planned for the spring 1959 and about double that number for October 1959.

Export controls are intended to prevent depletion of the breeding stock to the point where multiplication and distribution would be seriously delayed. However, export permits for release of breeding stock to research or government institutions in other countries will receive consideration. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1959

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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OTTAWA, JANUARY 1960

PREFACE

Publication of this series, which records chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and the more important events affecting these policies, began in 1952. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

The date under which each item is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the item. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin. It begins on page 75.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1959

1958

December 29

Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Regulations.— A change in the regulations placed a limit of \$60,000 on the total federal grant available to a cheese factory for: materials, construction work and equipment required to amalgamate two or more factories; enlargement of, and installation of mechanical refrigeration in, cheese-curing rooms of existing factories; and for standardization of cheese-pressing equipment. Previously a factory could claim from the government up to half its approved expenditures for such purposes. (P.C. 1958-1742, December 29, 1958).

December 29

Quebec Apple Marketing Agreement.— Under authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, The Minister of Agriculture signed an agreement with a Quebec co-operative for the marketing of apples produced in the province in 1958, and processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp and apple jelly. This was the eighth agreement of this type under which the co-operative operated. (P.C. 1958-1741, December 29, 1958).

1959

January 2

Feed Barley Delivery Quota.— In order to place additional stocks of barley grading No. 1 Feed and lower in a marketable position, the supplementary quota of three bushels per acre seeded to barley (effective from November 25, 1958) was increased to six bushels from January 5, 1959 at all delivery points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The minimum delivery of 150 bushels was increased to 300 bushels. Barley grading higher than No. 1 Feed was not accepted against this quota. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 14).

January 5

U.S.-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.— On January 5 and 6 the Committee met in Ottawa and reviewed developments which had occurred in the world economic situation since its meeting in Washington, October 7 and 8, 1957.

In addition to its discussion of world monetary and trade developments, the committee examined

various issues that had an immediate bearing on trade and economic relations between the two countries. Among these were: temporary measures to meet emergency problems of a particular group of domestic producers; the need for close inter-governmental consultation before either took action which might affect the commercial or economic interests of the other; the 1958 amendments to the (Canadian) Customs Act; recent Canadian restrictions on imports of some agricultural products; the avoidance by both countries of any incentives which might lead to an aggravation of agricultural surpluses; and U.S. surplus disposal programs - with representatives of that government giving assurances that in all such activities they would seek to avoid interfering with normal commercial marketings. Insofar as these assurances related to exports of wheat, flour and other grains, it was agreed that, in addition to other consultation, quarterly meetings of wheat experts from the two countries should be held in an attempt to solve periodically any problems involving wheat and flour. The two governments agreed to keep each other informed of programs for the use of agricultural surpluses to alleviate distress arising from famine or other disasters throughout the world, or to promote the economic development of less-developed countries. (United States-Canada Joint Communique).

January 14

Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations. Three major changes broadened the provisions of the December 16, 1954 regulations. The first lengthened the period of calfhood vaccination against Brucellosis for cattle under 30 months of age at date of entry into Canada from the United States. Such animals, if vaccinated during the 4-to-11 months-of-age period (previously six to eight months), no longer required a blood test to qualify as official vaccinates for importation purposes. A new part XIIA dealt with the requirements an owner had to meet in order to have his herd of cattle tested for Johne's disease. Any animals showing clinical symptoms of the disease, or a positive reaction to the test for it, were to be slaughtered under the supervision of an inspector. The rate of compensation paid to owners for Johne's reactors slaughtered became the same as that under the Brucellosis and T.B. eradication programs.

Part XIVA was also added; it set out requirements for the licensing and operation of

artificial insemination centers, and the importation of semen for breeding livestock of various kinds. (P.C. 1959-39).

January 15

Parliament Opened. The second session of the 24th Parliament opened. Several measures of interest to agriculture were forecast in the speech from the Throne. Recommendations included measures for: the institution of a system of crop insurance in co-operation with any provinces wishing to participate; a comprehensive review and revision of legislation concerning farm credit, to make it more effective in assisting in the development and maintenance of an efficient and prosperous agriculture; a revision of the Seeds Act; a detailed review of the Veterans' Land Act and amendments to ensure that veteran farmers also would be able to take greater advantage of modern agricultural practices; certain amendments to the Export Credits Insurance Act, for the purpose of increasing the range and effectiveness of the guarantees provided for financing exports; action to alleviate the discriminatory effects of the horizontal increase in freight rates to have become effective January 15; and for referral to the standing committee on agriculture, for consideration, the question of ensuring the use of humane methods in the slaughtering of animals. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2-3).

January 16

St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Study Committee. A committee, appointed in August 1958 by the Canadian Wheat Board and the Shippers' and Exporters' Association of the Grain Exchange submitted their report on the implications arising from the opening of the Seaway as they would affect the grain trade.

This Report was broadly divided into three parts. The first part defined the physical layout of the Seaway when it was opened and indicated that the Great Lakes Waterway and certain of its harbor facilities would be able to accommodate ocean vessels of limited draught during the coming open navigation season. The second part outlined the prospective shipping pattern for grains as a result of the changed physical layout of the Waterway. In this part, the Joint Study Committee commented that ocean tonnage would penetrate the seaway and Lakehead in the next season in such volume as to support the forecast that a substantial quantity of Canadian wheat would be loaded on ocean vessels at the

Lakehead. Part III of the Report discussed the procedures for the merchandising, forwarding and handling of grain in the light of the enlarged capacity of the Waterway and the expected expansion in traffic.

As the Report concluded that the largest lakers would now be able to carry wheat direct from the Lakehead to St. Lawrence ports without transshipment at intermediate points, and that ocean vessels of about 10,000 tons would also be able to load grain cargoes at the Lakehead, the Canadian Wheat Board decided to pass on to the western producers the resulting saving anticipated from lower transportation costs. The January 30, 1959 wheat price increase of 5-5/8 cents per bushel at the Lakehead represented the estimated saving in shipping costs from this point after the opening of the Seaway. Therefore, this increase would not result in any change in the c.i.f. price of wheat (IWA and Class II) at overseas ports of destination or in the domestic market price.

Following on these price changes for wheat, the Export Flour Adjustment was also raised by a corresponding 5-5/8 cents on shipment to the U.K. and European markets. (Report of the St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Study Committee, the Canadian Wheat Board and The Grain Shippers' and Exporters' Association, Winnipeg, Canada).

January 21

Seed Oats Special Quota. In an effort to facilitate the sale and use of commercial seed oats, the Canadian Wheat Board began to accept applications from its agents on behalf of producers who wished to deliver, in excess of the quota, oats suitable for commercial seed after cleaning, if a sample of the grain had been submitted to and accepted by a recognized seed cleaning plant located within Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. A producer was entitled to deliver only one car of oats under this special delivery authority, such deliveries to be subject to the usual deduction if the producer had received a cash advance under the "Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act". (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 16).

January 22

General Export Permit Regulations. This amendment to the schedule of General Export Permit No. Ex. 2 of June 1956 clarified the wording of the item "foodstuffs", to carry out the intent of the Act, and of the item "livestock" to prevent the export

of Lacombe swine under general export permit. Permits had to be secured from the Department of Trade and Commerce for exportation of this breed of swine. (Export and Import Permits Act, General Export Permit No. Ex. 2, amended).

January 23

Payments to Agriculture.— The Minister of Agriculture reported that from March 1, 1958 when the Agricultural Stabilization Act came into effect, until December 31, 1958, a total of \$73,841,000 was spent from the revolving fund for the purchase of supported farm commodities. Much of this would be recovered when the commodities had been sold. The actual cost of the price support program from April 1 to December 31, 1958 was \$10,211,000 and for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959 the cost was expected to be about \$18.7 million.

The Minister also listed some of the more important direct government expenditures on behalf of farmers in 1958: special acreage payments to Western grain farmers, about \$42 million; storage payments under Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, \$38.8 million; Prairie Farm Assistance Act, \$25 million; Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, \$17.3 million; Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act, \$2.3 million; quality premiums on hogs, \$6.6 million; freight assistance on western feedgrains, \$21 million; Agricultural Stabilization Act costs, about \$15 million. About \$30.7 million had also been distributed to farmers as cash advances on farm stored grain. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 257-58).

January 23

Supplementary Rye Quota.— The Canadian Wheat Board authorized a supplementary quota on rye of five bushels per seeded acre, at all Alberta delivery points subject to a minimum delivery of 150 bushels. The supplementary quota became effective January 26, 1959 until further notice. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 17).

January 29

Feed Grain Supplementary Delivery Quotas.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced a supplementary quota for oats of six bushels per seeded acre at all stations in the designated area. The supplementary quota became effective February 2 and was to be filled only with oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed or higher, subject to a minimum delivery of 300 bushels.

A supplementary quota was also announced at all stations in Alberta and the designated area in

British Columbia, for barley grading No. 1 Feed or lower. Effective February 2 the quota of three bushels per acre authorized January 9 was increased to six bushels per acre seeded to barley, and the minimum delivery of 150 bushels was raised to 300 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 18 and 19).

January 30

Wheat Pricing Policy. - The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a change in its pricing policy to ensure that western producers received the saving in grain transportation costs resulting from the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway which enabled the largest lake vessels and some ocean freighters to carry wheat directly from the lakehead to St. Lawrence ports.

Effective January 30, the Board increased the lakehead price of wheat by $5\frac{5}{8}$ cents per bushel, exclusive of a $\frac{1}{4}$ cent exchange adjustment in price due to a decline in the premium on the Canadian dollar that day. This $5\frac{5}{8}$ cents represented the board's preliminary estimate of the gross saving in freight likely to be realized. No change was made in the board's selling prices for wheat for shipment from St. Lawrence, Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, or from Port Churchill, nor was the laid-down prices of wheat in the United Kingdom, European and other markets from these ports affected by the increased lakehead prices. The price remained the same for I.W.A. and Class II sales to overseas markets, and for domestic consumption.

In addition to sales at the prevailing prices announced by the board, from January 30 buyers were given a longer time in which to make settlement for Western wheat booked on a deferred price basis for shipment from Great Lakes and upper St. Lawrence ports from the opening of navigation in 1959. Settlement could be made at prices prevailing on any day, up to the maximum number indicated below, after the final delivery date of the contract for the respective ports of shipment.

Fort William-Port Arthur	14	market	days
Georgian Bay ports	13	"	"
Goderich, Sarnia and Walkerville	12	"	"
Port Colborne and Humberstone	11	"	"
Toronto	10	"	"
Kingston and Prescott	9	"	"

(Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 7, Crop Year 1958-59; House of Commons Debates, February 6, 1959, p.7521).

February 3

Grain for Poland.— The Canadian Government agreed to provide Poland with credit to buy up to 9,250,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and barley. The quantities and prices were to be negotiated with a Polish trade delegation arriving shortly. The credit was expected to cover about 5,550,000 bushels of wheat and 3,700,000 bushels of barley and the loan was to be repaid over a three-year period. (The Globe and Mail).

February 5

Demurrage Charges.— The Supreme Court of Canada ruled on January 27 that the railways could impose demurrage charges on boxcars remaining at western terminal grain elevators for more than ten days. In May 1958 the Board of Transport Commissioners had ruled that the charges would be permitted, but the elevator companies appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court; the order was suspended in July 1958 pending outcome of the appeal. (The Western Producer).

February 9

Export Flour Price Adjustment.— Canadian export flour adjustments were extended to include exports to the United Kingdom and European countries from February 9, 1959. This aid to Canadian mills enabled them to compete with subsidized flour exports from other countries. Previously the adjustment applied to countries which imported mainly wheat flour. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Mills, No. 4, Crop Year 1958-59).

February 10

Agricultural Situation.— The Hon. Douglas S. Harkness presented some views on the agricultural situation to the Meat Packers Council meeting in Montreal on February 10. Referring to his trip to the United Kingdom and western Europe in the fall of 1958, he mentioned that in every country he visited there was "little direct relationship in the prices of agricultural products in one country as compared to another ... At one time prices were set largely in relation to a world market. Now they depend to a large extent on the support programs, import policies and export policies of the various countries ... They also confirm that apart from wheat and other cereals, price levels in Canada are about as high, or higher, than in any other country." In regard to farm income, he said "... farm cash income for 1958 shows that income from agricultural products was higher, during the past year, than in recent years ... (the) \$2,869 million was 10 per cent higher than in 1957, 7½ per cent above

1956, and 20 per cent greater than in 1955 and 1954". In his opinion, "the operation of the Agricultural Stabilization Board has a most definite bearing on farm income in Canada", particularly in the case of commodities such as wool, for which the act has been effective in maintaining producer returns and stabilizing the sheep industry in the face of a very sharp drop in world prices; also, support for sugar beets had increased production without the danger of creating a surplus, as Canada is deficient in domestic supplies of sugar.

The Minister then pointed to the main areas of actual or potential difficulty in the agricultural picture for Canada - the total world surplus position of grain and dairy products, and increases in Canadian egg and pork production beyond domestic requirements and available export markets. For commodities under price support (such as eggs and pork), he stated that "the Government can continue to maintain reasonably good prices under the operations of the Stabilization Act only as long as there is no serious over-production". However, if such over-production were to occur, the flexibility of the Act permits necessary corrective action. The Minister emphasized this point by reference to the hog surplus arising from the effect of vertical integration in large scale hog production. He gave warning that, "If the present continues, then consideration must be given to withdrawing price support for this type of operation ... I do not intend to operate the Stabilization Act for the benefit of anyone except bona fide farmers and, of course, the consumers".

Among the encouraging features of the agricultural situation, Mr. Harkness singled out the substantial export market for livestock and meats in the United States, the increase of 16 per cent in domestic disappearance of pork during 1958, the strong position of the domestic cattle market, and the continuing export demand for Canadian cereal grains. (Address by the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, to the Meat Packers Council, Montreal).

February 13

Support for Processing Peaches. - The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced price support in the form of a deficiency payment for processing peaches grown in British Columbia in 1958. It offered to pay producers the amount by which

their average return for No. 1 peaches, 2 inch minimum, delivered at processing plants in the province, was less than the guaranteed support level of \$84.43 per ton. This price was about 89 per cent of the base price of \$94.87 per ton. (P.C. 1959-181).

February 13

Supplementary Quota on Soft Spring Wheat. To obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, the supplementary quota of five bushels per acre authorized on November 5, 1958 was increased to ten bushels per seeded acre (effective February 16) at the designated delivery points of producers holding special permits for delivery of this type of wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, (General) No. 21).

February 23

Meat Inspection Act. This "Act respecting the Inspection of Meat and Meat Products entering into International and Interprovincial Trade" came into effect on March 1, 1959 by proclamation. It was passed in 1955 but was not proclaimed until regulations had been drawn up for enforcement under it from the date the Act became operative. The new Meat Inspection Regulations revoke those previously effective under the Meat and Canned Foods Act. They provide for registration of establishments in which animals and poultry are slaughtered and/or processed, for inspection of premises, livestock, carcasses and meat products, for establishment of standards for packaging, and for labelling and marking requirements. Parts V and VI of the regulations set out the requirements which must be met respectively by exported or imported livestock and livestock products and poultry. (P.C. 1959-192 February 19; Proclamation dated February 23).

February 24

Interim Payment on 1957-58 Wheat. The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that western producers would receive an interim payment of ten cents per bushel on all grades of wheat except the top grades of durum, for which the interim payment was to be 15 cents per bushel. Payments totaled \$38.8 million on deliveries of 376.9 million bushels of wheat to the Board during the 1957-58 crop year. Producers reduced durum acreage by 50 per cent in 1958 as a reflection of the changes in marketing potential during the previous two years. In addition, from August 1 that year regular specified acreage quotas applied to durum, as did the same initial payment

rates as for corresponding grades of hard spring wheat. (House of Commons Debates, p.1363).

February 25

International Sugar Agreement.— A new five-year international sugar agreement, adopted at the Final Plenary Session of the United Nations Sugar Conference in Geneva on October 24, 1958 and signed by Canada on December 23, 1958, was tabled in both Houses of Parliament in Ottawa. It came into effect provisionally on January 1, 1959. The new agreement was patterned substantially along the lines of the 1953 I.S.A. as amended in 1956. The changes took into account the more normal level of sugar stocks held by exporting countries in 1958, as opposed to their substantial surpluses of sugar when the 1953 agreement was concluded.

A number of the changes benefitted the importing countries which were members of the agreement. The price range of 3.25 to 4.00 cents per pound f.a.s. Cuba remained unchanged. There was a new provision for increasing export quotas in effect, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent when the prevailing price exceeded 3.75 cents, unless the Sugar Council agreed otherwise. Under the new I.S.A., exporters to the free market were obligated to hold at least $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their basic export tonnage as a minimum reserve instead of the ten per cent required under the 1953 agreement, for the purpose of relieving a tight market situation. Exporters must report to the Council by May 15 each year rather than by the September 30 date specified in the old agreement, as to whether they would be unable to fill their quotas.

As Canada imports more than 80 per cent of her domestic sugar requirements, stability of import prices was considered a matter of some concern. (Senate Debates, and Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada; International Sugar Agreement).

February 26

Food and Drug Regulations.— Several changes in the sections of the Food and Drug Regulations pertaining to foods became effective. A new section covering "modified skimmed milk" defined it as "skim milk to which has been added milk solids and which contains not less than 11 per cent milk solids and otherwise conforms to the standard for skim milk". The definitions of vegetable fats and oils and animal fats and oils were broadened to allow the inclusion of Class IV preservatives in all except milk fat. Changes

in the tables which set out the tolerance levels of chemicals and pesticides permissible on specified fruits and vegetables provided for the deletion of Aramite as too toxic for any tolerance, the addition of two new chemicals, Phygon and Sevin, and a modification of the tolerance levels of pesticides or of "Stop Mould B" allowed on specified fruits and vegetables. (P.C. 1959_226).

March 7

International Veterinary Organization.— Canada officially became the 63rd member of the veterinary medical organization known as the Office International des Epizooties (O.I.E.), which has its headquarters in Paris, France.

Under agreement with the FAO, the O.I.E. acts as the international collection and reporting agency on the incidence and spread of serious animal diseases and control measures used by various countries. As a member, Canada will receive reports and detailed information which will be extremely useful to the Department of Agriculture in its animal disease control responsibilities.

Canada will participate in the agreement as a member country under Category III of the Charter, at an annual subscription of some \$1,400. Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain are other member countries in this category. (Instrument of Adherence executed and issued by the Secretary of State for External Affairs).

March 10

International Wheat Agreement.— Negotiations resulted in a new International Wheat Agreement which was later submitted to some 44 governments for ratification as a replacement of the 1956 IWA due to expire July 31, 1959.

Under the new three-year agreement, the maximum price was set at \$1.90 per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat at the Lakehead instead of the previous \$2.00, but the floor price of \$1.50 remained unchanged. The United Kingdom rejoined the Agreement as an importing country.

Several other changes in the terms of the pact were intended to encourage the expansion and flow of international trade in wheat. It became the continuing obligation of individual importing countries to purchase from exporting members when prices are below the maximum price the percentage of their annual commercial imports specified in the annex to the new Agreement. In the 1949,

1953 and 1956 Agreements, exporting countries undertook to supply guaranteed quantities to importing countries when prices reached the maximum; and importing countries agreed to purchase guaranteed quantities from exporting countries when prices dropped to the minimum price. In the new Agreement, when prices reach the maximum, the exporters' obligations to supply at that price are limited to the average commercial purchases of the importing countries over a representative period of years. At the same time, importing countries are released from their percentage obligations, if they wish to obtain their commercial needs from any other source during the maximum price period. The Agreement covers not only cash deals, as in the 1956 pact, but also barter deals and giveaways.

The International Wheat Council will have authority to hold an annual review of the world wheat situation, including developments in national production, stocks, prices and trade, surplus disposals and special transactions. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release; House of Commons Debates.)

March 10

Farmers' Delegation.— Prime Minister Diefenbaker and members of the Cabinet received a brief from the delegation of western farmers, who were seeking some \$300 million in deficiency payments on grain to offset rising production costs. Mr. Diefenbaker told the delegation that the government would "make a continuing study of that problem" but he repeated the objections he made in the summer of 1958 to deficiency payments — they would benefit mainly the larger farmers, impede adjustments to changing farm technology, and result in disparity of payments among Western areas. It was also "more than likely" that if the subsidies were paid on oats and barley, the United States would react by excluding imports of Canadian oats and barley, or else impose countervailing duties equal to the deficiency payments. (The Ottawa Journal).

March 10

Wheat and Barley for Poland.— The Canadian Wheat Board signed an agreement with the Polish Government purchasing agency for the purchase of 150,000 tons of wheat. This was the final instalment of wheat under an agreement signed with Canada some three years before. Individual purchase transactions were to be negotiated by the Canadian Grain trade as agents of the Wheat Board. Negotiations were also proceeding with Poland for the purchase of 100,000 tons of Canadian barley. The shipment of both grains from Canada took place by July 31.

Both wheat and barley were to be purchased under credit facilities extended by the government through the export credits insurance corporation on the same terms as previously granted to Poland - repayment over a three-year period. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1774).

March 19

Agricultural Products for Relief. Department of External Affairs estimates discussed in the House of Commons provided for expenditures on wheat, flour and dry skimmed milk as special contributions (not under the Colombo Plan) to international relief agencies and organizations. Payments of up to \$1.5 million were authorized for the purchase of flour to be given to the United Nations relief and works agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East until March 31, 1960. A further \$13.5 million was voted for the purchase of wheat and flour to relieve food shortages in Commonwealth countries in south and southeast Asia during the same period.

An amount of \$951,634 was authorized for reimburse the Agricultural Stabilization Board for dry skimmed milk delivered to Canadian seaboard as a donation to international relief agencies during the fiscal year 1958-59. Donations to March 31 totaled about 13.6 million pounds. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2051-6).

March 20

Compensation for Rabies Losses. Under a federal-provincial-municipal form of assistance, owners could apply for compensation on animals certified by federal veterinarians as having died from rabies on or after April 1, 1958. Responsibility for initiating the plan was to rest with the county authorities, who would value the animals and pay the owners, bear 20 per cent of the cost and claim 80 per cent of their expenditure - 40 per cent from the province and 40 per cent from the federal government.

Negotiations were underway between the federal and Ontario departments of agriculture to work out details of the scheme.

Maximum values for compensation purposes were set at \$250 for cattle, \$100 for horses, and \$40 for sheep, swine and goats. The livestock toll recorded between April 1, 1958 and February 28, 1959 in Ontario included 1,149 cattle, 48 horses, 122 sheep, 19 hogs and one goat.

This program was not undertaken as a disease control measure under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, but to help offset heavy economic losses and encourage farmers to report suspected rabies infection. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2070-1).

March 23

Hog Price Support.— The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons the annual support price for hogs for the period April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960. He said that the existing support level — basis \$25.00 per 100 pounds warm dressed weight for grade A carcasses delivered to public stockyards in Toronto and Montreal, with appropriate prices for other markets — would continue to be effective until September 30, 1959. For the period October 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, the support price would drop to \$23.65 per 100 pounds, same basis, which is the mandatory level of 80 per cent of the previous ten-year average.

Mr. Harkness stated that hog marketings during the last quarter of 1958 and first quarter of 1959 had been running at unusually high levels. As a result, hog prices remained at or close to the support level and considerable stocks had accumulated in the hands of the Agricultural Stabilization Board. It was the Minister's opinion that the guaranteed price under the stabilization program had been a factor in accelerating production through vertical integration. He therefore directed the Stabilization Board and officers of the Department to explore the method of stabilizing hog prices through a deficiency payment to producers. Under this plan producers would be paid the difference between the average price they received and the prescribed support price. This method would make it possible to withhold payments from commercial organizations operating under the so-called vertical integration plan and to limit payments to any individual to a specific number of hogs delivered. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2132-3).

March 24

Freight Rate Reduction.— A resolution was introduced in the House of Commons to authorize the Board of Transport Commissioners to require railway companies receiving the 17 per cent general increase in non-competitive class and commodity rates from December 1, 1958, to reduce these rates, as directed, in return for a compensatory subsidy. The proposed subsidy would amount to \$20 million over a 12-month period, or an estimated seven per cent reduction in rates,

thus decreasing the 17 per cent increase to ten per cent. The exact reduction in rates would depend on the pattern and volume of traffic.

The Minister of Transport said that at the end of this 12-month period it was hoped that a report on a comprehensive government inquiry into matters affecting the railways would be available. Consideration could "then be given to means of further relieving the unfair discriminatory burden of the freight rate structure. In the meantime the government does not propose to permit any further general increases in railway freight rates".

The 17 per cent general increase also applied to rates by joint rail-water routes which are differentially related to the rail rates, but did not affect statutory rates on grain and grain products, import and export related rates, and international rates between the United States and Canada; nor did the board authorize increases in competitive rates, as the making of these rates lies with the railways and is governed by competition. Subsidization of the "normal" rates (non-competitive class and commodity rates and related joint rail-water rates) which had taken the full percentage increases authorized by the board over many years, would concentrate the benefits on the long-haul traffic where rates had not been kept down by competition. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1207-9).

March 25

Oats and Barley Payments.— The final payment on the 1957-58 crop of No. 1 C.W. six-row barley was announced as 10.864 cents per bushel, and on No. 1 C.W. oats as 7.295 cents per bushel. These two pools were closed on February 27, 1959.

The average final payment for barley was 5.258 cents a bushel. The 1957-58 pool included 116.4 million bushels of that year's crop and an additional one million bushels from the 1956-57 account. Unsold stocks of 6.7 million bushels were transferred to the 1958-59 pool account. The net surplus for distribution (after deduction of expenses and the P.F.A.A. one per cent levy) was about \$6.1 million.

On the oats pool, containing 57.8 million bushels of 1957-crop grain and 2.5 million bushels transferred from the 1956-57 account, the net surplus for distribution totaled about \$2.07 million. An unsold balance of 14.1 million bushels was transferred to the 1958-59 pool. (House of Commons Debates, March 25, pp. 2221-2; Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer, April 1).

April 7

Lakehead Grain Rates.— The Board of Grain Commissioners cancelled all maximum freight rates for grain shipped from the Lakehead to other Canadian ports this season, as the opening of the Seway was expected to result in lower rates. For a number of years, prevailing rates had been below the maximum set by the board, and were currently about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents below the 1958 maximum of 16 cents per bushel.

Under the Inland Water Freight Rates Act the board must report to the government any apparent deficiency of cargo space, excessive freight charges or discrimination in rates, and may prescribe, vary or remove maximum rates to suit prevailing conditions. It would continue to tabulate all tariffs and rates filed with it for carriage of grain and would determine the rates of freight that prevail this season. (Information from Board of Grain Commissioners).

April 9

Agriculture in the Budget.— The Minister of Finance brought down his budget. In reviewing the past year he stated that "the aggregate income of Canadian farmers improved substantially in 1958. Net farm income rose by 24 per cent. This was largely the result of higher returns from livestock and animal products. Farm cash income was only two per cent below the all-time high reached in 1952 and on a per capita basis for all those employed in agriculture cash income was the highest ever recorded. Government action in aid of agriculture and agricultural exports contributed directly to this improvement."

The Minister mentioned that despite the recession in the United States market in 1958, Canadian exports of merchandise were maintained at the record level of 1957 and there were substantial gains in exports of beef cattle, wheat and farm implements. He was confident that some reduction in discriminatory trade barriers against our products, and expansion in export opportunities would follow the decision of the United Kingdom and a number of other European Governments last December to make their currencies convertible. Though many of the first tariff reductions extended in January 1959 by the newly-established European economic community were made available to all members of the GATT, there were pressures within the community to increase discrimination against the outside world in the field of trade quotas and there was the possibility of higher European tariffs at a later date. The Minister warned Canadian producers that unless production costs could be kept in line with those in

other important trading countries we would find it increasingly difficult to sell our goods abroad and meet the competition of imports at home. Federal contributions to the provinces for the promotion of agriculture in 1959-60 were estimated at \$1.6 million, the same as for 1958-59.

The main changes announced in the customs tariff related to seasonal duties on fruits and vegetables and arose out of recommendations of the tariff board's extensive report which was tabled in parliament on November 17, 1957. The duty on potatoes, both table and seed, became 37½ cents per cwt. throughout the year. This gave Canada reciprocity with the rates applied by the United States to the bulk of our potato shipments to that country. The seasonal duty on imported peaches remained at 1½ cents a pound, but was to be in force for 14 instead of nine weeks each year. The rate on apples became the same as that of the United States: 1/4 cent a pound all year round instead of free for ten weeks and 3/8 cent a pound for the rest of the year.

The special seasonal duties were increased or the seasonal period improved, or both, for the following products: asparagus, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn-on-the-cob, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peppers, parsnips, apricots, sour cherries, pears and prunes. An additional duty of five per cent was to be charged on green beans, Brussels sprouts, carrots, beets, cauliflower, lettuce, peas, parsnips and corn-on-the-cob when imported in season in consumer-type packages.

The out-of-season duty for most products continued at ten per cent; but for a number of important products a period of free entry was to be permitted during part or all of the off-season. These off-season arrangements applied to beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, peppers, tomatoes, cantaloups, pears, plums and strawberries. For canned and frozen products, there were modest increases of duty consequential upon the increased protection received by the fresh products. These increases applied to asparagus, Brussels sprouts, apricots, cherries, peaches and prunes. Preferential rates on some canned fruits from Commonwealth countries were adjusted so as to maintain existing preferential margins. (House of Commons Debates).

April 13

Agricultural Offshore Sales. The Minister of Agriculture gave the House of Commons figures on

offshore sales by the Agricultural Stabilization Board of cheese, dry skimmed milk, and eggs between January 1, 1958 and March 12, 1959. His statement showed that 12.39 million pounds of cheese, for which the Agricultural Stabilization Board had paid 34 cents per pound, had been sold to the United Kingdom at 29 cents per pound ex warehouse. A total of 2.3 million pounds of spray process skim milk powder, sold for human consumption at a price of 9.05 cents per pound ex warehouse, went to several Caribbean and South American countries. Some 121,550 pounds of roller process skim milk powder was sold to the British West Indies and the Dominion Republic for human consumption, at 7.55 cents per pound. Belgium, Denmark and Italy together bought 51.64 million pounds of dry skimmed milk for feed purposes - 15.58 million pounds of spray process product at 5.00 cents per pound ex warehouse and 36.06 million pounds of roller process - at from 3.15-4.30 cents per pound same basis.

The board had purchased its holdings of spray process dry skimmed milk at 17 cents per pound and of roller process at 14 cents, at the warehouse from January 1 - April 30, 1958, and at 15 and 12 cents respectively from May 1, 1958 to March 12, 1959.

Most of the 371,852 cases of shell eggs were sold at 25-36.5 cents per dozen to Venezuela, and the remainder to Mexico at 25 cents per dozen. Egg powder sales to West Germany totaled 57,850 pounds at 53 cents per pound ex warehouse. In addition, some 7.8 million pounds of egg melange were sold to West Germany, Switzerland and Italy at prices ranging from 9.5 to 14.5 cents per pound ex warehouse. The powder and melange had been processed from shell eggs bought by the board at the support level of 38 cents per dozen for Grade A Large and 31 cents for Grade B delivered warehouses across Canada. For Grade A large shell eggs the Board had paid 38 cents per dozen delivered warehouses throughout Canada from January 1 to May 4, 1958, and 44 cents delivered warehouse, Montreal from May 5, 1958 to March 12, 1959. (House of Commons Debates, p.2652).

April 15

Wool Deficiency Payments.- To the end of March 1959 the Agricultural Stabilization Board paid \$1.37 million for 41,979 claims on 4.9 million pounds of wool under the wool deficiency payment program which was effective from April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959. Some wool grade certificates, mostly from the Atlantic Provinces, were still

to be processed for payment. The deficiency payment was 28 cents per pound of eligible wool. It was calculated as the difference between the average price f.o.b. Toronto for Western Range Choice, half blood staple, which amounted to 32 cents, and 60 cents a pound. (Department of Agriculture Press Release No. 958).

April 23

Dairy Price Supports.— The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons price supports for dairy products for the period May 1, 1959 - April 30, 1960. The support price on butter was to continue at 64 cents per pound for Canada First Grade, basis delivery Montreal and Toronto.

On First Grade cheddar cheese the support price was set at 32 cents per pound f.o.b. warehouse in Ontario, and 31½ cents per pound delivered Montreal for Quebec cheese. In addition, producers were to receive a payment of 25 cents per 100 pounds of milk delivered for the manufacture of cheese on the same basis as other milk delivered for manufacturing purposes. These complementary rates were intended to provide an effective support level of 34.8 cents per pound for Ontario cheese and 34.3 cents for the Quebec product - 0.8 cent higher than the prevailing support price.

Because some 103 million pounds of dry skimmed milk surplus to 1958 domestic requirements were purchased by the Agricultural Stabilization Board, the support price from May 1 to September 30, 1959 for spray-process product was to be reduced to ten cents per pound from 15 cents; and for roller process, to eight cents from 12 cents per pound, for Canada First Grade, basis in storage Montreal. In addition to this support price, all milk producers who did not sell any of their milk within the fluid bottled milk market would receive 25 cents per 100 pounds of milk delivered for manufacturing. The net result would be to reduce producers' returns by 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk used for manufacturing purposes. On and after October 1, 1959, the support price for powder would be discontinued. Mr. Harkness stated that "price support on skim milk powder is being continued for the five-month period, to the end of September, to provide the dairy industry with a period of readjustment, so that the diversion of milk now used for the manufacture of powder and the production of cheese, casein and other manufactured dairy products may go forward without serious dislocation in the dairy industry and loss to individual producers".

The Minister said that the disposal of skim milk powder had been difficult, as the product could not be stored indefinitely without deterioration and there were "only two means of disposal open to us during the past year - sale as feed and turning over as gifts to international relief agencies". Only 18.8 million of the 30 million pounds of skim milk powder offered as gifts to international relief agencies since January 1958 had been taken. "In view of the impossibility of selling any considerable quantities of skim milk powder on foreign markets, and of the limited amount which can be disposed of as gifts, it is apparent that our production of skim milk powder must be reduced", Mr. Harkness said. He summed up "the total effect of the change in the dairy price support program as follows:

1. The farmer who delivered cream for butter only would get the same return as last year.
2. The farmer who delivered milk for cheese-making would receive a small increase in his return.
3. The farmer who delivered milk for manufacturing into products other than cheese would receive a small decrease - about 15 cents per 100 pounds less than in 1958.
4. The farmer who delivered to the fluid milk market and who had been receiving a price in some cases of up to \$5 per 100 pounds for this milk, would not be paid any subsidy for the milk which he diverted into manufacturing. Thus the returns to the dairy farmers who had been delivering to different types of markets would be brought closer together than they have been in the past.
5. The Canadian consumer of cheese and dry skim milk would be able to secure these products at reduced prices."

In his discussion of the Department of Agriculture estimates in the House, the Minister emphasized that "... the whole principle of support prices is that they will move up and down, depending on market conditions for the commodity, the supply of it and all sorts of other factors." In regard to the new support prices for dairy products, Mr. Harkness said that discussions were held over several weeks with all the dairy producing groups

in this country and their advice and recommendations were asked. (House of Commons Debates, April 23, pp. 2963-4; April 24, pp.3022-3044).

April 23

Railway Boxcar Distribution.— The "Bracken Report" on the inquiry into "the distribution of railway boxcars for the movement of grain among country elevators at individual shipping points in Western Canada" was released. Mr. Bracken had been appointed to conduct the inquiry and "to recommend procedures or methods by which as high a degree of equity and efficiency as possible may be achieved in the aforesaid distribution of railway boxcars, particularly during periods of congestion ..."

The problem arose because of bumper grain crops in Western Canada during the years 1951-1956 inclusive, lack of export markets to absorb available supplies, and the resultant pile-up of unsold grain in elevators and on Prairie farms — the largest ever experienced in any five-year period.

In brief, the report recommended that a farmer be allowed to deliver his grain to the elevator of his choice and that farmer-owners of elevators be free to use their own facilities for all their elevator business if they wished. It suggested that elevator operations at local points and between elevator companies become more fully competitive in regard to boxcar distribution and that co-ordination among the elevator companies, the railways and the terminals be invited by the Canadian Wheat Board to eliminate the wasteful pile-up of unloaded cars, especially at congested local elevator points.

It was recommended that delivery quota uniformity be maintained if it did not interfere with sales efficiency or use of elevator space; that the Canadian Wheat Board allocation of shipping orders to different elevator companies and by these companies to their locals, be based on the current business earned by each; that the practice of embargoing shipments from full elevators at points where competing elevators had space and were free to take in new business be discontinued; and that each elevator at a shipping point be enabled to compete fairly with the others by the receipt of sufficient shipping orders from its parent company, and sufficient cars from the railway, to keep it from being "plugged" and thus out of business while others were not.

The report also proposed that no procedure be allowed to interfere with the commendable Canadian

Wheat Board sales program of bringing forward the kinds and grades of grain most needed to meet market requirements, but that its secret basis of allocating shipping orders (cars) and apportioning business among companies be discarded and the distribution be based on the total current business done by each under conditions of fair competition -- actual deliveries by farmers to the elevator of each company. Further recommendations included retention of the Car Order Book Provisions of the Canada Grain Act, review of the uneconomic effects of the quota system to bring it to a "degree of economic justice", and modification of the permit system to allow producers at single elevator points an alternative choice of elevators such as exists for producers at multiple elevator points.

In order to decrease the carryover the report recommended that submarginal land be removed from production and alternative employment opportunities be created for farmers thus dispossessed.

April 30

Rail Freight Reduction on Meats. -- In order to meet truck competition, reductions in rail freight rates on fresh and cured meats and some packing house products shipped from western Canada to points as far east as Montreal became effective on April 30, 1959, and on meats and additional packing house products shipped to points east of Montreal from May 22. Icing charges were included in the new rates. For meats, the reductions averaged 30-40 per cent on shipments to Montreal and 16-19 per cent to points farther east. There was no change in rail freight rates on livestock shipped from the West to eastern Canada. (Canadian Freight Association Eastbound Tariff No. 103-S, April 24 and May 15, 1959).

May 1

Dairy Products Import Controls. -- Import controls were to apply for a further one-year period from May 1, 1959 on butterfat in various forms, cheddar cheese and dry skimmed milk. (P.C. 1959-713, June 9).

May 1

Dry Skimmed Milk Gift. -- The Canadian Government contributed 1.65 million pounds of dry skimmed milk, valued at \$247,500, to Turkey through CARE. Shipping costs of some \$50,000 were financed by Ontario dairy producers. (Department of External Affairs communique).

May 4

Bovine Tuberculosis. -- The Department of Agriculture announced that all of Canada had become a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and that 95 per cent of the 11 million domestic cattle

had been tested at least once. The percentage of infection was currently less than 0.2 per cent across Canada. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 5

Egg Price Support. - An order in council provided that the support level for eggs on the basis of 44 cents per dozen for Grade A Large packed and delivered Montreal would continue for a further 12 months from May 5, 1959. In making this announcement in the House on May 7, Mr. Harkness said that because of steadily rising large-scale commercial production, eggs were still being offered to the Stabilization Board in unprecedented volume and disposal abroad was difficult due to developing surpluses in other countries. For this reason he had directed the Board to develop a deficiency payment method of price support for eggs as soon as possible, rather than to continue the present "offer to purchase" program. The payment to producers would be calculated on the difference between the actual market price for shell eggs for the period concerned and the prescribed support price. As for hogs, this method of support would make it possible to withhold payments from commercial organizations operating under vertical integration, or to restrict payments to a specific volume of eggs delivered by any one producer in a given period. (P.C. 1959-551; House of Commons Debates, May 7, p.3409).

May 7

Food-for-Peace Conference. - Representatives of five major wheat-exporting countries - Argentina, Australia, Canada, France and United States - and the director-general of the FAO, met in Washington on May 5 and 6 at a conference called by President Eisenhower and convened by United States Secretary of Agriculture Benson, to deal with the utilization of surplus food products "in the interest of reinforcing peace". The conference suggested that the objectives in mind could best be reached by considering projects to raise consumption of food among especially deficient groups in the population of the recipient countries; by projects to aid economic development, and by projects to establish national food reserves. There was general agreement that effective consultation on the utilization of surplus food products would lessen misunderstandings and prevent interference with commercial markets. In this connection the conference recognized that the world wheat supply situation and price levels are disturbed by the stimulation of production by high price supports and other measures.

A five-nation wheat utilization committee, composed of senior officials of the governments represented there, was set up to consider, among other things:

1. possibilities of expanding the world's commercial trade in wheat, including the development of new markets;
2. ways of increasing and making more effective the utilization of wheat surpluses for the promotion of economic development and the improvement of nutritional standards;
3. co-ordination of disposal programs for economic development with other development activities in the recipient countries so as to ensure that such programs would contribute fully to ward increasing consumption and commercial markets; and
4. the establishment of guide lines for providing wheat to individual countries on concessional terms, and the safeguarding of commercial marketings.

The first meeting of this consultative committee was expected to be called in June, with Mr. Benson as convenor. There was also discussion of the advantages of holding similar consultations on other food commodities and with other nations. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3410 and 3457-8).

May 7

Saskatchewan's Brief on Land Use.— The Saskatchewan Government presented its brief to the Senate Special Committee on Land Use in Canada. The brief indicated that apparently from one-third to one-half of Saskatchewan's 103,000 farms did not possess sufficient resources in 1951 — and still less in 1958 — to produce a satisfactory income for the farmer and his family. Further, "the continued increase in farm costs coupled with lower prices for grains has more than offset the farm size increases which have occurred since 1950 ... fewer farms make it more difficult to provide rural services. At the same time, a lack of corrective programs and the 'cost-price squeeze' have resulted in even more farms falling into the non-economic category." These non-economic units were mainly the result of low average yields, the long freight hauls, the export market, original settlement pattern, lack of adequate capital resources, immobility of labor resources in agriculture and restricted production alternatives.

Suggestions for programs to alleviate and reduce the low-income farm problem included:

1. a comprehensive credit program to enable the low income farm to become an adequate-sized farm; competent supervisory services for managerial help; and a repayment program related to the productive capacity of the expanded farm;
2. resources development, particularly in northern Saskatchewan (beyond P.F.R.A. boundary) where the small farm problem is most acute and grazing resources are limited; enlargement of community pastures and addition of a "reasonably sized beef cattle enterprise"; further water conservation and development;
3. agricultural extension and farm management, in connection with the expanded credit program;
4. programs to encourage movement from non-economic farms: expanded employment opportunities outside agriculture, and vocational training and education programs to equip farmers for alternative employment. The Saskatchewan Government has purchased some farms on unsuitable soils and assisted families in moving off these holdings.

Three main areas of investigation were suggested to the Senate committee: research into alternative measures of farm size, ways and means of securing more accurate regional and intra-regional information on farm income, and a study of the implications of vertical integration and contract farming for Canadian agriculture. (Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, No. 6, May 6 and 7).

May 7

Boxcar Demurrage.— Following the presentation of briefs by the three western wheat pools, the western farm unions and the line elevator companies to the federal government on April 29, the cabinet on May 7 suspended temporarily the Board of Transport Commissioners' ruling which authorized Canadian railways to impose demurrage charges on loaded grain cars remaining at western terminal grain elevators for more than ten days after the official opening of navigation (April 24). This suspension was to allow the matter to receive further consideration and study. (P.C. 1959-569; House of Commons Debates, May 13, p. 3618).

May 8

Support Prices for Cattle and Lambs.

Support prices for cattle and lambs for the 12-month period beginning April 1, 1959 were to continue at the mandatory support level - 80 per cent of the previous ten-year average (base) price for each. The new support price for the basic grade of cattle was calculated at \$17.80 per cwt. for Good steers, live, at Toronto. This 30-cent-per-cwt. increase over the \$17.50 support level for 1958-59 showed the effect on the ten-year average of high market prices for cattle in 1958.

For lambs, the support price would remain at \$19.55 per cwt. for the basic grade, "Good" lambs, at Toronto stockyards.

These grades of steers and lambs were each currently selling at about \$25 on the Toronto market. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 13

Royal Commission on Railway Problems.

The Prime Minister announced the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into problems relating to railway transportation and the alleviation of inequities in the freight rate structure. In general, the commission was directed to enquire into the causes behind those problems and to recommend solutions to them; in particular it was to consider and report on: "(a) inequities in the freight rate structure, their incidence upon the various regions of Canada, and the legislative and other changes that can and should be made in furtherance of national economic policy to remove or alleviate such inequities; (b) the obligations and limitations imposed upon the railways by law for reasons of public policy, and what can and should be done to ensure a more equitable distribution of any burden which may be found to result therefrom; (c) the possibilities of achieving more economical and efficient railway transportation; (d) whether and to what extent the Railway Act should specify what assets and earnings of railway companies in businesses and investments other than railways should be taken into account in establishing freight rates; and (e) such other related matters as the commissioners consider pertinent or relevant to the specific or general scope of the inquiry."

Mr. Diefenbaker reminded the House that when the government's intention to set up a commission had been announced on November 26, 1958, western farmers were assured that "such review would not mean that they would have to pay more freight on the shipment of grain for export", because the Crowsnest Pass rates would not be altered. (House of Commons Debates, pp.3607-8).

May 14

Wool Price Support. Support for the 1959 wool clip was to remain at about the same level as in 1958 under another deficiency payment program, effective from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960. Price support for the 1958 clip was calculated on the basis of 60 cents per pound for Western Range Choice, 58/60's half-blood staple, f.o.b. Toronto. The new support price was also 60 cents per pound for the average wholesale price of Western Range Choice 58/60's, half-blood staple, and for Eastern Domestic 48/50's, quarter-blood staple combined. This prescribed price was about 110.5 per cent of the ten-year average of the two grades, basis f.o.b. Toronto, slightly above the 110 per cent for the 1958 clip. The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay growers one cent per pound on all grades of sheep's wool (except Rejects) delivered to registered warehouses throughout Canada, for each cent by which the average price of the basic grade of wool was less than 60 cents per pound.

Support for the 1958 clip resulted in a Stabilization Board payment of 28 cents per pound on all eligible graded wool. Payments were expected to total more than \$1.5 million. (P.C. 1959-603; House of Commons Debates, May 22, p.3921).

May 19

Veterans' Land Act Amendment. The major change in the act was an amendment to "Part III - Farm Improvement Assistance", which increased to \$20,000 from the current \$9,000 the maximum loan to full-time veteran farmers. The repayment period was lengthened to 30 years from 25. The purpose for which loans might be used was broadened to include the purchase of live stock and equipment and the refinancing of existing indebtedness, and to increase the ratio of the loan to the security from the existing 66-2/3 per cent of the value of the real property to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the total security including land, buildings, basic herd livestock and farm equipment. Loans to part-time farmers and commercial fishermen were raised to a maximum

\$10,000 from \$8,100, provided that for \$3,000 of the loan the veteran supplied \$1 for every \$3 loaned. Previously he had to supply \$1 for every \$2 loaned on \$1,400 of the total loan available under the V.L.A.

In introducing this Bill into the House, the Minister of Veterans' Affairs stated that considerable study had for some time been given to the credit needs of Canadian agriculture, to the importance of the development of economically sound farm units and, as a result, to the extension of loan provisions under Part III of the act to make them more consistent with the conditions for loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act. The proposed revisions were intended to enable full-time farming veterans already settled, to build up their enterprises to economic farm units, and to make it possible for full-time farming veterans not already settled, to become established on farm units that met present day requirements for a minimum family-size economic farm unit with its proper complement of livestock and farm equipment. (Bill C-50, An Act to amend the Veterans' Land Act; House of Commons Debates, pp.3793-3798).

May 19

Excise Tax Act Amendment.— The House of Commons passed an amendment to the Excise Tax Act which implemented the budget provisions effective from April 10, 1959. Changes of interest to agriculture included a rewording of two clauses in Schedule III which lists items exempted from sales tax. "Feed supplements for addition to poultry, cattle and other stock feeds" would in future also include "materials to be used exclusively in the manufacture thereof". The item "tanks for collecting milk" would also include materials used in their manufacture. (Bill C-47).

May 19

Length and Mass Units Act: Weights and Measures Act, Amendments.— A Senate bill to amend the Length and Mass Units Act, which was under discussion in that chamber, was designed to standardize the relationship between the yard and the metre at 1 Can. yard = 0.9144 metre, and between the pound and the kilogram at 1 pound = 0.45359237 kilogram. Agreement was reached by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States for the adoption of these international ratios. Canada had agreed to revise her legislation to bring it into line with the new values.

A bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act, under discussion in the Senate, proposed a corresponding change so that the ratios for the pound would be the same in both these acts. (Debates of the Senate, pp. 635-639).

May 19

Sugar Beet Support.- Price support for the 1959 crop of sugar beets continued on the same basis as in 1958 - 93 per cent of the previous ten-year average gross price per pound of beet sugar in each of the three main producing areas of Canada. Producers were entitled to receive a deficiency payment equivalent to the amount by which their gross return per pound of sugar processed from beets was below 9.79 cents in Alberta, 9.26 cents in Manitoba and 7.90 cents in Ontario and Quebec. These prices were fractionally lower than those guaranteed for the 1958 crop because the ten-year average had declined.

The Minister of Agriculture announced that the 1958 sugar crop had not all been marketed but it was expected there would be some payment as sugar prices had declined in recent months. (P.C. 1959-608; House of Commons Debates, May 20, p.3835).

May 19

Soybean Price Support.- Price support for the 1959 crop of soybeans was announced at \$2.00 per bushel for the basic grade, Canada No. 2 or better, 14 per cent moisture, delivered at elevator between July 1, 1959 and June 30, 1960. This prescribed price was 87 per cent of the previous ten-year average price and ten cents per bushel below the support level for the 1958 crop. Producers became eligible to receive support for all grades of soybeans in the amount by which the average market price for the basic grade was less than the support price.

In the House of Commons on May 21, the Minister of Agriculture stated that, when the 1958 crop of soybeans had all been sold, it was estimated that the average price would be considerably below the support price and that the Agricultural Stabilization Board would be liable for a substantial payment to producers.

Mr. Harkness also mentioned that a reduction in the U.S. support level from \$2.09 per bushel for the 1958 crop of soybeans to \$1.85 for the 1959 crop also reflected the market outlook for the coming year. (P.C. 1959-609; House of Commons Debates, May 21, p.3867).

May 20

Pork Canning Program. Canning of some of the 70 million pounds of pork held in cold storage by the Agricultural Stabilization Board began. A pork promotion campaign was underway to increase domestic consumption, and export outlets were being explored, although foreign sales would result in a loss to the Board. Normal storage at that season was about 18 million pounds of pork. (Canada Department of Agriculture Farm News).

May 20

South Saskatchewan River Dam. At an inauguration ceremony on May 27, Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Agriculture Minister Harkness and Saskatchewan Premier Douglas were to officially "start" the construction work on the South Saskatchewan River Dam. This earth dam near Outlook, about 65 miles southwest of Saskatoon, will create an eight-million-acre-feet-capacity reservoir to ensure the best use of water resources through river control, irrigation, power supply, urban water supply and recreation. The federal-provincial agreement authorizing the undertaking was approved by the federal parliament on September 1, 1958. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 27

Export Credits Insurance Act Amendment. Second reading was given this Senate Bill. Principal changes proposed were an extension of the powers of the corporation and a change in its management. At that time the corporation had authority to facilitate and develop trade between Canada and any other country and to enter into a contract of insurance with a Canadian exporter to insure him against any risk of loss in transactions with a foreign importer. The amendment gave the corporation authority to provide direct and unconditional guarantees to banks or other financing organizations, and also to buy, sell or make loans on guaranteed export paper. The second change removed the Governor of the Bank of Canada from the board of directors of the corporation as there might be a conflict of interest between his contact with banks by reason of his office, and banking operations resulting from the new authority of the corporation to transfer its guarantee to a bank. The management of the corporation would thus be left under the control of the Deputy Ministers of Trade and Commerce, and of Finance, and five other directors.

The Minister of Finance would have power to pay the corporation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, any money it might require to discharge any obligation assumed under its new powers. (Debates of the Senate, pp. 692-3; Bill S-22).

May 29

Support for Sunflower Seed.— The Agricultural Stabilization Board was given authority to offer a support price of four cents per pound for Canada No. 1 grade sunflower seed grown in Manitoba in 1959. This prescribed price was 87 per cent of the ten-year average price of 4.6 cents per pound, the same percentage as provided for soybeans, as products of both are competitive. (House of Commons Debates, p.4143).

June 1

Flour and Dry Skimmed Milk Contributions.— The Prime Minister announced in the House that the government had included in the supplementary estimates a \$10-million item to provide Canadian flour for storage as a contribution to NATO food stockpiles in Europe. Subject to parliamentary approval, the government had also decided to make available free of charge an additional 20 million pounds of dried skim milk (valued at about \$2.5 million) to relief agencies, both national and international, for distribution to needy people, particularly children, in other parts of the world. Mr. Diefenbaker said that the remaining half of the 30 million pounds of dry skimmed milk set aside on the same basis for relief agencies during the past year, plus the additional supplies thus made available, would be taken up by such agencies to further their humanitarian work.

In reply to a question, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the total 50-million-pound contribution for relief purposes plus a few million more pounds "more or less contracted for" would not remove the surplus held by the government at the present time, let alone any further amounts acquired up to September 30 when the present purchase program for dry skimmed milk would end. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4189 and 4194).

June 3

New Seeds Act.— The Senate gave first reading to Bill S-24, an Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds. The purpose of the bill was to revise the Seeds Act to meet recent trends and developments in the production, processing and merchandising of seeds. The Bill set out no substantive changes in policy and was in a form similar to other agricultural statutes enacted in recent years. (Debates of the Senate, p.731).

June 5

Wheat Payments.— An average final payment of 8.98856 cents per bushel on the 1957-58 wheat pool was announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Surplus available for distribution

after closing of the pool on May 15, 1959 was \$33,874,399, after providing for payment costs and Prairie Farm Assistance levy on the 376.9 million bushels delivered. On wheat grading No. 1 to No. 4 Northern, producers received 1957-58 final payments of 11.898, 12.366, 7.616 and 4.483 cents per bushel respectively, making total returns for that crop year of \$1.621, \$1.586, \$1.498, and \$1.396 for these grades. The final payments on No. 1 and No. 2 Amber Durum were 19.209 and 20.156 cents per bushel respectively. (House of Commons Debates, p.4362).

June 12

Rye Quota. The Canadian Wheat Board increased the supplementary quota on rye from five to ten bushels per seeded acre. For farmers who had acreage seeded to rye in 1958, the minimum 1959 delivery per farmer was raised to 300 bushels from 150. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 24, 1958-59 Crop Season).

June 15

Farm Improvement Loans Act Amendment. The Commons gave first reading to a bill to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act. The amendment extended the provisions of the Act for a further 3 1/4 year period, April 1, 1959 - June 30, 1962. It raised the maximum individual loan to \$7,500 from \$5,000 and provided chartered banks with a federal guarantee against loss on loans totalling a maximum \$300 million in the period. The interest rate on loans remained at five per cent. Loans were extended to beekeepers as "farmers", and could also be used to purchase poultry as a class of livestock. In presenting this bill the Minister of Finance stated that although the lending period under the Act ended March 31, 1959, lending operations had been continued by the banks on the understanding that the new bill would be introduced at this session of parliament. Loans in 1958 totaled \$90.54 million, or 30.4 per cent above the \$69.43 million loaned in 1957; in the 1945-1958 period they amounted to \$813.50 million. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4736-42 and 4756).

June 15

Long-Term Mortgage Credit. The Minister of Agriculture introduced a resolution, after discussion of which the Commons gave first reading to the Bill to provide for the establishment of a system of long-term mortgage credit to farmers; for the incorporation therein of provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Act and for the repeal of that act; and for the addition of a new type of

supervised farm mortgage credit. The proposed legislation authorized the establishment of a farm credit corporation, with an advisory committee the majority of whose members would be farmers or representatives of farm organizations. This corporation would have authority to make loans on two basic types of long-term mortgage. The first type would be similar to, but more extensive than, loans granted under the Canadian Farm Loan Act which was superseded by the proposed legislation. Authorized loans were to be made on 75 (previously 65) per cent of the appraised value of the farm lands and buildings and the maximum loan was to be increased to \$20,000 from \$15,000. If a farmer desired supervision, it would be available through the Veterans' Land Act Administration for a small fee.

The second type of farm mortgage credit made provision for loans to farmers on the security of farm lands, buildings, livestock and equipment if the borrower were between the ages of 21 and 45 and had at least five years' experience in farming, and if the farming enterprise to be established with the aid of the loan were an economic farm unit. Supervision would be provided, on a cost basis, to an applicant for a loan who submitted an acceptable plan of operation for his farm, and would be a requirement as long as the amount of the loan exceeded 65 per cent of the appraised value of lands and buildings. The plan formed part of the corporation-owner agreement and would be modified by mutual consent or abandoned when the loan had been reduced to the agreed level. The maximum supervised loan was the lesser of: \$27,500 or 75 per cent of the appraised value of lands and chattels given as security for the loan. Farm improvement loans would not be available to farmers securing a supervised loan under this part of the proposed act unless they had reduced the principal of the supervised loan below the lesser of \$20,000, or 65 per cent of the value of the farm lands on which the loan was secured. All loans had to be repaid within 30 years.

There was provision for the transfer of existing capital and operations of the Canadian Farm Loan Board to the farm credit corporation and for an increase to \$200 million from \$120 million in the maximum amount which could be borrowed from the Minister of Finance for use in lending operations. Another extension was the provision that the corporation might determine the method of repayment,

thus allowing the use of crop-share repayment when applicable. The definition of "farmer" was widened to include co-operative farm associations and family farming corporations. In addition, if a person had two or more major occupations, one of which was farming, the corporation had the right to determine which of these was his principal occupation for purposes of this act. As in the Canadian Farm Loan Act, there was to be no subsidization of interest rates. The corporation would be run on a self-sustaining business basis as are provincial and private schemes available to farmers. The Minister emphasized that the government intended to keep the cost to a minimum so that the cost of borrowed money to the farmer might be as low as possible.

Mr. Harkness also said that data compiled by V.L.A. indicated that the provision of capital to enlarge and establish an economic farm unit which would ensure a reasonable return to the farmer was of major importance. He felt that the proposed farm credit act, together with the Veterans' Land Act and the Farm Improvement Loans Act would provide the necessary federal participation in the farm credit field. However, "If experience shows that more is necessary for the improvement of farm family living, farm operating and farm purchase, this government will be prepared to give further consideration and introduce further legislation as may be deemed advisable". (House of Commons Debates, p. 4710; June 29, pp. 5254-5264).

June 15

Fixed Value for Duty on Frozen Peas. The fixed valuation for duty purposes on frozen peas, effective from February 12, 1958, was cancelled on all entries into Canada. The value had been computed on the net weight of goods imported, at (Can.) 11.25 cents per pound for Choice Grade, and 12 cents for Fancy Grade for peas in bulk ten pounds and over; at 15 cents and 16 cents respectively for these grades in 2½- and 5-pound packages; and at \$1.45 and \$1.55 per dozen when packed in consumer packages of 12 ounces. (Department of National Revenue Appraisers Bulletin Misc. No. 3, Supplement No. 1).

June 15

Storage on Excess Wheat Reserves. During the crop year 1958-59, the federal government paid carrying charges on 228,264,478 bushels of wheat - the quantity in excess of 178 million bushels in storage at August 1, 1958. The rate of carrying charges paid was .04780 cent per bushel per day, resulting in a total payment to the Canadian Wheat Board of \$39,825,304.

These funds were allocated between the two operating wheat pool accounts: \$29,276,632 on the 1957-58 pool account and \$10,548,672 on the 1958-59 pool account. (Supplementary Report of the Canadian Wheat Board on the 1957-58 Wheat Account 1957-58 Oats Account, 1957-58 Barley Account, p.3).

June 15

Prairie Grain Advance Payments.— Some 45,267 cash advances, totalling \$34.3 million, were paid to western farmers on their 1958 crop of wheat, oats and barley on farms prior to delivery to the Canadian Wheat Board for marketing. Comparable figures for the 1957 crop were 50,411 advances amounting to \$35.2 million. Advances in both years were calculated at the per-bushel rate of 50 cents for wheat, 20 cents for oats and 35 cents for barley. (Information from Department of Trade and Commerce).

June 16

Honey Price Support.— The Minister of Agriculture announced in Parliament that the Agricultural Stabilization Board had been authorized to support the 1959 crop of Canadian honey through a deficiency payment program. The Board offered to pay producers the amount by which the average Canadian price to producers for the basic grade, White No. 1 extracted honey, delivered in bulk at the plant of registered packers in the 12 months starting July 1, 1959 might be below 13½ cents per pound. This prescribed price was equivalent to 104 per cent of the ten-year average, compared with 12 cents, or 91 per cent, for the 1958 crop. Mr. Harkness mentioned that the number of colonies of bees in Canada has shown some decline in recent years, and that in 1958 domestic disappearance of honey was about three million pounds greater than Canadian production. The assistance should thus help maintain and stabilize the Canadian honey industry. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4761-2).

June 17

Grain Prices.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that Canadian Wheat Board initial payments on the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley would be the same as those for the 1958-59 crop year in western Canada: Wheat — \$1.40 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William — Port Arthur or Vancouver; oats — 60 cents per bushel, basis No. 2 C.W., in store Fort William — Port Arthur; barley — 96 cents per bushel, basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row, in store Fort William — Port Arthur. (House of Commons Debates, p. 4807).

June 17

Wheat Delivery Quota.— The delivery quota on all grades of 1958 crop Soft White Spring Wheat was removed effective June 22, 1959 and elevators were instructed to accept additional quantities from producers and record them in producers' delivery permit books under "Supplementary Quotas". (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 25, 1958-59 Crop Season.

June 18

Wheat Utilization Committee.— The five-nation Wheat Utilization Committee, established at the Washington Food for Peace conference on May 5 and 6, 1959, held its first (organizational) meeting June 15-17 in that city. In attendance were senior officials representing Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States. Representatives of the FAO were present as observer-advisers. The committee established a working group in Washington to examine two topics prior to the next meeting, which was expected to take place there during the latter part of the year: (1) foreign market development activities of the United States and the possibility of broadened participation in such work; and (2) the feasibility of joint projects and studies in relating wheat disposals to economic development programs.

The committee drew up general guidelines regarding wheat export operations for reference to member governments. These guidelines related primarily to the carrying out of non-commercial wheat export programs while safeguarding commercial export transactions. Meetings were expected to be held each spring and fall, and oftener if members felt that it was necessary. (U.S.D.A. Daily Summary).

June 18

Grain Receipts.— A unanimous Alberta Supreme Court decision stated that the federal government and the Canadian Wheat Board were within their powers in ordering that all western grain receipts were to be entered in farmers' receipt books. The court upheld the conviction of a grain agent charged with not entering a barley transaction against a farmer's permit book. The agent maintained that the grain was bought and sold locally, did not cross provincial boundaries and was not exported, and therefore could not be controlled by the Board.

The case was regarded as one of the last important tests involving the Canadian Wheat Board Act, all

other loopholes having been previously fought in the courts. In the Edmonton area alone, 164 similar cases were awaiting this decision of the Supreme Court. (The Western Producer, p.4).

June 18

Ontario Cherries. Under authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture entered into two agreements with an Ontario co-operative for the marketing of fresh frozen pitted sour red cherries grown in Ontario. The first agreement set out the terms for disposal of the 1958 crop, and the second, those for delivery and marketing of the 1959 crop. (P.C. 1959-753 and P.C. 1959-754).

June 22

Veterans' Land Act Amendment. Final reading was given the bill amending the Veterans' Land Act and it was passed by the House of Commons. (House of Commons Debates, p.5024).

June 24

Farm Improvement Loans Act Amendment. The House of Commons gave third reading to and passed the bill to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act. (House of Commons Debates, p.5091).

June 29

Crop Insurance. Discussion of this resolution began in Committee of the Whole on June 29 with an outline of the plan by the Minister of Agriculture. The resolution provided "for the payment of contributions and the making of loans by the Minister of Finance out of the consolidated revenue fund, in respect of the operation of provincial schemes for crop insurance". Mr. Harkness stated that two difficulties in setting up the scheme were the division of federal-provincial powers under the B.N.A. Act, which places property and civil rights under provincial jurisdiction and thus places barriers in the way of a wholly federal scheme, and the wide variation in conditions from province to province which would make a plan work well in one province but not in another. To overcome these difficulties, the federal government would have to prescribe certain minimum requirements. If these were met by a scheme set up by provincial authorities the federal government could then make certain grants and loans.

The crop insurance bill to be introduced would authorize the Minister, with the approval of the governor in council, to sign a separate agreement

with each of the provinces which requested it, for:

"(1) payment by Canada of 50 per cent of the administration costs of any scheme set up by a province;

"(2) payment by Canada of 20 per cent of the premiums charged;

(3) loans to the provinces in the amount of 75 per cent of the amount required to meet indemnity commitments less \$200,000."

In explanation of this point the Minister said that a province would be expected to bear a loss of up to \$200,000 when premiums fell short of indemnity commitments, but that the federal government would loan the province up to 75 per cent of any deficit in excess of this amount. This loan provision would help prevent provincial finances becoming crippled if they encountered one or two bad years early in the scheme's operation.

Each province might determine what crops would be covered, the rate of premiums and the proportions payable by the province and by the farmer, but federal financial assistance would be available only on condition that the crop insurance schemes were actuarially sound -- (1) that over a long period of years premiums collected would offset indemnities paid; (2) that a minimum number or proportion of farmers voluntarily participated in the program; a suggested 25 per cent of the farmers or of the acreage in an insurance unit such as a township or municipality; and (3) that insurance covered up to 60 per cent of the long-term average yield in the area.

Farmers would be eligible for either crop insurance or prairie farm assistance. As those who joined the crop insurance scheme would not be eligible for prairie farm assistance, they would not be required to pay the one per cent levy under P.F.A.A.

The Minister said that federal contributions would cover between 25 and 30 per cent of the cost of the insurance scheme in any particular province, roughly equivalent to the federal share of the cost of the federal-employer-employee

unemployment insurance scheme. "As I say, it will involve really heavy contingent liability so far as the Dominion treasury is concerned." The Bill based on the resolution was then read the first time. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5223-54).

June 29

Seeds Act. The House of Commons gave second and third readings to, and passed, a new Seeds Bill which had originated in the Senate and was passed there on June 18.

In explaining the measure to the House, the Minister of Agriculture mentioned that it had been considered necessary to revise the present act which had been on the statute books since 1923, to make it conform to changing conditions of seed production and distribution. One change transferred from the act to the regulations under it, the provisions relating to markings on seed containers, the specific grades to be used for seeds, the types of inspection certificates to be issued, and the crops to which variety licensing would apply. Several of these revisions had been requested and were approved by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the Canadian Seed Trade Association.

Another change was designed to remove duplication between registered (based on registration of crops by the Canadian Seed Growers' Assn.) and certified (by the Department of Agriculture) seed in the grades to be established by regulation under the act; and crop registration by the C.S.G.A. would be recognized for grades of pedigreed seed. The revisions did not alter the basic requirements of the existing act, which, together with its regulations, established quality standards for seeds (germination and purity); required imported seed to meet minimum quality standards; and provided for the licensing of new varieties of certain crops and for the grading of registered seed produced under crop pedigree certificates of the C.S.G.A. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5215-23).

June 30

Legislation. The House of Commons gave second and third readings to, and passed, the Export Credits Insurance Act, the Length, and Mass Units Act and the Weights and Measures Act. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5271-4 and 5279 et seq.).

July 2

Grain Price Support. Mandatory levels equivalent to 80 per cent of the ten-year average market price provided a support price of \$1.39 per bushel of wheat, No. 2 Canada Eastern or better grade, 14 per cent moisture; 56 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.E. or better grade oats; and 81 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.E. or better grade barley during the period July 1, 1959 - June 30, 1960. These prices compared with 1958 crop guarantees of \$1.42 for wheat, 58 cents for oats and 83 cents for barley.

As in the 1958 crop year, the "deficiency payment" system was to be used to determine whether or not any payment would be made on the 1959 crop, and, as requested by the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board, calculations would be made on the equivalent elevator-door price. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

July 7

Crop Insurance Bill. During the second reading of this bill which provided for contributions and loans to participating provinces for crop insurance, the Minister of Agriculture gave further explanations of some of the terms. He said that it was up to each province to establish its own premium rates, which would vary from one area to another in the province, and from province to province. However, these rates had to be established on the basis of what the long-term average yield was for the particular crop covered in a particular area.

Although each federal-provincial agreement under the act might, with the approval of the Governor in Council, be terminated at any time by mutual consent of the parties concerned, Mr. Harkness said that "as far as the federal government is concerned the agreement stands for at least ten years". After the expiration of five years, the bill provided that the federal government might give five years' notice of termination of the agreement.

Crops eligible for insurance included any that "are grown from the ground"; this would include tree fruits and maple products as well as grains, tobacco and similar crops. A farmer might insure only part, instead of all, of his crop, but then he could collect only on the insured part and, in addition, would be ineligible for P.F.A.A. benefits. Insurance would be written on an individual basis, as is life insurance.

Regulations might be made under the act, by order in council, for the administration of the act and the agreements. In addition, they might define "producer"

and provide for calculating and determining the long-term average yield of any insured crop in any area. When the regulations had been drawn up and the act had received Royal Assent, the Minister stated that it would quickly be proclaimed and become effective. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5583-5617 and 5588-5637).

July 7

Farm Mortgage Credit Bill.— The short title of the act was the "Farm Credit Act". This act was to be administered by the Minister of Agriculture whereas the Canadian Farm Loan Act, which it replaced, came under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance. The bill received second reading by the Commons on July 7, when Mr. Harkness added a few points to his explanation given on June 29. He mentioned that the corporation was subsidized only to the extent that the government provided it with up to \$8 million of interest-free capital, and the reserves of the present Canadian Farm Loan Board without interest cost. He added: "Any subsidy beyond this would tend to interfere with provincial and private schemes, including those of a great many co-operatives which are now making agricultural loans." (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5637-45; Bill C-67).

July 8

Legislation Approved.— The Crop Insurance Bill received third reading and was passed by the Commons. Six other measures of interest to agriculture received Royal Assent on the same date: Freight Rate Reductions Act; Excise Tax Act Amendment; Seeds Act; Farm Improvement Loans Act Amendment; Veterans' Land Act Amendment; Exports Credits Insurance Act Amendment. The amendments to the Length and Mass Units Act, and the Weights and Measures Act also received Royal Assent. These two new acts and the Seeds Act were to come into effect by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 5656 and 5700-5701).

July 8

Committee on Land Use.— After intensive study of the briefs submitted to it and the hearing of witnesses invited to report on the small farm problem, the Special Senate Committee on Land Use in Canada reported its recommendations to the Senate. The Committee considered that, "Basic to the solution of the small farm problem is an inventory and assessment of the land resources of Canada". It added several new recommendations concerning land use to those it expressed at the previous session of Parliament. Previous points included:

(1) the acceleration and expansion of the federal-provincial-agricultural college soil surveys to

complete the soil mapping of settled and unsettled areas of Canada;

(2) the need for a systematic land use survey to provide for an economic classification of land according to use suitability;

(3) expansion in the work of various agencies in the study and management of water resources, particularly in relation to drainage, erosion, irrigation, levels of water-tables and present and likely future water requirements;

(4) more emphasis on studies concerning farm size, organization and practices according to the physical characteristics of the land and economic conditions which prevail.

To these were added recommendations urging:

(5) institution of a special body to compile and disseminate to farmers the results of agricultural research;

(6) inauguration of an expanded extension service to deal with active farm planning, sound business principles and farm management to alleviate problems of the small uneconomic farm unit. These services were considered a necessary condition to the use of farm credit and broader farm loan programs;

(7) an enlarged program of vocational and technical training in rural areas, and government services to facilitate off-farm employment of persons from low-income farm areas; and

(8) extension of re-settlement assistance to farmers wishing to move from small, uneconomic farms.

The 31 member committee also requested that the federal Department of Agriculture send a delegation to the United States to study and report on the Rural Development Program and that "this Committee be reconstituted at the earliest possible date after the opening of the next session of Parliament due to the great importance of proper land use in Canada". (Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, No. 12).

July 10

Wheat Delivery Quotas.— The Minister of Trade and Commerce stated in the Commons that in Western Canada,

on July 6 of this year, 775 stations were on the 7- and 8-bushel delivery quotas, 1,246 on the 5- and 6-bushel quotas and only seven on the 4-bushel quota. A year earlier all stations were on 5- and 6-bushel quotas. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5780).

July 11

Humane Slaughter Bill.— A bill to provide for the humane slaughter of food animals received first reading in the Commons. This bill provided that regulations made by the Governor in Council under the act would prescribe the manner of, and methods and devices to be employed in, the slaughter of food animals in federally-inspected plants. Neither meats nor meat products might move inter-provincially or into export trade unless the food animal from which they were derived had been slaughtered as required by the regulations.

A bill given first reading in the Commons on June 25, 1958 had been postponed to give the standing committee on agriculture and colonization time to hear representations from a number of important groups. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5845-6; Bill C-71).

July 13

Farm Credit Bill.— When this bill was being considered in committee on this date, the Minister of Agriculture moved an amendment to set the interest rate at an "equivalent" five per cent per annum rather than at the cost of money to the government plus a small service charge. In explanation he said that a fluctuating interest rate would be unfair to farmers who borrowed in years when interest rates were high, as compared with farmers who borrowed in years of low interest rates. It was calculated that the five per cent rate would be sufficient to pay the cost of money to the government plus the ordinary carrying or administrative costs of the scheme.

Mr. Harkness clarified several other terms of the bill. He said that the appraisal of any particular piece of land would be made primarily on its production potential. The value of a farm would include the commercial value of any part used for the production of forest products. Most of the appraisal work and all of the supervision was expected to be done by the Veterans' Land Act administration, which would report on this phase of its work to the Minister of Agriculture. Insurance on the life of the borrower — probably in the form of group insurance for which the premium rate is low — would be taken to cover each loan.

The part of the loan based on the appraised value of livestock and chattels would have to be repaid within ten years; the part based on the security of land might be amortized over a 30-year period. The Minister stated that cost of the loan to the farmer would include: (1) the interest rate of five per cent; (2) insurance; (3) the appraisal fee, which would not exceed \$100 and would be necessary only once; and (4) the supervision fee. He expected that by the time the arrangements for the transition from the Canadian Farm Loan Act to this act were ready to go into effect, an explanatory pamphlet could be ready for distribution to potential borrowers. The bill was then read the third time and passed. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5928-34 and 5936-54).

July 14

International Wheat Agreement. The new I.W.A. which was signed on behalf of Canada by the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, on April 22, 1959, was ratified by Parliament. It became effective August 1, 1959 and will continue to July 31, 1962. By May 31 all nine exporting countries and 26 importing countries, including Britain, had signed the agreement. Additional importing countries were expected to ratify by December 1, 1959, the final date stipulated in the agreement. Instruments of acceptance following ratification had to be deposited before July 16, 1959, so that the new agreement might become effective August 1, on the expiry of the current agreement. Before recommending approval of the new agreement, the Minister of Trade and Commerce told the Commons that "This new agreement has the full support of the principal producer organizations in western Canada". Mr. Churchill explained that "While the rights and obligations of exporting and importing countries are confined to sales and purchases transacted on commercial terms only, all transactions, commercial and special, entered into by member countries are to be recorded by the secretariat of the International Wheat Council for the purposes of the agreement". This would facilitate the task of safeguarding normal commercial markets. The Minister expressed the opinion that European countries which were in the common market and were also members of the I.W.A. would not find that their arrangements under the common market would interfere with any they had made under the I.W.A.

In regard to wheat surpluses, Mr. Churchill said that Canada's 730-million-bushel wheat surplus of two years ago had now been whittled down to 500

million bushels. Canada's protests to the United States concerning their surplus disposal programs had resulted in modification of these programs and consultation with our country on all occasions when further surplus disposal of wheat was being considered. Canada had also been engaged in surplus disposal of wheat by providing it on long-term loans or on a gift basis to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Palestinian refugees. The Minister emphasized that "A market for Canadian wheat should be maintained without any diminution of our sales abroad" if its quality were maintained. (House of Commons Debates, pp.5965-77).

July 15

Humane Slaughter Bill. During second and third readings of this measure the Minister of Agriculture told the Commons that the bill was based on the recommendations of the standing committee on agriculture and colonization. He said that the methods for humane slaughter of food animals, to be prescribed by regulation, would be required in plants operating under the jurisdiction of the Meat Inspection Act. About 80 per cent of total Canadian slaughtering take place in these federally-inspected plants, in which all interprovincial and export shipments of meats must originate. The operation of the Act was to be delayed for the shortest reasonable length of time to enable persons affected by it to take the necessary steps to comply with the law when it came into force. Mr. Harkness also stated that the regulations would be such that it would be possible for smaller plants to meet the requirements financially. He expected that the regulations would be completely in force within a year.

Poultry slaughter would not come under the jurisdiction of this act as present practices were considered satisfactory and poultry were not considered to be food animals. The requirements of the act and regulations would not interfere with the ritual slaughter practices of certain religious groups in Canada. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6067-6091).

July 16

Food and Drug Regulations. An amendment to the Food and Drug Regulations contained sections relating to agricultural products. These sections authorized the use of Citrus Red No. 2 color on oranges and of specified amounts of citric acid in canned tomatoes; they also reduced the amount of certain alkalis allowed in canned peas. Ginger marmalade was deleted from the sections dealing with certain pure and pectin-added marmalades.

The table which set out the tolerance levels of pesticides or other poisonous sprays permissible on specified grains, fruits, vegetables, ~~nuts~~ or other crops was completely revised. (P.C. 1959-912).

July 18

Royal Assent. - Just before prorogation of Parliament on this date, three important new agricultural bills received Royal Assent - Farm Credit Act, Crop Insurance Act and Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6414).

July 18

Railway Boxcar Distribution Regulations. - The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced in the House that the government had given careful consideration to the Bracken report of the inquiry into the distribution of railway boxcars, and to the representations relating to it submitted to the government by western grain agencies. After a study of this material, the government had issued a directive to the wheat board containing instructions to become effective August 1, 1959 and revoking those issued July 13, 1954 under which the wheat board had been allocating box cars to the elevator companies. The principles emphasized in the report as a guide to the board were as follows:

- 1) Primary consideration must be given to the movement of the kinds of grain and the grades of grain required to meet sales commitments and to facilitate board selling operations.
- 2) Subject to (1) above and as far as current circumstances and reasonable equality in delivery opportunity permits, it should be the board's objective to provide:
 - (a) that producers should have the opportunity of delivering their grain to the elevator or elevators which they wish to patronize; and
 - (b) that elevator companies which act as board agents should have reasonable opportunity of competing with one another in the handling of producers' grain.

In implementing the principles outlined above it was the view of the government ~~that~~ the board should, as far as practicable, give attention to:

- (1) The need of a congested elevator for shipping orders.

(2) Current grain receipts of each elevator company as a factor in determining the division of board shipping orders.

In carrying out this instruction it became the responsibility of the board to advise each elevator company from time to time of its share of shipping orders. Mr. Churchill expected that the wheat board would shortly issue detailed instructions to the trade on the basis of the principles outlined above. (House of Commons Debates, pp.6410-14).

July 28

Grain Delivery Quotas.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced the expiration of 1958-59 delivery quotas on July 31, 1959 and the new quotas for the 1959-60 crop year beginning August 1. Acreages seeded to Durum wheat would again be included in the producer's specified acreage for the 1959-60 crop season and be deliverable only on the unit or specified acreage quotas. Pending information on the outcome of the crop, a delivery quota of five bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed shown in the producer's delivery permit book, subject to a minimum of 200 bushels, would be effective on and after August 1, 1959. Excess delivery quotas for malting, pot and pearling barley were again to receive consideration if samples had proven acceptable to a maltster or shipper and a premium was paid to the producer for barley so accepted.

For wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye, the initial delivery quota was set at 100 units, regardless of the acreage shown in producers' 1959 permit books. Each unit was the equivalent of three bushels of wheat, or eight bushels of oats, or five bushels of barley, or five bushels of rye. Under this policy a permit holder was entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bushels of wheat, or 800 bushels of oats, or 500 bushels of either barley or rye, or any combination of these grains which, when calculated on the unit basis, did not exceed 100 units.

Following the initial quota, the Board would again establish general delivery quotas at individual stations, on the basis of bushels per "specified" acre. The "specified" acreage was to consist of the total of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye, and summerfallowed, and the eligible acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 1, 1959-60 Crop Season).

July 29

Export Flour Price Adjustment. Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the trade indicated that the Board would continue its policy, in effect since March 1, 1957, of adjusting the position as between wheat for export and flour for export during the 1959-60 crop year. This rebate applied to wheat grown in western Canada and milled for export to countries other than the United States, its territories and possessions. The amount of the rebate would be announced by the Board each market day to be effective the following day. On July 30, 1959 the rebates were 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents per bushel of wheat milled into flour and shipped from Canadian ports to destinations in the United Kingdom and Europe; and to all other countries except United States, its territories and possessions, the rebates were 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents per bushel on shipments from Canadian Atlantic ports and 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents on those from St. Lawrence, Churchill and Pacific ports.

This export flour adjustment was subject to cancellation at any time without notice and might vary from day to day. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Mills No. 3, Crop Year 1959-60).

July 30

Freight Assistance on Feed Grains. The Minister of Agriculture announced that effective August 1, there would be an adjustment in the government's rate of freight assistance on western feedgrains as a result of the reduction in rail freight rates provided for in the Freight Rates Reduction Act. The net rail freight costs of these grains to feeders in eastern Canada and in British Columbia therefore decreased. In the Montreal freight rate zone of eastern Canada, which includes all of old Ontario, the rate of freight assistance remained unchanged at \$5.00 per ton. The scale of assistance on shipments to that area had not been changed on December 1, 1958 when the 17 per cent increase in rail freight rates became operative. In this area the net rail freight cost to the buyer was thus reduced by the full amount of the August 1 reduction in freight rates.

On shipments to eastern Québec and the Atlantic provinces having a rail freight rate from Fort William of 98 cents (formerly \$1.04) per cwt. or higher, the freight assistance became \$7.10 (formerly \$7.50) per ton plus the excess through-freight to destination over the Fort William-Montreal rate - a reduction of 40 cents per ton in the net freight cost of feedgrains to buyers in that area.

Freight assistance on shipments of western feed grains to British Columbia previously absorbed all but \$5.40 per ton of the direct carlot rail freight rate from Calgary. From August 1 it absorbed all but \$5.00 of that rate, reducing the net freight cost to the buyer by 40 cents per ton.

These adjustments in the freight assistance policy kept freight costs of western feedgrains to these various areas in the same relatively uniform position as in the past. (P.C. 1959-984 and Department of Agriculture Press Release).

July 30

Grain Shipping Regulations. Following the mid-July government directive to the Canadian Wheat Board, based on recommendations of the Bracken Report, the Board issued new grain shipping instructions for the 1959-60 crop year. The Board established procedures whereby elevator agents might apply to their railway agent for out-of-order cars when their elevator was congested and unable to receive grain of the kinds or grades generally offered by producers. However, from time to time the Board could restrict the shipment of any kind and grade of grain to ensure that appropriate grain might be available at terminal destinations to meet sales programs.

The Board would continue to issue shipping orders (and priorities), and would begin the 1959-60 crop year by allocating them among elevator companies on the basis of the percentage announced for each company. This percentage would be periodically adjusted according to each company's receipts of wheat, oats and barley from August 1, 1959. The first cars supplied at a delivery point would be distributed according to the special application filed with the railway agent for out-of-order cars; thereafter other available cars were to be distributed to elevators at the delivery point in proportion to orders for cars filed with the railway agent. However, the railway company might defer supplying boxcars to an elevator until they could be unloaded at destination within a reasonable period. In this case, cars were to be distributed to other elevators at the same delivery point in proportion to orders filed with the railway agent for boxcars. Elevator companies might be required to submit, for Board approval, their allocation of shipping orders to individual elevators, and the Board could prohibit the distribution of shipping orders to any elevator if current space was deemed to be adequate. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade Nos. 2 and 3, 1959-60 Crop Season).

July 30

Grain for Feed.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced that during the crop year August 1, 1959 to July 31, 1960, producers and feeders might deliver to any feed mill in the province in which their land was located, any quantity of grain to be ground or otherwise processed (including the addition thereto of supplements) and returned to them, without having the delivery recorded in the producer's permit book. Producers might also deliver to such mills, quantities of wheat or oats or barley totalling up to 25,000 pounds in weight in exchange for the same weight of prepared feeds at the same mill. These deliveries would be additional to the producer's quota and were to be entered under "Feeds Exchange" in his permit book. Applications from producers who wished to deliver more than the 25,000-pound total of these grains in exchange for a corresponding weight of feed, would receive consideration. Feeders who had no permit books might apply to the Board for permission to deliver feedgrains produced within the province, to feed mills for exchange. Feed mills also had authority to pay a producer the Board's initial payment price for delivery of up to ten per cent more grain than the weight exchanged for prepared feeds, if the excess was within his delivery quota. Without Board permission, no feed mill might ship grain to any destination, or prepared feeds to points outside the province in which the feed mill was located. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to Trade no. 7).

August 1

Freight Rate Reductions.— Order No. 98424 of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada required that all companies which had been authorized to increase their non-competitive class and commodity rates by 17 per cent on and after December 1, 1958 had to reduce this increase to ten per cent effective August 1, 1959. It also provided that these reduced rates were not to be increased during the period of one year thereafter unless so authorized by the Board. This order implemented the freight Rate Reductions Act, assented to July 8, 1959 which provided for a reduction in these rates in return for a \$20-million compensatory subsidy. (The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada: Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings).

August 4

Exports of Seed Wheat.— The Canadian Wheat Board continued to authorize the export of Registered and/or Certified Seed Wheat during the 1959-60 crop year only under individual export permits.

These permits could be obtained for seed wheat exports to any country which had normally been a regular purchaser, if the wheat was for use within that country and not for re-export. For exports to other-than-normal markets, permits would be issued only if there was satisfactory evidence that the wheat was to be imported for seeding purposes and would neither be re-exported nor used for human consumption. All shipments of such seed wheat exported under permit had to be made in sacks, sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Canada Department of Agriculture. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 5).

August 7

Agricultural Division of P.F.R.A. - It was announced that a new Agricultural Division of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration with headquarters in Regina would consist of the present Community Pastures Division and Water Development Division. Its Director was to be Harry J. Hargrave of the Lethbridge regional research station, who had done extensive research on production of livestock on irrigation pastures. The Community Pastures Division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of some 62 community pastures and the construction of new ones in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Supervision of water development in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is carried out by the Water Development Division. Amalgamation of the two divisions under one head, when the present directors of each retired early in 1960, was intended to co-ordinate and increase the efficiency of P.F.R.A. activities. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

August 12

Advance Quota for Grain. - In accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act and Regulations, producers were authorized to deliver and sell to the Board, within the quota, the equivalent of two bushels per specified acre of wheat, barley or oats for export to the United States by truck. The quantity delivered was to apply as an advance quota against the producer's individual delivery quota, but only as and when the authorized delivery quota at his station was increased to five bushels per specified acre. Before the Board issued the necessary export permit, the grain had to be weighed and graded by a country elevator agent, who would issue a producer's certificate for the net quantity to be exported and conclude a local sale therefore at the Board's domestic selling price that day. The Board did not assume any responsibility for the clearance of such grain to the United States. The Board felt that

the easing of delivery quota regulations might allow producers to deliver additional quantities of these grains for export. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade, No. 11).

August 17

Wheat for Gristing. During the crop year 1959-60, the Canadian Wheat Board continued to allow a producer to deliver up to 50 bushels of wheat for gristing for farm use without having it charged against his delivery quota. In each gristing transaction, the quantity delivered might include the cost of gristing or the producer might pay the cost in cash and so receive more flour for the wheat delivered. However, in either case, the quantity of flour was not to exceed the producer's requirements for his own family consumption. (Canadian Wheat Board: Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General No. 4)).

August 18

Extension of Powers for Quebec Boards. Under authority of the Agricultural Products Marketing Board four Quebec pulpwood producers' boards were granted an extension of powers, effective August 18, 1959, to allow regulation of the marketing of pulpwood in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation exercised within the province. The four boards were The Rimouski-Matapedia Pulpwood Producers' Board, The Rimouski-Matane Wood Producers' Board, The Gaspesia Pulpwood Producers' Board, and The Temiscamingue Pulpwood Producers' Board. (P.C. 1959-1045; P.C. 1959-1046; P.C. 1959-1047; P.C. 1959-1048).

August 20

Turkey Support. The Minister of Agriculture announced that the existing support level of 25 cents per pound for No. 1 turkeys weighing from ten pounds to under 20 pounds would continue to December 31, 1959, after which it would drop to 20 cents per pound. As production had risen sharply in the last two years and it was expected that marketings in 1959 would set a record any further increase would create a surplus beyond what the domestic market could absorb. Mr. Harkness emphasized that if turkey production continued to exceed market requirements, further action would have to be taken. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

August 20

Farm Improvement Loans Regulations. Changes in these regulations, effective August 20, 1959, implemented some of those provided for in the amendment to the Act which received Royal Assent on July 8, 1959. By that amendment farm owners or tenants became eligible for loans for beekeeping. Under the

amended regulations, loans of up to 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the stock or equipment, but not in excess of the \$7,500 ceiling, were made available for beekeeping, providing that security and other provisions of the regulations could be met. Loans for this purpose were to be repaid within four years in annual or more frequent instalments, although the maximum period remained ten years for loans obtained for other purposes.

Another new provision was that every applicant for a farm improvement loan had to declare whether or not he was a borrower under Part III (Supervised Farm Loans) of the federal Farm Credit Act. Other changes were of an administrative nature. (P.C. 1959-1067).

August 21

Lacombe Swine.— It was announced that 30 breeding groups (each consisting of three females and one boar) and a number of boars of the Lacombe breed would be distributed to private breeders of purebred hogs across Canada in October. A chance draw from the applications submitted would determine the new owners of both the breeding groups and the boars. The first release of such breeding groups to private breeders was made in October 1958 and the second in the spring of 1959.

The Lacombe breed was developed by the federal Department of Agriculture by combining the blood of the Danish Landrace, Chester White and the Berkshire breeds under a hybridization and selection program begun in 1947. Since December 23, 1958, export permits have been considered only for release of breeding stock to research or government institutions in other countries, to prevent depletion of breeding stock in Canada. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

August 24

Seeds Regulations Amended.— Regulations under the Seeds Act were amended to permit the entry of unlicensed varieties of winter wheat for propagation and export by the importer. (Ministerial Order).

August 26

Deficiency Payment for Eggs.— It was announced that egg price support to producers by means of deficiency payments under the Agricultural Stabilization Act would begin with the marketing year starting October 1, 1959. Board purchases of eggs would be discontinued on September 30 but the support level of 44 cents per dozen for Grade A Large eggs delivered Montreal was to continue in effect until May 4, 1960. A national

average price received by producers for Grade A Large eggs at registered egg-grading stations was to be used to determine whether a deficiency payment was required and, if so, the rate of such payment per dozen eggs. The rate of payment would be uniform to producers in all parts of Canada, regardless of the price received in the market. However, as mentioned by the Minister of Agriculture in the Commons on May 7, 1959, a limitation would be placed on the amount of deficiency payment made to a producer in a given period.

In keeping with this principle, payments to any producer during a 12-month period were to be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large eggs (including Grade A Extra Large). Any producer who marketed his eggs through registered egg-grading stations would be eligible for deficiency payments up to this maximum, providing he had registered with the Board. Registration, which was in progress at the time, was limited to one person for each farm and all sales of eggs from the flock had to be made in that person's name.

If deficiency payments were considered necessary to support average prices at the prescribed level, they were to be made on an annual basis. The Board would, however, consider making an interim payment for the October to December 1959 period if the average producer price fell substantially below the prescribed price during that period. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

August 27

Hog Carcass Grades. New standards for hog carcass grades became effective on October 5, 1959. The requirements were listed in a new Schedule A to the Hog Carcass Grading Regulations. This replaced Schedule A in the existing regulations issued under P.C. 1958-1202 of August 28, 1958. The main changes concerned weight ranges and allowable fat in carcasses in the various grades.

Of the four main grades - A, B, C, D - the existing B₁, B₂ and B₃ formed Grade B. Grade A carcass weight range was set at 135-170 pounds instead of the current 140-170, and the maximum fat allowable in the lighter weights was to be reduced. The weight range for the new grade B was narrowed to 125-180 pounds, from the existing 125-185 pounds for the three B grades, and there was also a slight reduction in the maximum fat allowance. There were also some changes in the weight ranges for Grade C, for "lights", and for D grade hogs but the weights for heavies remained unchanged. (P.C. 1959-1094).

August 27

Ontario Tender Fruit Growers Marketing Board.

A favorable vote of producers concerned on March 16, 1959 resulted in the amalgamation of the Ontario Peach Growers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Pear, Plum and Cherry Growers' Marketing Board to form the Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board. The new board and plan were authorized by Ontario regulation on May 16, 1959. Effective August 27, 1959, under authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act, The Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers to allow the regulation of the marketing of processing peaches, pears, plums and cherries in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation exercised within the province. The Ontario Fruit-for-Processing Co-operative Limited was designated as the sole marketing agency to carry out these operations. (P.C. 1959-1111).

August 27

Saskatchewan Forage Crop Seed Marketing Agreement.

Under authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture entered into an agreement for the marketing of 18 kinds of forage crop seeds grown in Saskatchewan in 1959. (P.C. 1959-1110).

August 28

Deficiency Payment on Ontario Peaches.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay Ontario growers a deficiency payment of \$13.00 per ton of 1958 crop No. 1 peaches, two-inch minimum, delivered for processing in the province. This brought growers' average return up to the guaranteed minimum of \$83.00 per ton authorized in August 1958. (P.C. 1958-1201).

August 31

Eradication of Scrapie in Sheep.

The Minister of Agriculture announced that measures for the control of scrapie disease of sheep were to be extended to ensure extermination of all animals associated with any outbreak of the disease. Compensation for animals so slaughtered would continue to be paid under authority of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. Infected flocks were to be placed under quarantine and all sheep in the flock were to be slaughtered. In addition, all sheep moved from the infected flock during the 42 months preceding the diagnosis of scrapie, and their immediate progeny would be traced and slaughtered. Further, all other sheep in flocks to which these sheep had moved were to be put under quarantine or surveillance for a period of 42 months from the date on which the exposed

animals were removed from infected flocks. Any flock regarded as a source of scrapie would be ordered slaughtered. Restocking any premises with sheep was to be permitted only after 90 days following cleaning and disinfection of the premises.

Since 1954 sheep imports into Canada from the United Kingdom had been embargoed because the disease was considered to have been brought into Canada by sheep imported from that country. The new program for the control of scrapie in Canada was equivalent to that confirmed just previously in the United States. Mr. Harkness stated that this common approach in dealing with the disease should permit the free interchange of sheep between the two countries without any danger of disease transmittal. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 2

V.L.A. Regulations.— The Veterans' Land Act regulations were amended by the addition of a new section to Part III (Farm Improvement Assistance) to implement the revisions in the Act passed at the last session of Parliament. The new regulations provided that the five per cent interest rate should also apply to any new contract entered into with a veteran for the purchase of property on a civilian basis when he no longer wished to reside on or operate that property in accordance with the terms of his original V.L.A. contract. The conditions precedent to the granting of a loan under Part III, the nature and extent of the security which would be accepted therefor, and definitions of farm land, farm equipment, economic family farm unit, basic herd livestock and agricultural value were set out in these regulations, together with copies of the agreement forms. (P.C. 1959-1135).

September 17

Deficiency Payments for Egg Producer-Graders.— Provision was made in the new federal egg deficiency payment program which began October 1 for the producer who grades eggs from his own flock and markets them direct to retail stores. To qualify for participation in the program from the start he was required to: 1) register before October 1 as a producer-grader with the Poultry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, either at Ottawa or through the federal district supervisor in his province; 2) provide the district supervisor with a weekly record of all graded and ungraded eggs

marketed through retail outlets and through registered grading stations; 3) register with the department's Data Processing Unit at Ottawa for participation in the deficiency payment program, and supply it with at least a monthly statement showing the volume of grade A Large and grade A Extra Large eggs delivered to retail stores. Vouchers from the retail stores must accompany the statement. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 17

Quebec Marketing Boards.— The Quebec South Maple Sugar and Syrup Producers' Board, and The Levis and Bellechasse Pulpwood Producers' Board, were granted an extension of powers under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to allow the regulation of the marketing of their respective products in inter-provincial and export trade similar to the regulation exercised within the province. (P.C. 1959-1183 and P.C. 1959-1184).

September 21

Dry Skimmed Milk.— The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that its holdings of spray powder would be offered at 10½ cents per pound, basis in store Montreal or Toronto, until December 31, 1959. From January 1 to April 30, 1960, the offering price would be 11 cents per pound for available stocks. These prices represented the cost of the product plus normal carrying charges. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 21

Hog Grades and Premiums.— Hog premiums of \$2.00 on A grade carcasses were retained after the grade changes became effective on October 5, 1959 and the \$1 premium became payable on the new grade B carcasses instead of on B₁ carcasses only. The Minister of Agriculture stated that, in view of the importance of encouraging production of the highest possible percentage of A grade hogs, it was proposed to pay the quality premium on that grade alone from the latter part of 1960. Mr. Harkness said that if Canada were to maintain its reputation and premium market in the United States the quality of Canadian pork would have to be improved still further. The changes made related the grades more directly to the requirements of the domestic and U.S. markets for lean, meaty hogs. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 22

Limitation on Egg Payments.— Deficiency payments on eggs under the Agricultural Stabilization Act were authorized on up to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large or Grade A Extra Large eggs annually, delivered by

each producer or farm unit. The support level remained at the equivalent of 44 cents per dozen for this grade, delivered Montreal, under the deficiency program which replaced the purchase program on October 1, 1959. (P.C. 1959-1206).

September 24

Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations.

New regulations under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act for the grading and marking of dressed and eviscerated poultry became effective, replacing the previous regulations made in 1947 and renewed in December 1954 under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The processing and marketing of dressed poultry have undergone rapid changes in recent years, necessitating very widespread revision in the regulations to take account of these changes. Under the new regulations, the term "poultry" referred to chicken, chicken capons, fowl, turkey, ducks and geese. The grades Special A, B, C, and D were retained and a new grade "utility" was established to cover carcasses of which a portion has been cut away but which otherwise would qualify for Grade B or better. Instead of general requirements under each grade covering all poultry, standards were established for each kind of poultry.

The regulations relating to imports were among those revised. The revision permitted poultry imports from a country having grading standards recognized by the federal Minister of Agriculture as substantially equivalent to Canadian standards, provided the poultry had been graded in an establishment authorized to do so under the laws of the exporting country, and had been packed and labelled in a manner prescribed under the new Canadian regulations. Previously poultry could be imported if it was graded according to Canadian standards. It was thus possible for ungraded poultry to be imported and be graded prior to sale in Canada. (P.C. 1959-1211).

September 28

Rail Rates Reduced on Fruit Shipped West.

A substantial reduction on railway freight rates on fresh apples shipped from Ontario to specified destinations in Western Canada became effective on November 23, 1959 and was to continue until April 30, 1960. The new rates, which included heater protection in transit, applied on cars carrying 30,000 - 35,000-pound minimum shipments. Examples of the new rates per 100 pounds (basis 35,000-pound minimum carload) were: to Calgary and Edmonton, \$3.00 (old rate \$3.60); to Regina, \$2.33 (\$2.95); and to Winnipeg \$1.80 (\$2.23).

The decision to meet the request of the Ontario fruit and vegetable groups for incentive rates was taken not only to offset current exploitation of the western market by Michigan, but also to meet trucking competition and the improved demand for Ontario apples in the West.

A reduction of from 11 - 19 per cent in rail freight rates also applied to carload shipments of fresh apricots, grapes, peaches and plums moving from Ontario to eight points in Western Canada between September 28 and December 31, 1959. (Canadian Freight Association Tariff No. 5-J, Item 3470 (apples) and Item 3465.

October 1

Farm Credit Act.— Canada's new Farm Credit Act, which received Royal Assent on July 18, 1959 became effective October 5, 1959. It succeeded the Canadian Farm Loan Act, and all assets and responsibilities of the Canadian Farm Loan Board were taken over by the new Farm Credit Corporation. Four members of the five-member corporation named by the Governor in Council were T.J. Rutherford, Chairman, Lucien Lalonde, A.S. Abell and A.H. Turner.

Messrs. Rutherford, Abell and Turner were members of an interdepartmental committee that had made an exhaustive study of the farm credit situation and reported to the government prior to the drafting of the Farm Credit Act.

An advisory committee, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, will assist the Corporation in administering the Act. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

October 6

Railway Commission Hearings.— The Royal Commission on Railways began receiving evidence at public hearings in Quebec City on October 22, 1959. The seven-man commission's first tour also included a hearing at Montreal on October 23. Later sittings took place in the Atlantic Provinces, at Fredericton, November 9; Charlottetown, November 12; Halifax, November 13; and St. John's, Newfoundland, on November 17. On December 4 the Commission began its hearing in Ottawa. (The Globe and Mail).

October 15

U.S. Concerned over Pork Subsidy.— The Hon. D.S. Harkness, in commenting on the American Farm Bureau Federation statement which expressed concern that the new hog program being considered by the Canadian Government could wreck United States hog

markets, stated that the fears were unfounded. The Minister said that it was not the intention to subsidize exports of pork and hogs to the United States and that consideration was being given to appropriate action to ensure that this would not be the case.

He pointed out that deficiency payments would be restricted to a quota for each hog producer and therefore there would be a limited number of hogs qualifying for assistance. Production in excess of quotas would not benefit by deficiency payments and this would be an important factor in discouraging overproduction. (Minister's Office Release).

October 16

New Shell Egg Regulations.— New regulations respecting the grading, packing and marking of eggs became effective under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act. They replaced those previously in force under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. Two of the three main changes authorized by the new regulations concerned the packing of shell eggs, the third dealt with their importation.

Provision was made for two classes of registered egg grading stations instead of one. In addition to the regular registered egg grading stations which would continue to operate, "egg packing stations" were to be registered by the Minister of Agriculture. A certificate of registration authorized them to regrade, pack and mark their receipts of graded eggs. (Unlike egg grading stations, they cannot handle ungraded eggs). Under this new provision wholesalers would be permitted to and check the grades of all eggs they received, and then repack and mark them for resale.

The next change provided that top quality eggs of the new designation Canada Grade A1 might be packed by registered stations or producers who met the high standards required by the regulations. Such eggs could not have been in storage and were to be packed for sale only in one-dozen-size cartons. Until the new regulations became effective, each producer or producers' marketing group had to obtain an individual permit for handling this quality of eggs.

To prevent further imports of ungraded eggs into Canada, the new regulations authorized only imports of shell eggs properly graded and marked in a country of origin which has grade standards substantially equivalent to those in Canada. (P.C. 1959-1331).

October 19

Reduction in Rail Freight Rates on Livestock.

Reductions in rail freight rates on straight or mixed carload shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep from Winnipeg and points as far west as Nicola, British Columbia, to stations in southern Ontario, Montreal and Quebec City gradually became effective from September 7, 1959. By October 19, 1959 reductions were in effect on eastward shipments from 15 points in Alberta, 13 in Saskatchewan, and three each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The rates were lowered to meet truck competition and to restore more nearly the same relationship for rail transportation costs between live animals and dressed meat, as existed before April 30 and May 22, 1959, when rail freight rate reductions on meats became effective. (Canadian Freight Association Supplements 18 to 24 to Tariff No. 116-B).

October 21

Hog Deficiency Payment Quota. The Minister of Agriculture announced that a producer might collect deficiency payments on a quota of 100 hogs. This would allow at least 85 - 90 per cent of farmers, on the average, to receive the same price for their A and B hogs as that guaranteed under the current purchase program which would be replaced by the deficiency payment plan on January 11, 1960. The deficiency payment was to be the amount by which the national average market price (calculated on the marketing year which began January 11, 1960) fell below the support price, which was equivalent to \$23.65 per 100 pounds, warm dressed weight for grade A carcasses at Toronto. This new method of support was designed to bring production into line with the quantity of pork which could be marketed, and to permit market prices to be determined by supply and demand. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

October 27

Aid to Prairie Livestock Producers. The federal government was authorized to reimburse the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for one-half of their expenditures toward transportation costs on shipments of fodder and straw and for the movement of cattle to feed between October 12, 1959 and March 31, 1960. This aid was to apply in large areas of these provinces where unfavorable harvest conditions and the early arrival of winter resulted in a critical shortage of fodder and straw for livestock. This assistance was expected to help prevent heavy liquidation of breeding stock in these areas with resultant losses to owners. (P.C. 1959-1377).

November 12

Food and Drug Regulations Amended.— This amendment to the Food and Drugs Act provided for changes mainly in the use of food additives to, or of pesticides on, food products. From July 1960, it would require that "yellow AB and OB" commonly used in coloring butter and cheese might no longer be distributed for use in foods. Provision was also made for the use of thickening agents in relishes, and the addition of stannous chloride to concentrated fruit juices and of monosodium phosphate to the pumping pickle for cured pork and beef cuts. Additional tolerance limits were set on the proportion of certain insecticides permissible at time of sale on the fat of cattle, hogs and sheep and on the meat of cattle, hogs, poultry and sheep; and of certain fungicides used on specified fruits and vegetables. (P.C. 1959-1450).

November 13

Food and Drug Regulations Amended.— The sections of the Food and Drug Regulations dealing with the labelling of food packages were amended effective January 1, 1960. These amendments stated the methods of declaring, on the labels of food packages, all the information required under the Food and Drugs Act for the information of the consumer. A maximum period of two years after proclamation was allowed to make the necessary label changes. (Department of National Health and Welfare Trade Information Letter, No. 178).

November 16

Reductions in Some Northern Ontario Freight Rates.— The Board of Transport Commissioners, in its annual adjustment of rates under the federal "bridge" subsidy of \$7 million a year announced a reduction in non-competitive rail freight rates on commodities moving across northern Ontario between eastern and western Canada. Effective December 1, the railways were ordered to reduce rates on the traffic affected, by 4.72 per cent (current reduction was three per cent) and 15 cents (currently 10½ cents) per 100 pounds from the normal charges. The reductions from existing rail freight rates for agricultural commodities would range from about two per cent for commodities with a high freight rate to about six per cent for shipments (such as potatoes from Bradford to the Lake-head) with a low freight rate. The reductions vary from year to year in accordance with the type and volume of traffic over the east-west "bridge". A decrease in the type of freight eligible for the subsidy accounted for the increased reduction in freight rates, to maintain the total subsidy at \$7 million. The reductions did not apply to special rates such as those on grain. (Board of Transport Commissioners, General Order No. 853).

November 19

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations Amended.

An amendment, which became effective on November 19, 1959, to the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations of March 1, 1955 (as amended), made three major changes as well as other general modifications, to bring grade standards into line with current packaging and marketing practices which had proved acceptable to the trade during the previous year or two. One principal change was the establishment of an additional five per cent tolerance at destination for "condition" of fruits and vegetables in any deterioration in the product during shipment due to causes such as decay, freezing, injury, or over-ripeness.

The second major change was a revocation of the privilege of importing, for commercial purposes, without certification, up to 25 packages of any fruit or vegetable named in section 48 of the regulations. The cancellation of this privilege was intended to prevent the importation of produce below the minimum grades established for the marketing of Canadian produce. Also of importance was the re-establishment of optional grades for apples for processing, and the establishment of optional grades for sweet corn for the fresh market. (Ministerial Order under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act).

November 20

Acts Proclaimed Effective December 1. Amendments to the Length and Mass Units Act and to the Weights and Measures Act, assented to July 8, 1959, were proclaimed effective on and after December 1, 1959. (Proclamation).

November 23

1959 Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.

The Honorable Douglas S. Harkness, federal Minister of Agriculture presided at the open session of the 1959 federal-provincial conference on agriculture in Ottawa. In attendance were delegates from provincial governments, representatives of farm organizations and FAO, and of some foreign governments. The following day Mr. Harkness and Dr. J.G. Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, met their provincial counterparts for further discussion of agricultural problems.

In his opening address to the conference, Mr. Harkness stated that in 1959 agriculture continued to maintain its position as a major contributor to the country's economy. Farm net income for the year was expected to be somewhat higher than in 1958 (when it was \$1,278 million) in spite of a three per cent rise in the cost of commodities and services used by farmers. However, he thought that farm income

in 1960 might be lower than in 1959 as some 260 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax were snowed under in the Prairies and could not be harvested until next spring, and a decline was expected in marketing of hogs, and possibly eggs. The Minister drew attention to important new agricultural legislation enacted during 1959. More generous credit became available to farmers under the new Farm Credit Act which replaced the Canadian Farm Loan Act; and under amendments to the Veterans' Land Act and Farm Improvement Loans Act. Under another new Act, the federal government received authority to participate in a crop insurance scheme set up by any province. In regard to production and marketing, he emphasized the fact that surplus disposal remained a problem, not only for the exporting but also for the importing nation and both should share the responsibility. Surplus stocks for concessional disposal might quickly disappear, as in the case of dry skimmed milk, so that programs of assistance to needy countries could not be based on the assumption that surpluses would continue to be available. Mr. Harkness had recently suggested that the FAO consider the desirability of establishing a working committee to study and make practical recommendations for the effective use of food resources. Because farm prices had continued low in relation to the prices of most other commodities during the past year, and some surpluses of agricultural commodities had developed, price support policies and programs received the continuing attention of the Department of Agriculture. The Minister said that: "The great problem with price supports is to provide the needed help to the farmer but to do so in a way which will not serve as an incentive to produce beyond the capacity to market the product in Canada or in foreign countries". To help meet this situation, the method of price support through deficiency payments had been adopted for eight commodities - hogs, wool, eggs, sunflower seed and soya beans, Ontario wheat, sugar beets and honey - in addition to the purchase and flat-payment methods in use for some other commodities. In reply to complaints about the deficiency payment method of support for hogs and eggs, Mr. Harkness said this method is "designed to give the great bulk of Canadian producers the already announced support prices, and at the same time reduce production to what the markets will absorb ... Under the new system the consumer will get the benefit of any fall in prices due to supply being greater than the demand in Canada". (Address by the Honorable Douglas S. Harkness).

November 25

Federal-Provincial Aid to Alberta Livestock Producers.— Under the federal-provincial program of aid to prairie livestock producers authorized October 27, the Alberta Government designated an 8,700-square-mile area along the Saskatchewan border and bounded by Hanna on the south, Coronation on the west and Vegreville in the north, as the area in which farmers would qualify for aid in securing stocks of hay and feed between October 12, 1959 and March 31, 1960. Eligible farmers who required feed might receive up to \$12 per ton of hay or straw moved by rail or up to \$10 per ton on feed moved by truck. Cost of this assistance would be shared by the federal and Alberta Governments. The feed shortage in the area was caused by spring and early summer drought and then rain and early snow at harvest. (Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer).

November 27

Assistance to Prairie Farmers for Unharvested Crops.— Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced a program of assistance to western farmers who had been unable to harvest at least 50 per cent of their field crops due to abnormal and unseasonable snow storms. To provide some compensation such farmers, who would suffer a considerable loss even if they were able to salvage a large proportion of their crop in the spring, the federal government offered to share on a 50-50 basis with each of the three Prairie Provinces:

- a) a payment of up to \$3.00 per acre on a maximum of 200 acres per farmer, or unthreshed crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax;
- b) up to \$600.00 per farmer, for specialized crops such as sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, etc.

In addition, the Prime Minister stated that the government was considering an amendment to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act (1957) to provide cash advances on 1959-crop unthreshed grain. The government had also decided to submit to Parliament a measure to provide for Dominion Government guarantees of bank loans on unthreshed grain. Mr. Diefenbaker said that it was proposed to have this dealt with by Parliament very early after it met on January 14, 1960.

Prairie Farm Assistance Administration officials had for some time been inspecting all areas where the crop appeared to be a total loss so that P.F.A.A.

payments might be made as soon as possible to those who came within the provisions of the Act.

Explaining the policy later, the Minister of Agriculture told the Press that the government considered the damage to western crops amounted to a disaster and so justified federal aid, although the present problem was primarily a provincial and municipal responsibility. Mr. Harkness said he had arrived at the \$3.00-per-acre assistance figure by relating the estimate (based on past experience) of a minimum 20 per cent loss of an average wheat yield of 17 bushels per acre - equivalent to 3.4 bushels per acre. On the assumption that all the wheat salvaged next spring would be below first quality, Mr. Harkness set a monetary loss of about \$1 per bushel or about \$3 an acre. (Press Release, Office of the Prime Minister).

November 27

Aid to Saskatchewan and Alberta Livestock Producers. - The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan announced that the railways in the province would issue a special tariff on hay - one-third less than the existing rates - and that the provincial and federal governments would share equally the remainder of the rail freight on hay shipped to farmers in deficient areas in Saskatchewan. On trucking fodder, the Province would pay five cents per ton mile, to a maximum of \$10 per ton, and claim half the amount from the federal government.

Alberta farmers in an 8,700-square-mile area extending from the Saskatchewan border westward to about Hanna and Vegreville would also qualify for federal-provincial assistance on shipments of feed into stricken areas. Farmers who required feed would receive up to \$12 per ton on hay or straw moved by rail or \$10 per ton on hay moved by truck. (Canadian Grain Journal, November; and Wheat Pool Budget).

December 1

Deficiency Payment on 1958 Ontario Sugar Beets. - Under the deficiency payment program for the 1958 crop of sugar beets, the Agricultural Stabilization Board during November paid Ontario growers the equivalent of 46 cents per 100 pounds of beet sugar. This was equivalent to \$1.23 per ton of 17 per cent sugar beets and brought growers' total returns to \$13.45 per ton of such beets. Rates of payment varied slightly according to the sugar content of the beets. The guaranteed minimum price to Ontario growers was \$7.98 f.o.b. factory per 100 pounds of

sugar produced from beets in the Province, which was about 93 per cent of the previous ten-year average return.

Quebec growers were also being paid 46 cents per 100 pounds of sugar produced from their 1958 crop of beets. (Agricultural Stabilization Board; Up and Down The Rows, December 1959).

December 1

Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products.— In December 1957 the Committee of the Privy Council appointed six Commissioners, with Dr. Andrew Stewart of Edmonton as Chairman, under Part I of the Inquiries Act as a Royal Commission to:

- a) inquire into the extent and causes of the spread between the prices received by producers of food products of agricultural and fisheries origin and the prices paid by consumers therefor;
- b) determine whether or not such price spreads in general or in particular cases are fair and reasonable, or are excessive, in relation to the services rendered;
- c) make such recommendations as they deem appropriate if any such price spreads are found to be excessive;
- d) examine the adequacy of price information currently available.

Findings and recommendations of the Commission appear in Volumes I and II which were released about the end of November 1959. Volume III, to be issued early in 1960, reproduces a number of research documents, statistical data and more extended studies of the marketing of particular commodities prepared by the Research staff of the Commission.

In its study of the period 1949-1958, the Commission found that indexes of farm prices and of retail food prices showed that farm prices tended to decline while food prices tended to increase. On a 1949 base, in 1958 the Farm Price Index was 99.9 while the Retail Price Index of Food of a Class or Kind Produced in Canada stood at 120.2. The decline in farm prices which began in 1952 was due largely to the pressure of agricultural supplies induced by technical innovation in the

industry and by rising prices prior to 1951, and to conditions experienced in the export markets. The tendency for retail prices to move upward could be attributed primarily to expanding consumer demand through rising population and incomes. The structure of the food marketing industries has also been a contributing factor to advancing prices to consumers.

Contributing to the estimated increase of 149 per cent in the "marketing bill" was a 43 per cent increase in the per-unit cost of the non-food supplies and services used in the food marketing system, and a 28 per cent increase in the amount of services per unit of food. There was also a 36 per cent increase in the quantity of food sold off farms for domestic consumption but farm value as a per cent of retail value dropped from 59 per cent to 44 per cent. Prices of food marketing services increased (by 84 per cent between farmer and consumer) along with prices of goods and services generally. However, increasing efficiency in the food processing industries and distribution trades due to new technology and increased scale of operation resulted not in lower prices to consumers but in provision of additional services including more expensive containers and more brands. Evidence also showed that promotional efforts of food processing industries had not appreciably increased the volume of food materials consumed in Canada - the rise paralleled the increase in population in the ten years.

Over the period annual real incomes of farm families from farming operations were slightly less in 1958 than in 1949; labor input per farm decreased but investment per farm increased. On the other hand, real income per worker in the food industries increased by about 23 per cent (although the level of wages in the food industries has remained below the level of wages in comparable activities), while paid farm labor realized only an eight per cent increase. On the basis of average earnings of farmers from their operations, which were about the same as the lowest levels of earnings of employees in food processing, and of capital invested, it was evident that returns to labor and capital in farming were relatively low. At the same time, in retail chain food stores and in the prepared breakfast foods industry the average rate of profits after taxes was 17.1 per cent for five corporate retail chains and 29.2 per cent for three breakfast food firms.

In its recommendations, the Commission doubted that the breaking up of large firms in the Canadian food

industries in order to create industries of small firms would result in net advantages, but "It could well be an object of policy ... to limit concentration or to prevent further concentration which offers little prospect of achieving further increase in efficiency."

Other recommendations were:

That "... private companies be brought under Section 121 of the Dominion Companies Act" (that is, be required to provide the federal government with an annual financial statement). That the federal government take a firm stand in defence of a stable domestic price level, and that the public support policies aimed at this objective.

The establishment of a permanent Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes, to keep reviewing the whole area of the food industries and report annually to the federal Cabinet. Extension of combines investigation into food buying practices - including contracts between buyers and primary producers - and into food selling practices of large business organizations in the food industries, and publication of the results.

That where retailers give trading stamps, they must offer the customer the alternative of a specific cash discount on purchases.

That, as a protection to consumers, advertisers in co-operation with food industry be requested to adopt a code of ethics to guide food advertisers and reduce misleading advertising.

Continued efforts by the Government in co-operation with the trade towards more informative labelling, standardization of container sizes, and simplification of grading.

Establishment of an office in the Department of Justice to which consumers could make complaints and which would gather and publish information on legislation to protect consumers and on services (governmental, trade and voluntary) available to aid consumers.

That more complete information on the operations of small enterprises be obtained and made available.

As a means of increasing the farm producer's share of the consumer's dollar, provision for federal

incorporation of co-operatives.

That statistical services give more attention to improvement of data on incomes derived from productive services.

Development of an approach to statistics designed to detect areas of industry in which efficiency is increasing most rapidly, and requiring a closer look at the operations of firms in particular industries.

Further recommendations concerned fisheries - federal-provincial legislation for marketing fish; grading standards for the fresh and processed product; collection of information on fishermen's total incomes and correction of unreliable catch and price statistics for fish and fish products in inland fisheries, and continuation of a program to improve statistics for Newfoundland fisheries and integrate them into the general fisheries statistics of Canada. Such action would help to strengthen the economic position of fishermen whose bargaining power in regard to prices is relatively weak in the face of concentration in the fish processing and marketing industry.

Although it was stated that food firms must exercise restraint, if price increases are to be avoided, the results of the Commission's inquiries "provide no reasonable grounds for condemning the whole food marketing system or every part of it".

December 3

Federal Aid for Crop Loss. - Manitoba Agriculture Minister Hutton and Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan had announced that their respective provinces had accepted the federal government's offer of financial aid to prairie farmers who had been unable to harvest more than half their crops due to early snow. Alberta Agriculture Minister L.C. Halmrast told a press conference that the federal proposal was not suitable because it contained an "obviously impractical formula" of determining the farmers' eligibility for assistance. "To base such aid merely on whether a farmer has more than 50 per cent of his crop unthreshed is grossly inequitable and fails to meet the basic requirement of providing assistance on the basis of actual need", the Minister said. (The Ottawa Journal).

December 4

New Deputy Minister of Agriculture Named. - On December 4, 1959 Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced the appointment of S.C. Barry, then Director-General of the Production and Marketing Branch of the

Department of Agriculture, as Deputy Minister of Agriculture. At the beginning of January he was to succeed Dr. J.G. Taggart who would be retiring. Mr. Barry graduated from the University of British Columbia and in 1925 joined the federal Department of Agriculture. (Office of the Prime Minister, Press Release).

December 10

Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations Amended. - This amendment extended to range and semi-range herds of cattle the same conditions of area creditation as had applied to non-range herds for some time. If the percentage of infected cattle in a tuberculin-tested area did not exceed 0.2 per cent during the three-year creditation period, and if there were no indications that the percentage of tuberculosis was increasing, the area might be so accredited for a further period of three years. (P.C. 1959-1555).

December 10

Deficiency Payment on 1959 B.C. Tomatoes. - The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced a deficiency payment to B.C. growers of \$11.05 per ton for No. 1 cannery tomatoes and \$6.375 per ton for No. 2 cannery tomatoes. This was the equivalent of 42½ per cent of the 1959 contract price and brought the prices to the grower up to \$36.05 per ton for No. 1 and \$21.38 for No. 2. (P.C. 1959-1556).

December 11

U.K. Quota on Pigmeat from Dollar Area. - The United Kingdom Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had announced the establishment of a 25,000-ton (56 mil. lb.) quota for frozen pork from the Dollar area. In a press release, Canadian Minister of Agriculture Harkness stated that the re-opening of the British market for even a limited quantity of pigmeat was of special importance at this particular time as an alternative outlet when Canadian hog production was considerably in excess of domestic requirements. Just before World War II, Canadian shipments to the United Kingdom totaled from 130-190 million pounds annually, and by 1944 reached a peak of some 700 million pounds. Since 1950 the United Kingdom market has not been available to Canadian hog producers because of British import controls due to their dollar shortage. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

December 15

House Loan Interest Rate Raised. - The Minister of Public Works announced an increase in the maximum interest rate on government-guaranteed loans under the National Housing Act from 6 to 6½ per cent. (The Ottawa Journal).

December 17

Manitoba Farm Aid Program Outlined.— The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Mr. Hutton, announced a graduated scale of assistance to grain growers and producers of special crops who were hit by fall snow storms. The assistance was provided according to need and was based on a yield of below eight bushels of wheat per acre or its equivalent in other crops. The plan extended assistance to individual farmers in areas outside the P.F.A.A. and to growers of special crops. Farmers who qualified for P.F.A.A. awards were not eligible for assistance under the provincial plan. The program fell within the framework of the federal aid proposal which provided for cost sharing up to stated maxima.

The basis of the Manitoba plan is as follows:

(1) farmers who harvested less than 50 per cent of their seeded acreage were eligible for \$2.00 per unharvested acre up to a maximum of 200 acres if their yield per acre was: five or more but less than eight bushels for wheat; ten or more but less than 16 bushels for oats; seven or more but less than 12 bushels for barley; three or more but less than five bushels for flax, soybeans and navy beans; seven or more but less than 12 bushels for peas; 250 or more but less than 400 pounds for rape.

(2) Farmers who harvested less than 50 per cent of their seeded acreage were eligible for \$3.00 per unharvested acre up to a maximum of 200 acres, if their per-acre yield was less than five bushels for wheat; ten bushels for oats; seven bushels for barley; three bushels for flax, soybeans and navy beans; seven bushels for peas; 250 pounds for rape.

(3) Growers of potatoes, sugar beets and vegetables were eligible for \$20 per unharvested acre up to a maximum of 20 acres, if they harvested 30 per cent or more but less than 50 per cent of their crop. Those harvesting less than 30 per cent were eligible for \$30 per unharvested acre up to a 20-acre maximum.

Mr. Hutton said that further consideration was given to grain growers who harvested between eight and 12 bushels of wheat (or equivalent in other grain) per acre but which graded below No. 5 Northern (or equivalent grade in oats and barley) because of weathering. Such farmers, provided they harvested less than 50 per cent of their crop, were eligible

for \$2.00 per acre up to a maximum of 200 acres. Where farmers produced a combination of grains and vegetables, a formula was worked out to equate vegetables to wheat production. (The Western Producer).

December 18

Seed Grain Purchase Arrangements.— The Canadian Wheat Board announced arrangements by which producers were able to obtain up to 150 bushels of registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye or flaxseed for seeding purposes. A producer could deliver and sell to an elevator company a quantity not exceeding 400 bushels of any commercial grain in excess of delivery quotas and have the proceeds deducted from the seed cost. The proceeds from the commercial grain could not exceed the cost of the seed purchased. The Board was also prepared to permit the purchase of forage seeds for soil improvement by this method. Deliveries of grain made under this authorization were not subject to any deductions where the producer had received a cash advance under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. This authorization was to expire June 30, 1960. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, No. 10).

December 24

Alberta and Saskatchewan Farm Aid Plans.— Alberta and Saskatchewan announced their programs under which they would share with the federal government the cost of providing aid to farmers whose crops were caught by fall snow. Under the Saskatchewan plan, farmers whose average yield ranged from 0 to 5.5 bushels per seeded acre were eligible for payments of up to \$3 per acre. If their average yield was from 5.6 to ten bushels per acre, they were eligible for a maximum of \$2 per acre. In order to receive aid, more than 50 per cent of a farmer's crop had to be unharvested as of December 15, and payment was limited to a maximum of \$600 per farmer. The yield of all crops, including forage, was converted to equivalent bushels of wheat. The Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture stated that payments under this plan did not disqualify the recipient for P.F.A.A. awards where crops could not be harvested next spring.

The Alberta plan provided assistance to a farmer who harvested less than 50 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. The maximum acreage of unharvested crops on which assistance was paid was 200 acres.

Eligible farmers received payments on the following basis: when five bushels or less of wheat per seeded acre were harvested, a payment of \$3 per unharvested acre was made; when ten bushels or less were harvested, a payment of \$2 per unharvested acre was made. All crops were converted to equivalent bushels of wheat. Forage crop losses were payable to a maximum of \$3 an acre on up to 200 acres. Where farmers were eligible for assistance under P.F.A.A. they did not qualify for full payments under the Federal-Provincial assistance plan. (The Western Producer).

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Publications



CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1960

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

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OTTAWA, APRIL 1961

PREFACE

This publication, one of a series which began in 1952, records chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and the more important events affecting these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

The date under which each item is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the item. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

Agricultural items from provincial sources have been omitted except where they relate to federal-provincial policies. This is because complete coverage was not available from all provinces.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 57.



A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1960

1959

December 18

Meat Inspection Regulations.— The Minister of Agriculture announced an amendment to section 7 of the Meat Inspection Regulations which provides that animals shall be slaughtered in accordance with the Regulations under the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act. (P.C. 1959-1588).

December 18

Humane Slaughter Regulations.— Regulations were issued under the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act. They were applicable in all meat packing plants slaughtering cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and horses under federal veterinary meat inspection. The regulations stated that a food animal must be rendered unconscious before slaughter and before it is hung for slaughter; and that it may be rendered unconscious by the use of mechanical stunning devices, carbon dioxide gas, or electrical current. Animals other than swine may also be rendered unconscious and slaughtered by means of a cut known in Jewish ritual slaughter as "Schechita". An animal slaughtered in this manner must be adequately restrained, before and during slaughter, by an approved method or device. The regulations also required the safe and humane handling of animals prior to slaughter. The regulations became effective January 1, 1960 except for those relating to sheep, swine and ritually slaughtered cattle, which came into effect December 1, 1960. (P.C. 1959-1587).

December 30

Marketing Agreement for Quebec Apples.— Under the authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture entered into an agreement with a Quebec co-operative for the marketing of apples produced in that province during 1959. The apples were to be processed and sold in the form of apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp and apple jelly. (P.C. 1959-1639).

December 31

Crop Insurance Test Areas in Manitoba.— Areas in south-central, northwestern and southwestern Manitoba had been selected to test the effectiveness of a full-scale crop insurance program for the province. The three areas, comprising 16 municipalities in all, were selected as being representative of low - medium - and high-risk areas as determined by the history of crop production in each. The program for these test areas was to begin operating in the 1960-61 crop year if the required 25 per cent of the farmers or the acreage in each area was signed up by May 1, 1960. (The Western Producer).

1960

January 5

U.S. Sheep Embargo Lifted.- The States of California and Montana lifted their embargoes against Canadian sheep on December 31, 1959. The embargoes were imposed during 1959 because of the alleged danger of Canadian sheep introducing the disease scrapie. The embargo removal came after changes in the Canadian Scrapie Control Program made it identical to that of the United States. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

January 7

Pork and Pork Products Under Export Control.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced on January 13 that pork and pork products would be subject to export control, effective January 18. Until that date a general export permit had been required to cover the export of pork and pork products to all destinations except the United States where the permit covered only a certain variety of such products. In order to export to the U.S. product from Grade A and B carcasses which were eligible for deficiency payments, an individual permit was required. Such permits were obtainable only after the exporter had purchased the product from the Agricultural Products Board at a price equivalent to the support price of \$23.65. In order to carry out this arrangement the Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase pork products at the current market values and to sell them for export to the U.S.A. at prices prescribed by the Board pursuant to the Agricultural Stabilization Act. (P.C. 1960-20, January 7; Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release, January 13).

January 11

Interim Egg Payment.- The Minister of Agriculture stated that the Agricultural Stabilization Board had reviewed the egg price situation from the commencement of the deficiency payment program. It reported that for the first seven weeks, from October 1 to November 21, 1959 the national average price received by producers was 36.2 cents per dozen for Canada Grade A Large eggs or 3.2 cents per dozen above the support price but, for the last six weeks, from November 21 to December 31, 1959 prices had been lower. The Board pointed out, however, that during the whole period October 1 to December 31, 1959, the national average price received by producers was only a fraction of a cent below the prescribed price. In view of this fact no deficiency payment was considered necessary for the quarter.

Egg marketings to mid-January were relatively high with an increase of over two million dozen during

October to December, 1959 as compared with the same period in 1958 and indications were that they might continue at a high level during part of the first quarter. In view of this possibility and to provide assistance to producers during this adjustment period, Mr. Harkness said the Agricultural Stabilization Board would make an interim payment, if necessary, to producers for eggs marketed during the period January 1 to March 31, 1960. Any interim payment which might be made on eggs marketed during this period, however, would be included in the calculation of any deficiency payment payable for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1960. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

January 14

Parliament Opened.-- The third session of the 24th Parliament opened on January 14. According to the speech from the Throne the main proposal of interest to agriculture presented at this session was the consideration of emergency legislation to provide assistance to western farmers whose crops were hit by early snows. It was also proposed that the Feeding Stuffs Act be amended. The securing to farmers of a fair share of the national income, through the maintenance of prices of farm products, had received constant attention by the government and continued to be a matter of prime concern. Canadian farms had yielded surpluses which necessitated a revision of existing measures to stabilize farm prices to ensure that their purpose was achieved without a wasteful accumulation of surplus stocks. (House of Commons Debates, p.2).

January 15

Manitoba Test Crop Insurance Premiums.-- Crop insurance premiums for farmers ranging from 67 cents to \$1.67 per acre (5 1/4 to 16 per cent) depending on the risk and area involved, were announced by the Minister of Agriculture for the three test areas in Manitoba. In the low-risk south-central area, coverage was on 11 bushels of wheat per acre (60 per cent of the long-time average yield) or its equivalent in oats and barley, and amounted to \$12.76 per acre. Premiums for this coverage ranged from 67 cents to \$1.28 per acre. In the high-risk southwestern area the coverage was on nine bushels of wheat per acre or equivalent and amounted to \$10.44 per acre at a premium rate of from 78 cents to \$1.67 per acre. In the medium-risk northwestern area coverage was on 13 bushels of wheat or equivalent per acre and amounted to \$15.08 per acre at a premium range of from 98 cents to \$1.51 per acre. These premium rates represented the actual cost to the farmer.

The "designated perils" to which the insurance was to apply included hail, drought, flood, excessive rainfall.

frost, wind, including tornado, pests and disease including rust. In the event of crop loss from one of these perils, a farmer would be paid the difference between the actual yield of his crop and 60 per cent of the long-time average yield in his area. (Press Release, Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce).

January 18

Export and Import Permits Act Extended.- A bill to extend the Export and Import Permits Act to July 31, 1963 was given first reading in the House of Commons on January 18. This Act would have lapsed unless renewed this year. (House of Commons Debates, p.32).

January 19

Ontario Cheese Marketing Order Amended.- An amendment to section 5(1)(b) of the Ontario Cheese Marketing Order extended the powers of the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board with respect to cheese marketing, into the area of interprovincial and export trade.

A further amendment provided that the amount of the levies or charges authorized to be collected by the Board should not exceed 9/10 cent per pound of cheese marketed and should be in effect for a further period of one year (until April 30, 1961). (P.C. 1960-71, January 19, as corrected by P.C. 1960-327, March 17).

January 21

Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act.- On January 21 the bill to authorize provisional payments for the 1959-60 crop year in respect of unharvested grain on the Prairies was passed. During discussion of this measure, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Churchill, stated that the government had been concerned in the preceding months with the problem faced by western grain farmers who had been prevented from harvesting their crops because of unseasonal and abnormal rain and snow storms. He pointed out that the Wheat Board's survey at October 16 indicated that 250 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed remained unthreshed. A later survey by the Board during December showed 100 million bushels of grain unharvested.

The Minister said that while the over-all problem had diminished in extent, there were many producers, especially in the more northerly areas, who had been unable to harvest their crops. The proposed legislation was designed specifically to meet the needs of producers whose income was deferred until spring harvesting became possible. The Minister stated further that the legislation would not interfere with the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, which provided for cash advances on threshed grain.

The funds were made available to producers through their local elevator agents between the date the legislation was proclaimed and May 1, 1960. It was hoped that the provisional payments taken by producers would be fully repaid out of one-half the proceeds of their deliveries during the balance of the crop year.

The amount of a provisional payment was to be calculated on the basis of one-half the unthreshed grain multiplied by 50 cents per bushel for wheat, 20 cents per bushel for oats and 35 cents per bushel for barley, provided that one-half the unthreshed grain did not exceed the quantity deliverable under a general quota of six bushels per specified acre, less a deduction for prior deliveries, and less the quantity of threshed grain in store on the producer's farm. If one-half the unthreshed grain were more than a producer could deliver under a six-bushel general quota, then the maximum of his provisional payment was the quantity of grain he could deliver under the quota, multiplied by 50 cents, 35 cents and 20 cents per bushel for wheat, barley and oats, less the deduction referred to above. The maximum provisional payment on unthreshed grain was set at \$1,500. (House of Commons Debates, January 19, pp. 88-125; January 21, pp. 168-181; Bill C-32).

January 21

Prairie Grain Loans Act.— A bill to provide short term loans to grain growers was passed in the Commons. This bill supplemented the legislation which provides for provisional payments for unthreshed grain. It made provisions for government guaranteed bank loans on the security of both threshed and unthreshed grain of any kind. Repayment was to be made out of deliveries and the producers were required to assign to the bank one-half the proceeds from the sale of their grain. Loans were obtainable until June 1, 1960 with a maximum limit of \$1,500 to any one farmer. This legislation provided an alternative method for the farmer to obtain cash. He was not able to obtain a loan, however, if he received the maximum \$1,500 under the legislation providing assistance for unthreshed grain. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 181-203; Bill C-35).

January 27

Farm Credit Regulations Approved.— The regulations under the Farm Credit Act which apply to persons obtaining loans under the Act were approved by the Cabinet. Under the Act a farmer may obtain a maximum loan of \$20,000 without supervision or \$27,500 with supervision providing he meets the requirements for such loans. All loans secured by land must be repaid within 30 years and any portion secured by chattels, within ten years, at an annual interest rate of five per cent.

The regulations require that loan applications under Part II of the Act must be accompanied by an appraisal fee of two per cent of the loan or 50 dollars whichever is the lesser. Under Part III, the appraisal fee is two per cent or 100 dollars whichever is lesser. The appraised value of the land must be based on the value of the land for agricultural purposes, based on the average yield and prices of farm products and operating costs. Livestock are to be appraised on the basis of the current market value or the average market value over the preceding ten-year period, whichever is the lesser. Farm equipment is to be appraised at its market value as used equipment. Arrangements for crop-share agreements between the borrower and the Corporation permit, under stated conditions, grain to be used as collateral. Every borrower is required to insure his farm buildings against loss or damage by fire. The Corporation may accept prepayment of the whole or any part of a loan at any time. (P.C. 1960-40), (The Canada Gazette, Part II pp.106-13).

February 2

Deficiency Payment on 1958 Crop Sugar Beets.- Agricultural Stabilization Board deficiency payments averaging \$2.96 per ton (\$1.01 per 100 pounds of sugar) to Manitoba growers and \$2.45 per ton (\$0.96 per 100 pounds of sugar) to Alberta growers had been completed on 1958-crop sugar beets. Quebec and Ontario growers had received \$1.15 and \$1.12 per ton of sugar beets respectively, each equivalent to 46 cents per 100 pounds of sugar. These payments brought growers' returns up to 93 per cent of their previous ten-year average return. (Agricultural Stabilization Board).

February 3

Turkey Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized under the Agricultural Stabilization Act to offer to purchase Live No. 1 Turkeys weighing at least ten pounds but under 20 pounds and such other grades and weights as might be specified from time to time. The prescribed purchase price for Live No. 1 turkeys was set at 20 cents per pound, basis delivery Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other weights, grades and principal markets throughout Canada, and was approximately 54 per cent of the average price during the preceding ten years. This program was to be effective until January 1, 1961. (P.C. 1960-125).

February 8

Pork Embargo Removed.- Canada's prohibition against the importation of swine, uncooked pork and uncooked pork products from the United States was removed. The embargo was imposed in 1952 under the provisions of the

Animal Contagious Diseases Act, following a severe outbreak of vesicular exanthema in the United States.

Removal of the restrictions on U.S. pork imports into Canada, as vesicular exanthema had been eradicated in the U.S., was in keeping with the principle followed in dealing with international restrictions involving the health of animals. The U.S. declared its swine industry free of this disease on October 22, 1959 as there had been no outbreaks since November 1956. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

February 9

Wool Deficiency Payment.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that a deficiency payment of 21 cents a pound would be paid on the 1959 wool clip. This was a decrease of seven cents a pound from the 1958 payment and resulted from generally higher prices and improved marketing conditions during 1959. Payment was calculated as the difference between the support price of 60 cents a pound and the average price f.o.b. Toronto for the basic grades, Western Choice half-blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter-blood staple combined, which amounted to 39 cents.

To be eligible for deficiency payments, wool had to be clean and undamaged by moths, stains, etc. Payments were to be made on washed wool on the same basis as on unwashed wool. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

February 10

Prairie Grain Loans Act Regulations.- The regulations made pursuant to the Prairie Grain Loans Act which was proclaimed in force on February 8, 1960, were released by the Cabinet. This Act provides short term government-guaranteed bank loans to grain growers up to a maximum of \$1,500 on the security of both threshed and unthreshed grain of any kind. The regulations stated that all loans were to be repaid by September 1, 1960 and that the interest rate was not to exceed 5½ per cent per annum simple interest. The procedures in the event of default, and claims for loss by a bank, were outlined. P.C. 1960-117 (The Canada Gazette, Part II, pp.179-92).

February 12

Canada-Australia Trade Agreement Signed.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Churchill, announced that a new trade agreement between Canada and Australia had been signed. This agreement, which replaced the one signed in 1931, bound the actual rates of duty on many items of trade which, in aggregate, totaled \$87 million in 1959. The 1931 agreement provided that neither country might apply its anti-dumping legislation to restrict imports from the other country. An escape clause was included in the new agreement to permit either government to take action where material injury from imports was

done to domestic producers, if no other solution could be found through consultation. A committee was established in Canada and one in Australia to meet from time to time to discuss matters arising out of the Agreement such as any proposals limiting the quantity of imports. Canada has agreed to provide for the maintenance of special low rates of duty and preferences on Australian imports. (Department of Trade and Commerce, Press Release, February 12).

February 23

Customs Act Amendment Proclaimed.- The federal government proclaimed in effect the 1958 amendment to the Customs Act which set out the method by which the Minister of National Revenue may determine the value for duty on any imported fresh fruit or vegetable of a kind produced in Canada. This amendment provided that the value for duty shall be the average weighted value of imports of the commodity during the preceding three years. The Minister of National Revenue may apply this procedure if he considers the market price in the country of export has declined, as a result of the advance of the season, to levels that do not reflect the normal value of the commodity. (House of Commons Debates, p.1342).

February 24

Supreme Court Upholds B.C. Milk Act.- The Supreme Court of Canada had just ruled that British Columbia legislation to regulate and equalize milk marketing returns would be valid if it did not infringe on federal powers to regulate trade and commerce. The unanimous decision dismissed an appeal by milk vendors in the Vancouver area who contended that equalization of producers' milk prices and allocation of the vendors' share of the available market was unconstitutional and that the legislation was a device to levy indirect taxes. The court gave no opinion on whether the Milk Industry Act infringes on the federal power to regulate trade and commerce as it had not been asked to consider this point. (Free Press Weekly).

February 24

Destructive Insect and Pest Act Regulations.- The regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended to incorporate further protective measures to guard against the importation of injurious diseases and pests on plants or plant material entering Canada. Section 209 was amended in part to include under "importations prohibited", plants and plant parts which have sand, soil or earth about the roots or in the packing material; sand, soil or earth unless imported under a permit for scientific purposes and sand, soil or earth used as ships' ballast unless a statement of its origin were provided and signed by port and health authorities.

This amendment applies to all areas except continental United States. Section 210 was amended by stating that certain areas which export plants and plant parts to Canada must have entered into an agreement acceptable to the Director, Plant Protection Division, which provides for the carrying out of all sanitary requirements pertaining to the production, harvesting and marketing of that plant material. Records showing a complete description of each nursery exporting plants to Canada must be made available for examination by the Plant Protection Division. The regulations also stated the conditions under which certificates of freedom from pests and disease are issued. Throughout the regulations the word "Director" was substituted for "Chief, Plant Protection Division". P.C. 1960-148 (The Canada Gazette, pp.204-7).

February 24

Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act Regulations.- Regulations under the Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act which was proclaimed in force on February 1, 1960, were issued. This Act provides advance payments up to a maximum of \$1,500 per farmer on un-threshed grain. The regulations outline the requirements concerning the completion of application forms and provide sample forms of the type to be used by the elevator operator. P.C. 1960-119 (The Canada Gazette, Part II, pp.194-201).

March 14

Contract for Saskatchewan River Diversion Tunnels Awarded.- An \$8,064,175 contract was awarded for the construction of the down-stream half of five diversion tunnels through which the South Saskatchewan River will flow during the building of the earthen dam. The contract, which was the largest awarded to that date, provided for tunnels in the west bank of the river averaging 4,050 feet in length, an inside diameter of 20 feet and walls of 30 inch reinforced concrete. Mr. Harkness announced in December 1959 that a \$2,787,250 contract had been awarded for 5,500 steel ring beams that would form part of the reinforcement in the tunnel walls. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

March 29

Committee to Study Grain Deliveries to Feed Mills.- A motion, moved by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Churchill, had been adopted in the House of Commons to provide for a review of the methods of delivering grain to feed mills. The motion asked that the standing committee on agriculture and colonization be empowered to examine and inquire into the delivery of grain by producers to feed mills operating in the designated area defined by the Canadian Wheat Board Act and to report to the house on its observations and proposals.

In making the motion, Mr. Churchill stated that two different types of feed plant operations had developed. One type had elected to have an agreement with the Canadian Wheat Board in conformity with the Wheat Board Act and provincial legislation; another type of operation did not have an agreement with the Board and did not strictly conform with the Act and provincial legislation. Feed plants which operate under an agreement are required to buy their grain at board prices and issue producers' certificates, all within the quota. Feed mills operating without an agreement may acquire feedgrain at lower-than-board prices. According to the records of the board, there were 182 feed plants operating in the Wheat Board area and of these 60 had agreements with the board and 122 did not. The problem, said Mr. Churchill, is whether all mills should be brought under agreements with the Wheat Board, whether feed mills should be permitted to purchase feed free of quota restrictions and at prevailing prices on the basis of supply and demand, or whether the situation should be left as it is. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2555-2561).

March 31

Agriculture in the Budget.- The 1960-61 budget was brought down by the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons. In reviewing the Gross National Product and the National Income, the Minister stated that "farm output remained high and cash income was at about the 1958 level of \$2.8 billion, three per cent below the 1952 record. The farm labor force declined a further three per cent during the year to a level almost one-quarter below that of 1952, and per capita farm cash income continued to increase. Accrued net farm income amounted to \$1,108 million in 1959, seven per cent below that of the previous year. The 1959 grain crop was larger than that of 1958 and marketings were about the same. In both years marketings exceeded production and stocks were drawn down. Income from the sale of livestock was almost unchanged in the year; a decline in marketings of cattle and calves, associated with lower exports to the United States, was mostly offset by higher income from hogs".

The Minister noted that the shift from rural to urban occupations which had been evident throughout the post-war period continued in 1959, though at a lower rate than previously. It was estimated that about 22,000 persons left the agricultural labor force in 1959 compared with 26,000 in 1958, 30,000 in 1957 and 44,000 in 1956. Since 1946, the agricultural labor force has declined about 40 per cent.

Certain changes in the Customs Tariff affect Agriculture. Precooked potatoes in powder, flake or granular form entering Canada duty-free became subject to a MFN duty

of 17½ per cent. The MFN tariff on iodized mineral salts such as that used for livestock was reduced from 15 per cent to ten per cent. "Agricultural" containers, and supplements to feeds for fur-bearing animals became exempt from sales tax. (House of Commons Debates).

March 31

Powers of the Ontario Asparagus Growers' Marketing Board Extended.— Broader powers conferred on the Ontario Asparagus Growers' Marketing Board under the 1959 Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act Regulations were extended to interprovincial and export trade under authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act. (P.C. 1960-405).

April 4

New Feeds Act.— A Senate Bill to revise and replace the existing Feeding Stuffs Act was first read March 31 and received second reading in that Chamber on April 4. It was designed to regulate the sale of livestock feeds, the main provisions being the requirement that feeds be labelled with a list of their ingredients and that the prescribed chemical guarantee (for feeds containing therapeutic agents for control of livestock diseases) be registered prior to sale so as to meet certain standards of quality and safety. Some technical details regarding registration, standards, packaging, labelling and analysis would be established by regulation under the proposed act so that they might be more readily amended to meet changing conditions and practices in feed usage. These details formed part of the existing act. The new act would become effective by proclamation.

At the time, 6885 varieties of livestock feed were registered in Canada. (Bill S-27; Senate Debates, pp. 490-496).

April 4

Interim Deficiency Payment on Eggs.— The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harkness, announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board would make an interim payment of eight cents a dozen on all Grade A Large and Extra Large eggs up to a total of 1,000 dozen marketed in the period January 1 to March 31, 1960 by producers registered with the Board. The national weighted average producer price for Grade A Large eggs during the period was 25.4 cents per dozen, or 7.6 cents below the support price of 33 cents. The Minister stated that during the period January 1 to March 26, 1960, egg marketings were seven per cent below those of the same period in 1959 and for the week ending March 26 marketings were 12 per cent below those for the same week in 1959. The reduction in egg

marketings was reflected in improving price levels. Egg marketings had reached a more realistic balance with domestic requirements and, except for seasonal variations, prices were expected to remain at or above the support level. (Department of Agriculture Press Release, April 4; P.C. 1960-441, April 7).

April 5

Canada-Australian Trade Agreement Bill.- This Senate Bill to implement the new agreement for reciprocal trade between Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia and repeal the Australian trade Agreement Act, 1931, received first reading March 31, 1960 and second reading April 5 in the Senate Chamber. The new agreement was signed in Canberra on February 12, 1960 and would come into effect when ratified by the two governments. Initial and terminal dates of the proposed act were to be set by proclamation. However, it was provided that the Agreement would remain in force for at least three years and thereafter until six months from the day on which either government gave written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement. Schedules A (foodstuffs) and B set out the applicable rates of duty on the main items of trade between the two countries. (Bill S-28; Senate Debates, pp.500-504)

April 6

Fourth Crop Insurance Test Area for Manitoba.- A fourth crop insurance test area was established by the Manitoba Government. The area ("the West Red River test area") is one of the province's major producers of wheat, oats, flax and barley. In making the announcement, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hutton, said the new test area would give the government a better idea of the feasibility of a province-wide crop insurance plan. The coverage in this new test area was set at: wheat, ten bushels per acre, \$11.85; barley, 15 bushels per acre, \$11.29; oats, 23 bushels per acre, \$10.56; and flax, five bushels per acre, \$15. Premium rates vary from 5½ to seven per cent. This area brought to 19 the number of municipalities under crop insurance coverage on a trial basis. (Winnipeg Free Press Weekly).

April 12

1960-61 Dairy Supports.- The existing levels of price support for the dairy industry were to continue during the period May 1, 1960 to April 30, 1961:-

Butter - 64 cents per pound for Canada first grade creamery butter scoring 40 - 93, delivered Montreal, with appropriate price differentials for other grades and qualities;

Cheese (Ontario) - 32 cents per pound for Canada First Grade waxed, f.o.b. warehouse;

(Quebec) - 31½ cents per pound for Canada First Grade waxed, delivered Montreal;

Whole milk for manufacturing - delivered by producers who did not sell any to the fluid bottled milk market, 25 cents per 100 pounds;

Whole milk powder - The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase some quantities of whole milk powder, as a means of reducing butter and skim milk powder production to bring butter output into a more realistic relationship with consumption. The total quantity of whole milk powder to be purchased would depend on the trend of butter production during the year. (Ten pounds of whole milk powder is equivalent to approximately three pounds of butter and 7.5 pounds of skim milk powder.) During 1959 butter production totaled 324 million pounds, 20 million above the 304 million consumed. At May 1, 1960, total butter stocks were expected to approximate 75 million pounds. To help offset the progressive decline in butter consumption in Canada during the past two years, the Department of Agriculture was to undertake a publicity campaign to stimulate butter consumption. (P.C. 1960-466, P.C. 1960-467, P.C. 1960-468, April 12, 1960; Department of Agriculture Press Release; House of Commons Debates, April 13, pp.3183-4).

April 12

Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement.- A new three-year agreement to expand and diversify trade between Canada and the U.S.S.R. was signed by these two countries in Moscow on April 18, 1960. It replaced the former three-year agreement which lapsed in February 1959. Provision was made in the agreement for the exchange of most-favored nation tariff treatment, and an understanding was reached on the valuation of goods for duty.

For every dollar's worth of Russian goods purchased by Canada, the U.S.S.R. would buy two dollars' worth of Canadian goods. Target set in the agreement was for Canadian purchases of \$12½ million per annum compared with the Russian purchases of \$25 million which would include at least 200,000 tons (about seven million bushels) of Canadian wheat. If Canadian purchases fell below \$12.5 million, Soviet purchases might be correspondingly reduced to maintain the two-to-one ratio. In 1959

Canadian imports from the Soviet Union amounted to \$2.3 million and Russian purchases from Canada totaled \$12.7

million. (House of Commons Debates, April 12, pp. 3135-6; April 13, p.3194; Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release, April 18).

April 13

New Economics Division Director.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that Alex H. Turner had been appointed successor to J.F. Booth as Director of the Department's Economics Division, effective April 1, 1960. Mr. Turner had been vice-chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board and chief of the Economics Division marketing section. Dr. Booth accepted an extension beyond retirement age to act as special adviser to the Department and to represent it in such international activities as the Food and Agriculture Organization. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

April 13

Wool Support.- The 60-cent-per-pound support level for specified grades of wool, f.o.b. Toronto, with appropriate prices for other grades, was to continue for a further 12-month period, April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961. Under this deficiency payment program, the Agricultural Stabilization Board proposed to pay one cent per pound on all grades of wool from sheep, except Rejects, delivered to registered warehouses throughout Canada, for each cent by which the average price per pound, f.o.b. Toronto, of all wool grading Western Range Choice, 58/60's, 1/2 blood staple and Eastern Domestic, 48/50's, 1/4 blood staple, was less than 60 cents per pound. This support level was approximately 113 per cent of the base price. (P.C. 1960-514).

April 14

Price Support for British Columbia Tomatoes.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to provide assistance to tomato growers in British Columbia at the rate of \$8.00 per ton for No. 1 cannery tomatoes and \$5.00 for the No. 2 grade, marketed from the 1960 crop. The Minister of Agriculture stated that the assistance, which had been provided to British Columbia tomato growers since 1958, would not be extended after 1960. It was being provided in 1960 only to allow growers to make adjustments in their future plans. While B.C. tomato acreage had decreased by more than 50 per cent between 1957 and 1959, and production represented only about six per cent of the Canadian output of processed tomato products, the Minister stated that producers in other areas had been able to carry on their operations without assistance under the Stabilization Act. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

April 19

Canned Pork Exports Regulated.- An amendment to the list of pork and pork products which may be freely exported to the United States excluded canned luncheon meat in 12 ounce tins. From April 19, 1960 this product, canned from pork bought by the Agricultural Stabilization Board, might be exported to the United States only under an individual permit obtained for each transaction. (Export and Import Permits Act General Export Permit No. Ex. 5).

April 26

Wheat Flour for Stockpile in Norway.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs tabled in the Commons on April 26 an agreement with Norway which had been concluded the day before. Under it, Canada would provide Norway as one of the NATO allies, with 20,000 tons of wheat flour suitably packaged for long storage and delivered to specified Canadian seaports. Norway was to inspect and assume title to the flour at those ports and bear all subsequent expenses on it. In Norway it would be stored for emergency wartime use. When it was no longer fit for human consumption, Norway was to replace it by an equal quantity of wheat or flour, so that the original level of the stockpile would be maintained at 20,000 tons. The \$10 million voted by Parliament in 1958-59 to cover the cost of food donations to NATO allies was not spent in that fiscal year as no agreements were concluded in time. (House of Commons Debates, p. 3271).

April 26

Butter Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board established that the support price for Canada First grade creamery butter, 39-92 score, would be 63 cents per pound delivered Montreal and Toronto from May 1, 1960 to April 30, 1961. This was one cent per pound lower than the 1960-61 support level for 40 - 93 score First Grade creamery. (Agricultural Stabilization Board, Creamery Butter General Requirements of Purchase 1960-1961).

April 29

Changes in Feed Freight Assistance Regulations.- An amendment to the "Regulations respecting the payment of freight assistance on western grains and millfeeds shipped into Eastern Canada and British Columbia" (established by P.C. 1958-1628, November 27, 1958) effected changes in the subvention payable on western feedgrains moved by water to the Maritime Provinces, and to the rates of assistance to certain points in Quebec and British Columbia from May 9. A second amendment, dated May 3 and also effective from May 9, reduced the freight assistance payable in six provinces by an amount equivalent to the approximate two per cent reduction in general freight rates initiated May 6.

The combined effect of the two amendments to the feed freight assistance regulations on the subvention payable was as follows: The new rate of assistance on water cargoes of western feedgrains from Ontario or Quebec to the three Maritime Provinces was a flat \$11 per ton. Previously there was no separate rate for shipments by water but the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway enabled large boats to carry grains from the Lakehead directly to points in the Maritimes at reduced freight cost. On rail shipments from Western Canada, Ontario or Quebec to these three eastern provinces the changes in the scale of assistance were only those resulting from the reduction in freight rates.

On shipments of western feedgrains to destinations within the Montreal Freight Rate (MFR) Zone, the rate of assistance remained unchanged at \$5.00 per ton.

On shipments to destinations east of the MFR Zone in the Province of Quebec, federal assistance continued to comprise a basic rate plus a supplementary allowance per ton. The amendments made no change in the \$5.00 per ton basic rate, but substituted 96 cents for 98 cents as the breaking point for change in basic subsidy and decreased to \$7.00 the former \$7.10 per ton higher basic rate. They also revised the method of calculating the supplementary per ton assistance. The \$5.00 per ton basic rate of subsidy still applied on western feedgrains carried to destinations beyond the MFR Zone; (a) having a through carlot rail freight rate from Fort William of less than 96 cents per hundredweight; (b) having a combination rate at time of shipment consisting of the freight rate from Fort William to the MFR Zone plus the lowest local rate from a point in this zone to destination of less than 96 cents per hundredweight; and (c) on the lines of the Quebec Central Railway Company except Daaquam and Lac Frontiere. For all other destinations in Eastern Canada beyond the MFR Zone, the \$7.00 per ton basic rate of assistance applied.

The supplementary part of the assistance became the lower of the two rates below (instead of as in (a) to date):

- a) the excess of the through carlot rail freight rate from Fort William to destination over the corresponding rate to the MFR Zone; or
- b) the lowest local carlot freight rate from a point in the Montreal freight rate zone to destination.

This change was designed to eliminate assistance levels in excess of the rail charges necessary to transport grain from Montreal or Quebec City to destinations in the Province of Quebec.

The new B.C. assistance was based on the lowest carlot short line rail freight charges through Canada to destination. (P.C. 1960-564, April 29; P.C. 1960-596, May 3; and Department of Agriculture Notice to Wholesale Dealers under the Freight Assistance Policy).

April 29

Census of Population and Agriculture in 1961.- A proclamation dated April 29, issued under authority of the Statistics Act, declared that on June 1, 1961 a census of population and agriculture shall be taken. Everyone must answer all questions in the schedule to enable the compilation of general statistical information on population, housing, agriculture and trade of Canada. (Proclamation April 29, The Canada Gazette, Part II, Vol. 94:10, May 25).

May 2

Freight Rates Reduced.- Effective May 6 to July 31, 1960, non-competitive class and commodity freight rates in Canada were reduced by a further two per cent. The cost of this further reduction was met from the \$20 million one-year subsidy provided under the Freight Rate Reductions Act assented to July 8, 1959. In return for this subsidy, the railways had agreed to reduce by about seven per cent, until July 31, 1960, the 17 per cent general freight rate increase authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners from December 1, 1958. (Canadian Freight Association, Supp. No. 1 to Tariff No. 84-A).

May 4

Agricultural Stabilization Board Appointments.- S.J. Chagnon, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture and member of the Agricultural Stabilization Board was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Board to replace A.H. Turner. Mr. Turner resigned from the Board to become Director of the Department of Agriculture's Economics Division. S.B. Williams, Director of Administration for the Department, was appointed to fill the vacant position on the Board. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 5

Whole Milk Powder Purchase Program.- Under its authority to buy, sell or import agricultural commodities, the Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 50 million pounds of whole milk powder according to board specifications at a price not exceeding 33.5 cents per pound, delivered into storage at Montreal or Toronto. (P.C. 1960-598).

May 5

Food and Drug Regulations Amended.- New sections were added to the regulations to provide for the addition of skim milk solids to skim milk, and to require that labels on any foods to which vitamin D had been added,

must contain this information on the main panel. The names of more fruits, vegetables, grains and other foods on which pesticides are used were added to the tables setting out tolerance levels for these substances when used on the various crops. (P.C. 1960-607).

May 5

Forage Crop Seed Agreement Extension.- The Saskatchewan forage crop seed marketing agreement, authorized August 27, 1959 under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act for 1959-crop forage seeds grown and delivered to the selling agency in the Province by December 15 that year, was extended to include deliveries of several kinds of alfalfa and clover seed, most of which could not be harvested until spring 1960 due to inclement weather late in 1959. Deliveries of the commercial grades of these seeds were to be accepted until June 30, 1960, under the amended agreement, for marketing through a separate pool but the initial payments were somewhat below those specified for seed delivered before December 15, 1959. (P.C. 1960-599).

May 12

Cattle and Lamb Support Prices.- Support prices for cattle and lambs during the period April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961 were to remain at the mandatory level - 80 per cent of the average price for the past ten years for Good quality steers and for Good lambs, both live weight, Toronto market. On this basis the support price for cattle was \$18.20 per 100 pounds, an increase of 40 cents per 100 pounds over the 1959-60 support price. For lambs, the support price of \$19.35 per 100 pounds was 20 cents per 100 pounds lower than last year's level.

During the 1959-60 year, cattle prices remained above the prescribed price but the Board spent some \$360,000 to support lambs during the 1959 fall marketing period. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

May 17

Export and Import Permits Bill Passed.- An amendment to extend the present Export and Import Permits Act for a further period of three years - to July 31, 1963 - was introduced in the Commons on January 18, and received second and third readings and was passed on May 17. The existing act was due to expire on July 31, 1960. Where the existing act referred to the Agricultural Prices Support Act, the amendment substituted the name of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, which became operative March 3, 1958. (Bill C-4; House of Commons Debates, pp.3963-68 and 3976-79).

May 26

Extension of Import Controls on Dairy Products.- Import controls applicable to butterfat in various forms, cheddar cheese and dry skimmed milk under authority of

the Export and Import Permits Act, were to continue in effect on and after June 1, 1960. (P.C. 1960-733).

May 26

Honey Price Support Continued.- The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons that the 1960-crop honey would be supported at a price of 13½ cents per pound national average for white No. 1 grade extracted honey produced in Canada. This price was 102 per cent of the previous ten year's average return for this grade of honey and was the same support price as prevailed for the 1959 crop. (House of Commons Debates, p.4250).

May 27

Royal Assent for Two Bills.- The Bill to Amend the Export and Import Permits Act and the Feeds Bill received Royal Assent. The new Feeds Act originated in the Senate where it was read the third time and passed on May 4. It was introduced into the House of Commons on May 6, and went through subsequent readings and was passed on May 25. (House of Commons Debates, May 27, p.4300; May 6, p.3625; May 25, pp.4244-46).

June 2

Canada-Australia Trade Agreement Bill.- This third Canada-Australia trade agreement received Senate approval on May 10, first reading in the House of Commons on May 12 and subsequent readings and passage on June 2. It replaced the 1931 agreement and while it did not involve any changes in the actual rates of duty, it did make some important improvements in the type of tariff treatment and the margins of preference which each country binds or guarantees to the other. New provisions deal with the application of dumping duties when material injury to industry results from imports and no mutually satisfactory solution is found after consultation; with the establishment of consultative procedures to discuss matters arising out of the agreement and other questions such as import restrictions and instability in international commodity trade.

Australian goods would continue to enter Canada at the British Preferential tariff rates or better. On certain Australian products - notably raw wool, sausage casings and raw sheep skins - free entry would be bound in Australia's favor. In practice, these goods had been duty free for many years although they were not covered by the 1931 agreement. Existing margins of preference on a number of items of particular importance to Australia were bound against reduction. In the case of dairy products, Canada was committed only to accord Australian dairy products British Preferential rates of duty or any lower rates accorded to a third country.

Canada obtained bindings or guarantees of actual rates of duty on an additional dozen items in the Australian tariff, and guaranteed margins of preference on 53 items or sub-items instead of only 33 under the 1931 agreement.

The new agreement was to operate initially for three years from date of ratification, and then continue indefinitely, with either country having the right to terminate it on six months' notice. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4441-49).

- June 2 Sugar Beet Price Support.- A support price of \$14.23 per ton of sugar beets yielding 270 pounds of sugar (100 per cent of the base price) was announced for 1960-crop sugar beets grown in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Producers were to receive a deficiency payment per ton equivalent to the amount by which the support price exceeded the weighted average price paid by sugar manufacturing plants for such beets in these provinces. Quebec producers would receive the same per-ton deficiency payment as growers in the other three main producing areas. (P.C. 1960-772).
- June 3 Flour and Pork for Chilean Relief.- Supplementary estimates were passed authorizing the expenditure of \$1.6 million for the purchase and transportation to Chile of Canadian flour and Agricultural Stabilization Board canned pork for the relief of disaster victims. About \$1 million worth of flour and \$600,000 worth (1 million pounds) of canned pork were to be shipped. (House of Commons Debates, May 30, p. 4337; May 31, p. 4359; June 3, pp.4489-91).
- June 8 Legislation Passed to Effect Budget Changes.- A bill to amend the Customs Tariff and one to amend the Excise Tax Act were read the first time in the House of Commons on June 8, the second time on June 13, and received third reading and were passed on June 14, 1960. Both implemented the budget changes announced March 31. Their provisions were effective from April 1, 1960. Changes in Schedule A of the Customs Tariff included the imposition of a 17½ per cent tariff on imports of pre-cooked potatoes in powder, flake or granular form, to bring this tariff into line with that on other processed vegetables; a reduction from 25 per cent to ten per cent in the tariff on iodized mineral salt for feeding animals; and the addition of magnets for veterinary use to the "free" list of agricultural items.

Under the Excise Tax Act amendment, the 11 per cent sales tax was eliminated on supplements to feeds for fur-bearing animals, and on containers (and materials used in their manufacture) for sales-tax-exempt agricultural products as follows: barrels,

boxes, baskets, crates and bags for packaging fruits and vegetables; boxes and crates for eggs; butter and cheese boxes; cans and insulated bags for ice cream; corrugated paper boxes for bread; flour bags; milk and cream bottles; and milk and cream cans. Bills C-74 (Customs Tariff) and C-73 (Excise Tax Act); and House of Commons Debates, June 8, p.4690; June 13, pp.4818-4858; June 14, p.4884).

June 9

Canada-Australia Trade Agreement Approved.- The Canada-Australia Trade Agreement Bill received Royal Assent and was to come into effect by proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, p.4744).

June 10

Rapeseed not a Grain.- The Board of Transport Commissioners handed down a judgment which dismissed an application of the Bogoch Seed Company, Ltd. of Alberta for a reduction in freight rates on rapeseed from western Canada for export. The application of December 19, 1958 sought to have rapeseed declared a grain within the meaning of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, and so entitled to the special rates due such grains, or alternatively, that the existing freight rates on it were unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory. Hearings on the application were held in Ottawa on March 8 and 9, 1960. In the Board's Judgment following the hearings, they stated "that the word 'grain' in the Crow's Nest Pass Act and Agreement and in Section 328(6) and (7) of the Railway Act does not include rapeseed". (Judgment and Order of the Board of Transport Commissioners).

June 11

Extension of Powers for Quebec Board.- Under the authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act the Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Region Wood Producers' Board was granted an extension of powers from June 11, 1960 to regulate the marketing of wood in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation it has been exercising intra-provincially. (P.C. 1960-781).

June 15

Final Payment on 1958-59 Wheat.- Western producers were to receive an average final payment of 9.2425 cents per bushel on the 367 million bushels of wheat they had delivered to the 1958-59 pool which closed

May 20, 1960. The total amount to be distributed was \$33.92 million after provision for payment costs and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy. In February 1960 they received an interim payment of ten cents per bushel on all grades of wheat delivered to this pool.

Total prices realized by producers for the 1958-59 pool were slightly below those received for the preceding pool. Final payments for 1958-59 and total prices realized by producers for selected grades of wheat in the 1958-59 and 1957-58 pools were as follows:

	<u>Final payment</u> <u>1958-59</u> ¢ per bu.	<u>Total price realized</u> <u>1957-58</u> \$ per bu.	<u>1958-59</u> \$ per bu.
No. 1 Northern	9.374	1.62120	1.59569
No. 2 Northern	9.869	1.58592	1.56069
No. 3 Northern	6.342	1.49794	1.48507
No. 4 Northern	5.009	1.39630	1.40161

(Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

June 16

Parliamentary Committee to Inquire into Farm Machinery Prices.-- The House of Commons agreed to a motion proposed by the Minister of Agriculture: "That the standing committee on agriculture and colonization be empowered to inquire into the prices of farm machinery and to report to the house thereon". The Minister of Agriculture mentioned that the cost of machinery and of repairs to keep it in operation represented one of the big items in a farmer's costs. He felt that an inquiry into the reasons why these costs had been increased, how further increases could be prevented, and how present prices could be reduced, would be in the public interest. Two of the ways in which he thought costs might be reduced were through standardization of nuts and bolts to make them interchangeable among various farm machines, and by the replacement of a number of large heavy separate machines with two or three basic machines having simplified, cheaper attachments.

Because of the broad scope of the inquiry, the Minister did not expect that the committee would be able to complete its study during the remainder of this session. However, it could "lay out the general lines it will develop, hear some evidence in connection with the matter and then be in a position to proceed with an investigation at the next session and complete the inquiry and report". (House of Commons Debates, pp. 4571-82).

June 16

Early Seed Grain Loans Cancelled.- Cabinet approved cancellation of some \$200,000 which farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta still owed the federal government under federal-provincial seed grain loans incurred between 1919 and 1923. Since 1927 compromise settlements had reduced this indebtedness from \$16 million to the \$200,000. Many of the outstanding accounts had been secured by liens registered against the homesteads, pre-emptions and other lands - mostly marginal or sub-marginal - owned by small unit operators who suffered severe crop damage during the past winter. (House of Commons Debates, pp.4995-7).

June 17

Prairie Farm Assistance Regulations Amended.- Farms having less than 25 acres of cultivated land had been eligible for award only if the farm were in the development stage and the farmer had further developed his holding in the year of award. An amendment to the regulations stipulated that such holdings would continue to be eligible only if the farmer had been farming the land for three years or less. (P.C. 1960-817).

June 23

Soybean Price Support.- Price support for Ontario soybeans was to continue during the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1960, at \$2.00 per bushel for Canada No. 2 grade or better. This was the same as the support price for the 1959 crop and was 91 per cent of the ten-year average, compared with 87 per cent for 1959.

Final figures for the 1959 crop were not yet available, but it was estimated that the deficiency payments which would be made to producers would total approximately \$1 million. (P.C. 1960-882, June 23; House of Commons Debates, p.5357).

June 27

Extension of Freight Subsidy.- A resolution introducing an amendment to the Freight Rates Reduction Act came before the House of Commons. It would extend for not more than nine months from August 1, 1960 the period during which the lower non-competitive class and commodity rates apply, and would authorize a further \$15 million compensatory subsidy. From August 1, 1959 until May 5, 1960, the railways reduced such rates by about seven per cent and from May 6 - July 31, 1960 by about nine per cent, in return for a \$20 million subsidy. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5415).

June 27

New Forestry Department Proposed.- Parliament discussed a resolution providing for the introduction of a Bill to constitute a federal Department of Forestry, presided over by an appointed Minister and Deputy Minister.

Part of the proposed staff would consist of employees transferred from the Departments of Agriculture, and Northern Affairs and National Resources. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5415).

June 28

Freight Rates Reduction Act Amendment.- After further debate on the resolution, this bill received first and second readings in the Commons on June 28, 1960. Under the original act which came into force on July 8, 1959, the Board of Transport Commissioners required the railways to reduce by about seven per cent, between August 1, 1959 and July 31, 1960, the 17 per cent general freight rate increase which had become applicable from December 1, 1958. The railways received a \$20 million compensatory subsidy. However, when the figures for traffic carried during the period became known, the Board required a further two per cent reduction in these rates from May 6 to July 31, 1960, bringing the total reduction to nine per cent.

The amendment provided for a nine-month extension of this nine per cent reduction, and a further \$15 million compensatory subsidy. By the end of that period it was expected that the royal commission on freight rates would have finished its inquiry and submitted its report so that the government might be able to formulate a plan for the future before April 1, 1961. (Bill C-81; House of Commons Debates, pp. 5475-5484).

June 28

New Department of Forestry Bill Introduced.- In discussing the resolution before the bill received first reading, the Prime Minister said that, "A major reason for the establishment of the proposed new department is to bring together the research activities now conducted by two departments and thus to provide for better integrated and more effective research programs". At that time the Department of Agriculture Research Branch was responsible for forest entomology and forest pathology. In the new department these research activities would be integrated with those now under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

In addition to conducting research relating to the protection, management and utilization of forest resources and the utilization of forest products, the act would empower the minister to enter into agreements with other levels of government, or with individuals, for such research or activities, including the protection, management, and disposal of timber and other forest products on Crown or other lands.

The act would become effective on proclamation.

Mr. Diefenbaker went on to say that studies of demand for paper and other forest products indicate radical increases within the next 10-15 years. He maintained that forest industry expansion is possible on a continuing basis, but that serious problems in forest production and forest management must be overcome. Federal research and financial help offered to the provinces to improve the management of their forests and to help the forest industries would in no way infringe on the rights of the provinces. Mr. Diefenbaker stated. (Bill C-82; House of Commons Debates, pp.5484-5505).

June 30 Canada-Australia Trade Agreement Proclaimed.- This agreement, which received Royal Assent on June 9, 1960 was proclaimed in force on and after June 30, 1960. (Proclamation).

June 30 Flour Donation.- The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced in the Commons that the government had decided to grant to UNRWA an additional \$1 million worth of flour as a special gift for world refugee year. Canada's previous donation consisted of \$1½ million worth of flour and a cash payment of \$½ million. Savings from the gift of this flour would be used for the opening of two vocational schools in the areas where refugees were living. (House of Commons Debates, p. 5578).

July 7 Royal Assent for Two Measures.- The bills amending the Excise Tax Act and the Customs Tariff received Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, pp.6034-86).

July 11 Department of Forestry Bill Passed.- Parliament gave second and third readings to, and passed, the Department of Forestry bill. Personnel transferred to the new department under the legislation included 550 from the forest biology section of the Department of Agriculture and 747 from the forestry branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6034-86).

July 12 Ratification of Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement.- Parliament approved the ratification by Canada of the protocol signed in Moscow on April 18 this year. This protocol renewed for a three-year period from April 18, 1960 the previous three-year agreement in effect from April 18, 1956. An extension of the previous arrangements was the provision for annual consultation on matters of trade outside the agreement. These

consultations would consider matters such as Soviet practices in export markets which might be harmful or unfair to Canada's export interests. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6104-6119).

July 13

Recommendations of Senate Land Use Committee.-

Recommendations resulting from a study of the small farm problem by the Senate special committee on land use during the 1960 session of parliament were contained in its second report, dated July 13, 1960. The session's study was concerned with the most effective utilization of Canada's land resources for the increase of agricultural production and farm income, and with the elimination of problem areas where farm businesses are small, productivity low and incomes inadequate for family requirements. The committee recommended further research to determine the reasons for, and location of low-income areas, and the institution of a Federal-Provincial Rural Development Program to deal with the areas of greatest need. Major responsibility for pinpointing the problems and needs of such areas should lie with provincial-municipal authorities, while federal and provincial governments should co-operate in supplying financial and technical assistance, and expanded extension services to convey to farmers the results of research. The committee also recommended co-ordination among federal government departments with regard to activities under a Rural Development Program.

Their final recommendation was that the Senate Special Committee on Land Use be reconvened at the next session of Parliament to study water conservation, drainage, forestry and the encroachment of cities and industrial areas on agricultural lands, and to invite provincial Extension Services to describe their programs, problems, plans for improvement and expansion of their services, and their views on the appropriateness of an approach similar to that taken under the United States Rural Development Program. (Debates of the Senate, pp.1060-66).

July 15

Pork and Whole Milk Powder Donations.- The Minister of Agriculture announced in the Commons that a quantity of whole milk powder would be donated to approved international relief agencies for distribution under their welfare programs, particularly in the under-developed countries. This milk had been purchased by the Agricultural Products Board as part of the program for utilization of surplus dairy products. An initial donation of approximately two million pounds was being made available to UNICEF for immediate shipment to 12 countries.

Further donations were announced by the Prime Minister on July 16 when he told reporters that Canada would send 20,000 pounds of whole milk powder and 20,000 pounds of canned pork to the strife-torn Congo as emergency food supplies, at the request of the United Nations. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6341).

July 15

Whole Milk Powder for International Relief.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized, in consultation with the Department of External Affairs, to offer to international agencies or governments for relief purposes, donations totalling up to 25 million pounds of whole milk powder. Authority was also given to the Department of External Affairs to reimburse the Board for such milk at the rate of 11 cents per pound, basis storage Montreal or Toronto.

The maximum price at which the Board was authorized to buy the whole milk powder was 33.5 cents per pound. (P.C. 1960-948).

July 15

Seeds Act (1959) Proclaimed.- The Seeds Act, assented to July 8, 1959, was proclaimed and became effective together with regulations under it. Under the new legislation, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association became the sole seed pedigreering agency in Canada. The regulations provided for grades of registered and certified seed and of commercial, unpedigreed seed. Variety names for specified forage seeds could in future be used only for seed of registered or certified grades, instead of for all grades. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

July 16

Grain Prices.- Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for basic grades of the 1960 crop of western wheat, oats and barley were to remain at the 1959 level of \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; 60 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.W. oats and 96 cents for No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley, both in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

Initial payments for other grades of wheat, oats and barley for the 1960-61 crop year would be established at a later date on the recommendation of the Canadian Wheat Board. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release, July 19, 1960; and P.C. 1960-979).

July 18

Freight Rates Reduction Act Amendment.- Consideration of this measure continued in committee and it was then read the third time and passed. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 6419-23).

July 22

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations Amended.-

Changes made by this amendment to the regulations included rewording of some sections necessitated by the recent re-organization within the Department of Agriculture, a re-defining of grade standards for some fruits and vegetables to meet developments in trade practices, and several additions to Schedule B which sets out the dimensions and capacities for standard packages for fruits and vegetables.

Some revisions in grade standards were provided for cherries, peaches, pears, potatoes and parsnips. For the fruits, the changes related to cleanliness and permissible damage at time of sale; they also lowered the box count for peaches to prevent inclusion of under-size fruit in graded containers.

Cherries might be marked Canada No. 2 (domestic) grade when packed in any of the standard containers.

Other revisions concerned potato standards. More uniformity in sizes of potatoes would be required, especially for those sold in consumer-size packages weighing less than 25 pounds. Size limits were specified for both round and long varieties of potatoes. Seriously misshapen potatoes were to be excluded from Canada No. 2 grade. However, the new standards did permit a slightly larger proportion of below-minimum-size potatoes in both the No. 1 and No. 2 grades and proportionately more potatoes with hollow-heart in the Canada No. 1 grade. The provisions dealing with various types of "damage" in potatoes were reworded and definitions of the terms used to describe potato standards were made more comprehensive. The maturity requirements for new potatoes (in size and skin development) were to become effective September 15 instead of August 31 each year. Sprouts on potatoes might no longer exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (instead of one inch) at time of shipment.

Of importance for offshore sales was the provision that a heavier weight of bagging was to be used so that it would not tear during shipment. There were also additions to the schedule listing standard containers for fruits, vegetables and honey.

The regulations became enforceable on date of publication in the Canada Gazette, August 10. (Department of Agriculture Ministerial Order).

July 22

Support Prices for 1960 Ontario Grains.— The Agricultural Stabilization Board has been authorized to support the prices of Ontario wheat, oats and barley during the crop year July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961 as follows:

Wheat — \$1.39 per bushel for No. 2 Canada Eastern grade or better quality, sold for milling or export, on track at Ontario shipping points.

This price is the same as that prescribed in 1959 but is 82 per cent of the ten-year average (base) price of \$1.70 per bushel, on track basis. As requested by the producers' association, the Board has authority to determine the amount of any payments to producers on the basis of sales delivered at Ontario elevators.

Oats — 57 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.E. grade or better quality, on track at Ontario shipping points. This is at the mandatory level of 80 per cent of the 71 cents per bushels base price but is one cent per bushel above the 1959-60 prescribed price.

Barley — 79 cents per bushel for No. 2 C.E. grade, or better quality, on track at Ontario shipping points. This is also at the mandatory level of 80 per cent of the 99 cents per bushel base price, but is two cents per bushel below the 1959-60 support price. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6735).

July 27

Export Flour Price Adjustment.— The Canadian Wheat Board policy of adjusting the position as between wheat for export and flour for export to countries which import mainly flour began on March 1, 1957 and would continue to remain in effect during the 1960-61 crop year unless cancelled. This rebate applied to wheat produced in western Canada and milled for export to countries other than the United States, its territories and possessions and was intended to make Canadian flour competitive with subsidized U.S. flour exports. The amount of the export flour adjustment was to be announced by the Board each market day, to be effective the following market day. Separate rates might apply for different export outlets.

Mills were entitled to the export flour adjustment, less a "mill area reduction" for mills in eastern

Canada, on wheat purchased from the Board and milled into flour for export. On August 2, 1960, the export flour adjustment rates were 4-5/8 cents per bushel for wheat milled into flour and shipped from Canadian ports to destinations in the United Kingdom and Europe; and to all other countries except the United States, its territories and possessions, the rates were 15-1/8 cents per bushel on shipments from Canadian Atlantic ports and 14-5/8 cents on movements from St. Lawrence, Churchill and Pacific ports. This export flour adjustment was subject to cancellation at any time without notice and might vary from day to day. Separate rates might be established for the various destinations and export outlets for Canadian flour.

The "mill area reduction" represented the estimated saving in shipping costs, due to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, on western grain moved from the Lakehead for milling in Eastern Canada. The "reduction" for the 1960 shipping season was two cents per bushel on wheat shipped to mills in the Montreal area; one cent per bushel to Toronto area, Port Colborne and Humberstone, Ontario mills; and 1/2 cent per bushel to Bayport, Ontario mills. As mentioned above, these "reductions" were deductible from the appropriate export flour adjustments allowed to eastern mills. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, Mills No. 3, Crop Year 1960-61).

July 28

New Farm Improvement Loans Regulations.- New Farm Improvement Loans regulations revoked and replaced those effective since January 1957, and the amendments to them. The only change included in this consolidation of the regulations was of an administrative nature, and no longer required that banks obtain receipts from farmers for expenditures in regard to building, fencing and drainage loans. (P.C. 1960 - 1020).

July 28

1960 Crop Initial Delivery Quota.- With the expiration of all 1959-60 grain delivery quotas on July 31, 1960, new quotas for the 1960-61 crop year became effective August 1, 1960. As in 1959-60, the producer's specified acreage included Durum, which would be deliverable only on the unit or specified acreage quotas in 1960-61. For flaxseed, the delivery quota effective August 1, 1960 was again five bushels per seeded acre recorded in the individual producer's permit book, subject to a minimum of 200 bushels. The Board

would consider an excess delivery quota of one carlot of malting, pot and/or pearling barley if a sample had proven acceptable to a maltster or shipper and a premium were paid to the producer for the carlot of barley so accepted. Over-quota permits issued August 1 - September 30, 1960 would expire December 31, 1960; those issued October 1, 1960 - February 28, 1961 were to expire three months after the date of issue; and those issued March 1 - June 29, 1961 were to expire on June 30, 1961.

The initial delivery quota for wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye for the 1960-61 crop year was again 100 units per permit holder. Each unit was the equivalent of three bushels of wheat, or eight bushels of oats, or five bushels of barley or five bushels of rye. On his initial delivery quota, the permit holder might deliver up to 300 bushels of wheat, or 800 bushels of oats, or 500 bushels of barley, or 500 bushels of rye, or any combination thereof, which when calculated on the unit basis, did not exceed 100 units.

Following the initial quota, the Board would again establish general quotas at individual delivery points, based upon bushels per "specified" acre. This "specified" acreage would consist of the total of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye, and summerfallowed, and eligible acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), Nos. 1, 2 and 4, 1960-61 Crop Year).

July 30

Price Support for Manitoba Sunflower Seed.-

Price support for the 1960 crop of Manitoba sunflower seed for crushing was continued at four cents per pound under a second deficiency payment program effective August 1, 1960 - July 31, 1961. Under this program the Board had authority to pay producers the equivalent of the amount by which their average return for the crop was below four cents per pound for Canada No. 1 grade, ten per cent moisture, delivered to the crusher at Altona, Manitoba during the 12-month marketing period. Four cents per pound was 93 per cent of the base price or ten-year average price of 4.3 cents per pound. (P.C. 1960-1041).

July 30

Feed Freight Assistance Regulations Amended.-

A change in the regulations authorized a rate of \$5.00 per ton federal assistance on shipments of western feedgrains to Sorel and Three Rivers, Quebec, from August 8, 1960. This was a reduction from the \$7.10 rate of assistance to Sorel and \$7.00 to Three Rivers previously in effect, but was the same rate as applied on such shipments to destinations in the Montreal Freight Rate Zone, which includes Montreal and Quebec City. The cost of transporting western feedgrains to Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers and Quebec City has been the same, and this change provided each of the four points with the same rate of freight assistance.

A second change concerned the level of assistance provided on shipments to destinations in Quebec beyond the Montreal Freight Rate Zone. The new level was determined by using the local rates, where applicable, from Sorel and Three Rivers to destinations. (P.C. 1960-1040).

August 1

Farm Credit Corporation.- The first annual report included the operations of the Canadian Farm Loan Board from April 1 to October 5, 1959. On the latter date the Farm Credit Act, enacted by Parliament on July 18 that year, was proclaimed in effect with a capitalization of \$5 million inherited from the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Corporation's operations were reported for the period October 5, 1959 to March 31, 1960.

The Corporation makes loans at a statutory interest rate of five per cent per annum with the rate on arrears not to exceed 5½ per cent per annum. (Report of the Farm Credit Corporation for the Year Ended March 31, 1960).

August 1

Royal Assent for Two Bills.- Royal Assent was given to the bill amending the Freight Rates Reduction Act and to the new Department of Forestry Act. The latter would become effective on proclamation. (House of Commons Debates, p. 7364).

August 3

Custom Grinding of Grain for Feed.- Effective August 3, 1960 for the 1960-61 crop year, producers and feeders might deliver to any feed mill in the province in which their land was located, and any quantity of grain to be ground or otherwise processed and returned to them.

without having the delivery recorded in their permit books. Supplements might be added to the grain during processing. In each quarter of the 1960-61 crop year, producers might also deliver to any feed mill within their province, quantities of wheat or oats or barley to a combined total of 25,000 pounds in exchange for the same weight of prepared feeds at the mill. These deliveries were additional to the producer's quota. Producers were to apply to the Board for permission to deliver more than the 25,000 pounds of these grains for exchange. Feeders who had no permit books might apply to the Board for permission to deliver feedgrains produced in the province to feed mills for exchange under this program. Delivery of the prepared feeds had to be accepted from the feed mill by the producer within six weeks after delivery of the grain. Feed mills were also authorized to pay any producer the Board's initial payment price for delivery of up to ten per cent more grain than the weight exchanged for prepared feeds, if the excess were within his delivery quota. A producer's certificate was to be issued for the extra grain and the delivery entered in his permit book.

Without Board permission, no shipments of grain to any destination, and no shipments of prepared feeds to any destination outside the province in which the feed mill was located, might be made by any feed mill. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, No. 9).

August 3

Open Quota for Durum Wheat.- To meet the current demand by overseas buyers, the Board wanted to increase its supplies of Durum grades of wheat in forward positions. Therefore, from August 3 - 31, 1960, it placed Durum wheat on an open quota basis. Subject to local elevator space being available, producers might deliver Durum grades of wheat at the delivery points specified in their permit books or at any other delivery points with available elevator space. These deliveries would not apply against their 1960-61 initial or general quotas. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, No. 11, 1960-61 Crop Year.

August 3

Wheat for Gristing.- During the crop year 1960-61 producers were once more entitled to deliver up to 50 bushels of wheat for gristing purposes without it being charged against their delivery quota.

Each gristing transaction was to be limited to the quantity the producer required for his own family consumption. Within this limit, producers might pay the gristing cost in cash and so receive more flour for the wheat delivered. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 5, 1960-61 Crop Year).

August 3

Wheat, Barley and Oats Trucked to United States.-

Producers were again authorized to deliver and sell to the Board during the 1960-61 crop year, the equivalent of two bushels per specified acre of wheat, barley or oats for export to the United States by truck. This quantity would apply as an advance quota, chargeable against the producer's individual delivery quota when the authorized delivery quota at his station was increased to five bushels per specified acre. Before the Board issued the necessary export permit, the grain had to be weighed and graded by a country elevator agent, who would issue a producer's certificate covering the net quantity to be exported and conclude a local sale covering the same quantity and grade at the Board's domestic selling price that day. This easing of the delivery quota regulations allowed producers to deliver additional quantities of the three grains for export. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade No. 10).

August 4

Crop Insurance Act Proclaimed.- By proclamation, the federal Crop Insurance Act came into effect on August 15, 1960. New regulations issued under it became effective the same date.

Under the regulations, "producer" means an actual producer, and includes any person entitled, as landlord, vendor or mortgagee, to the crop grown by an actual producer or to any share in it; and "crops" eligible are: wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain corn, buckwheat, soybeans, sunflower seed, rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apricots.

The method of calculating and determining the long-term average yield of any insured crop in any area must have the approval of the Director of the Department of Agriculture's Economics Division.

Under an agreement with a province, the federal government's 20 per cent share of premiums charged would be available only on premiums paid within nine months after the close of the crop insurance year designated in the agreement. The regulations

also specified the financial statements which provinces were to forward to the federal government before receiving payment of an advance on account of contributions, or the final payment of an advance ~~on account of contributions, or the final payment~~ in respect of Canada's contribution to the province for the year. Any overpayment of contributions during a year was to be refunded to the federal government.

Each province holding an agreement was to maintain the records required by these regulations. (P.C. 1960-1050 (authorizing Proclamation), and P.C. 1960-1051).

August 6

Flour for Emergency Stockpiling in the U.K.-

The Prime Minister announced that Canada would provide 30,000 tons of wheat flour in late 1960 for wartime emergency stockpiling in the United Kingdom. An exchange of notes between the two governments provided that the flour, suitably packaged for long storage, would be delivered to specified Canadian seaports. At these ports the United Kingdom Government would inspect and assume title to the flour and bear further expenses including those of transportation and storage. When no longer fit for human consumption, it was to be replaced by the United Kingdom so as to maintain the original level of the stockpile. (House of Commons Debates, p. 7675).

August 8

Canadian Food Mission to the U.K.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced on August 8, 1960 that a Canadian Food Mission would visit the British Food Fair in the United Kingdom from September 1 - 17, 1960 to explore the possibilities of increasing Canada's exports of fish and processed foods to that country. Following the almost complete removal of restrictions on the importation of food-stuffs from dollar countries, it was decided to take advantage of the demand for products that were formerly familiar to the British housewife. Eleven producers, representatives of the fresh and canned fish industry, honey and other processed foods industries, participated with the Canadian Government in its attempt to restore the trade pattern of some 20 years ago.

The mission first assembled in Ottawa for briefing on market conditions and on arrangements made for them to meet with members of the British trade to discuss current requirements of the British market, and then left for London, and other leading distri-

bution centers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A previous mission visited the United Kingdom in December 1957. (Department of Trade and Commerce Press Release).

August 8

Acreage Payments to Western Grain Farmers.-

Western grain producers became eligible for \$1.00 per cultivated acre shown in their wheat board permit book, on up to 200 acres per farm, under a policy similar to that of 1958. The cost was expected to total from \$41 - \$42 million, roughly equal to the average of what the western farmer would have received if a two-price system for wheat had been put into effect.

In making this announcement in the House on August 8, the Prime Minister said that this payment was considered the best way "to attain the ends sought by the two-price system, while avoiding its inherent difficulties ...". Under the two-price system for wheat, the domestic price would be above the selling price for wheat on world markets as long as world markets remained substantially depressed. Such a policy would apply only to wheat for domestic human consumption. Mr. Diefenbaker pointed out some of the dangers and obstacles in implementing the two-price system or a fixed support type of deficiency payment. It was his opinion that the program of acreage payments would "bring about a measure of justifiable assistance this year to western growers. At the same time it would avoid doing anything that would impair the access of Canadian wheat to world markets or impede the necessary adjustments in the wheat economy". He also stated that "in connection with the broad national aspects of our planned agricultural policy, the government's intention is to present to parliament further instalments at a subsequent session designed to round out the program which was announced in August 1958".

On August 9 the Minister of Agriculture gave additional information when a further supplementary estimate of his department was presented to the Commons. The estimate included items of \$42 million for acreage payments, and \$1.06 million as the federal half share (maximum, \$300 per farm) of the total amount paid by the governments of the three Prairie Provinces to farmers who had been unable to harvest at least half of their 1959 crops that fall. Under this program, announced by

the Prime Minister on November 27, 1959, farmers were eligible to receive up to \$3.00 per acre on a maximum of 200 acres per farmer, on unthreshed crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax; or up to \$600 per farmer, for specialized field crops such as sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, etc. Mr. Harkness stressed the fact that these payments would be of particular benefit to the small farmer, as well as have an extremely beneficial effect on the whole Canadian economy. (House of Commons Debates, August 8, pp.7741-6; August 9, pp. 7790-7832 and 7843-73).

August 9

Aid to Prairie Livestock Producers.- Parliament on August 10 voted \$261,500 to complete payment of claims made by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the federal half share under the agreement for emergency movement of livestock and fodder in those provinces. The program provided for transportation assistance on shipments of fodder and straw, and for the movement of cattle to feed between October 12, 1959 and April 30, 1960, after having been extended one month because of the late spring. This aid applied in large areas of the three provinces where unfavorable harvest conditions and the early arrival of winter resulted in a critical shortage of fodder and straw for livestock. Federal payments to the three provinces totaled \$319,855. (House of Commons Debates, August 9, 1960, p. 7872 and August 10, pp.7946 and 7957).

August 10

Parliament Prorogues.- The third Session of the Twenty-Fourth Parliament ended. It had opened on January 14. (House of Commons Debates, p.7954).

August 12

Varieties of Seed Authorized for Sale under the Seeds Act.- A new Seeds Order listed in the schedule the varieties of seed which might be sold in or imported into Canada. This list designated the acceptable varieties of seed for field crops such as alfalfa, barley, beans, several kinds of grasses, and of clovers, buckwheat, field corn, flax, millet, oats, peas, potatoes, rape, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower and wheat. (Department of Agriculture Ministerial Order).

August 12

Weed Seeds Order.- Seeds of the species of plants listed in the Schedule to this Order were designated as weed seeds for the purpose of establishing grades under the Seeds Act. (Department of Agriculture Ministerial Order).

August 17

Feed Grain Exchange.- In response to requests, the Canadian Wheat Board again allowed elevator companies to exchange with producers, on a bushel-for-bushel basis, Board stocks of No. 4 Northern, No. 5, No. 6 and Feed Wheat for wheat grading No. 1 Northern to No. 3 Northern. These exchanges were made on the basis of the Board's selling spreads between the grades exchanged, in effect at the time of transaction, less the company's charge for the service. Producers might exchange their wheat at a point other than their regular delivery point without permission and without regard to quota. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade No. 15, 1960-61 Crop Year).

August 17

Saskatchewan Forage Crop Seed Marketing Agreement.- The federal Government signed the twenty-second consecutive agreement with a Saskatchewan association for the marketing of forage seeds under the terms of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act. The agreement provided for the marketing of the commercial grades of 17 kinds of forage seed grown in Saskatchewan in 1960 and marketed through a central selling agency. (P.C. 1960-1134).

August 17

Food and Drug Regulations Amended.- Two main changes became effective when the amendment to the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act was published in the Canada Gazette of September 14, 1960. The first deleted Oil Yellow AB and Oil Yellow OB from the list of colors permitted for use in foods from that date. Food manufacturers might no longer use food color preparations containing either of these substances, which had been common coloring agents in butter. In due course foods on the retail market would be examined for the presence of these colors.

The second change applied to the general labelling regulations for foods to provide for some flexibility in the declaration of the common name of the food and to permit the name and address of the manufacturer to appear on the label separate from the mandatory declarations required by section B.01.003 (b) of the regulations. (P.C. 1960 - 1141).

August 24

Open Quota for Durum Wheat Extended.- Producers might continue to deliver Durum wheat under open quota from September 1 - 15, 1960 to any delivery point with available elevator space. These deliveries were intended to increase the amount of wheat in forward positions to meet overseas demand

and would not apply against the producers' 1960-61 initial or general quotas. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 7).

August 24

Initial Quota Unit Equivalent of Oats Raised.- For the crop year August 1, 1960 - July 31, 1961 the unit equivalent of oats under the 100-unit initial delivery quota was raised to ten bushels from eight bushels. Each permit holder was therefore entitled to deliver up to 1,000 bushels of oats instead of the previous maximum of 800 bushels. Producers who had already completed their initial quota by delivering all or part of it in oats, might deliver additional quantities of oats under the expanded unit equivalent. The initial quota for wheat, rye and barley remained unchanged. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 6, 1960-61 Crop Year).

August 24

Change in Hog Quality Premiums.- For hogs slaughtered on and after October 3, 1960 the quality premium became \$3 for each carcass qualifying as Canada Grade A, instead of the existing \$2 for Grade A, \$1. for Grade B.

The Minister of Agriculture forecast this change when he announced the revision in national grade standards for hog carcasses which became effective October 5, 1959. Mr. Harkness emphasized the need for improvement in quality if the Canadian hog industry was to maintain its rightful position in the domestic and export markets, and if consumer preference for pork products was to be sustained and increased in the face of strong competition from other foods. There had been some improvement in the percentage of Grade A hogs since the revision in carcass grades, and the Minister hoped the adjustment in quality premiums would provide added incentive. During the first half of this year, 30.1 per cent of hog carcasses qualified as Grade A. (P.C. 1960-1184, August 24; and Department of Agriculture Press Release, August 25).

August 24

Extension of Powers for Quebec Milk Producers' Board.- Under authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act, from August 24, 1960 the Hull Region Milk Producers' Board might exercise powers of regulation in the marketing of fluid milk outside the Province of Quebec similar to those it exercised in marketing this product intra-provincially. (P.C. 1960 - 1155).

August 31

Acreage Payments to Western Grain Farmers.-

The Minister of Agriculture announced that under the new regulations the Canadian Wheat Board had again been designated as the paying agent for the 1960 acreage payments and would begin mailing cheques to producers by September 11, 1960. Payments were calculated at \$1 per acre on up to 200 acres per farm, based on cultivated acres listed in the producer's 1959-60 permit book. If the 1960-61 permit books had been used, payments would have been delayed for several weeks instead of being made in time to help farmers meet harvesting expenses. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

September 2

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations Amended.-

This amendment to the regulations brought the requirements for potatoes imported from the United States into line with the revised standards for domestic potatoes. The changes applied to potato size, and to the date on which maturity requirements were to become effective. (Department of Agriculture Ministerial Order).

September 9

Supplementary Quota for Western Soft White Spring

Wheat.- To obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring wheat for mill requirements, a supplementary delivery quota of five bushels per seeded acre of this grain became effective September 13 to producers who contracted with mills for production of this variety. Deliveries on this supplementary quota might only be made on the basis of special permits issued to producers concerning whom the mills had provided the required information. The special permits had to be attached to the producer's delivery permit book. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 9, 1960-61 Crop Year).

September 12

Open Quota for Durum Wheat Extended.- Durum grades of wheat were continued on an open quota basis for a further two-week period ending September 30, 1960. However, the privilege of delivering Durum wheat at other than the delivery point specified in the permit book was withdrawn after September 15, 1960. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 10, 1960-61 Crop Year).

September 13

Export Control List Amended.- Effective October 1, 1960, butter and the pancreas glands of swine became freely exportable (without an export permit) to all destinations. Butter had been under export control since January 1951 and swine pancreas glands

(used in making insulin), from 1949. (P.C. 1960 - 1248).

September 16

Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Act Proclaimed.-

The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Act, passed in the provincial legislature on April 7, 1960, was proclaimed in force on September 1, 1960. The Act established a Crop Insurance Board of from four to six members to carry out and administer the Act. The Board might provide insurance against losses due to drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, lightning, excessive rains, snow, hurricane, tornado, wildlife, insect, infestation, plant disease or any other designated peril. Upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than 25 per cent of the ratepayers concerned, and including at least 25 per cent of the insurable acreage of an area, the Board might set up an all-risk insurance plan for any area such as a municipality.

The premiums charged were not to exceed 15 per cent of the coverage provided by the plan. The Provincial Treasury might pay into the crop insurance fund 25 per cent of the value of all premiums paid in any year. This fund was allotted a reserve of \$200,000 provided by the treasury. A crop insurance disaster reserve fund was also set up to provide disaster relief. (The Saskatchewan Gazette, p.1; The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Act, 1960).

September 22

Further Extension of Open Quota for Durum.- The open quota for Durum grades of wheat was extended to February 28, 1961. Between September 15, 1960 and February 28, 1961 all such deliveries were to be made to the delivery point specified in the producer's permit book, subject to elevator space being available. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 11, 1960-61 Crop Year).

September 22

Extension of Egg Price Support.- During the period May 5 - September 30, 1960, price support for eggs was authorized to continue at the same level as had applied from May 5, 1959 - May 4, 1960. This level was the national average price of 33 cents per dozen to producers for Canada Grade A Large eggs. This was 83 per cent of the base price and equivalent to 44 cents per dozen for this grade of eggs delivered Montreal. The Board's authority to award registered producers any further deficiency payment it considered necessary was also extended to September 30, 1960.

but the maximum number of eligible eggs per producer could not exceed 4,000 dozen for the 12-month deficiency payment period October 1, 1959 - September 30, 1960. (P.C. 1960-1314).

September 22

Egg Price Support for 1960-61.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the price of eggs would continue to be supported under a deficiency payment program for the period October 1, 1960 to September 30, 1961 at an average of 33 cents per dozen to producers for Canada Grade A Large and Extra Large eggs. This was about 83 per cent of the base price. Under this method, the Agricultural Stabilization Board would make a deficiency payment equal to the amount by which the national average price received by producers for the 12-month period was less than the support price.

Payments would be made only to producers marketing eggs through registered egg-grading stations, or to producer-graders selling eggs to retail outlets; and payments to a producer during the 12-month period will be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large or Extra Large Eggs. To be eligible for any deficiency payment which might be made, producers had to register with, and have their sales reported to the Board by the egg-grading stations, or in the case of producer-graders, directly to the Board. (P.C. 1960 - 1315, September 22; Department of Agriculture Press Release, September 23).

September 29

Food and Drug Regulations Amended.- Revisions in these regulations, effective from September 29, applied to labelling requirements, food additives and permissive levels of insecticides and pesticides residues on food and feed products. "Process Cream Cheese" and "Process Cream Cheese Spread" were two new terms which were defined and were to appear on the labels of the appropriate foods. Where sugar or dextrose had been added to fruit juice, the labels had to name the substance and indicate its proportion by weight. This requirement became the same as that under the Fruit and Vegetable Regulations. The third revision concerned labelling and advertising requirements for foods to which vitamins had been added.

Provision was made for the addition of a new emulsifier to shortening other than butter or lard; of corn syrup or corn syrup solids to ice cream, and of glucose solids to frozen fruit as sweetening agents.

Tolerance levels of some insecticides and pesticides permissible on fruit, vegetables or grains at time of sale were revised or new items added to the tables. These tables also included tolerance levels for two new substances which might appear as residues in the fat of meats and in chicken meat, fat, livers or kidneys at the time of sale for human consumption. (P.C. 1960-1334).

October 3

Department of Forestry Act Proclaimed.- The first of October 1960 was proclaimed as the date on which the Department of Forestry Act became effective. This act (Chapter 41 of the 1960 Statutes of Canada) received Royal Assent on August 1, 1960. The Hon. Hugh John Flemming was appointed Minister of the new department. (Proclamation published in The Canada Gazette of October 8).

October 11

New Minister of Agriculture Appointed.- The Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Hon. Francis Alvin G. Hamilton as Minister of Agriculture, to succeed the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, who had been appointed Minister of National Defence. Mr. Hamilton was previously Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

At the same time it was also announced that the Canadian Wheat Board would come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture rather than of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

October 11

Tenth Decennial Census of Canada.- Further details of the Census of population and agriculture, to take place on June 1, 1961 were announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The results of this Census will form the basis for the next redistribution of membership in the House of Commons and, at the same time will provide a valuable national inventory for information on the composition of Canada's population, on the types of homes in which they live, on the area of agricultural holdings and the types of farming operations, and on the size and nature of businesses conducted by trade and service establishments.

The Census of Agriculture will collect detailed information on the operation of Canada's farms and small agricultural holdings. Inquiries will be included on sizes of farms, tenure, land use, crop acreages, numbers and kinds of livestock, numbers

and types of farm machinery and equipment and farm labor. A major feature will be a classification of farms based on the volume of sales and principal products sold. Special questionnaires will be used to obtain information on wood products taken from farm woodlands, and for reporting irrigation on farms in certain provinces.

It is expected that, with the installation of an advanced type Electronic Data Processing Machine at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, preliminary results of the 1961 Census will start to become available within the first few months after the Census date. Final counts of the population will be issued early in 1962, followed by results of the Censuses of Agriculture and Housing. (D.B.S. Daily Bulletin).

October 19

Department of Agriculture Appointment.- Mr. Sydney B. Williams, formerly Director of Administration for the Canada Department of Agriculture, was appointed Director-General of the department's Production and Marketing Branch. He had been with the department since 1935 and was also appointed a member of the three-man Agricultural Stabilization Board in May 1960. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

October 20

Quebec Apple Marketing Board.- Under authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act the Quebec Apple Growers' Marketing Board was granted an extension of powers to regulate the marketing of Quebec apples in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation it exercises within the Province. (P.C. 1960-1430).

October 20

Deficiency Payment on 1959-Crop Soybeans.- The Ontario Soybean Growers Marketing Board announced that deficiency payments would be made on the 1959 crop of soybeans under the price support program. Cheques were to be mailed after the Agricultural Stabilization Board had authorized the individual amounts. The Stabilization Board later authorized deficiency payments amounting to 13.5 cents per bushel for a total of 6.3 million bushels of Ontario soybeans. This represented the difference between the average price producers received for their beans during the marketing year and the support level of \$2.00 per bushel. (The Globe and Mail, p.5; Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Information Bulletin, November 1960).

October 24

Embargo on Pembina Wheat Exports.- The Canadian Wheat Board was to prohibit export of seed of the new rust-resistant Pembina wheat until the end of the current crop year, July 31, 1961. This action would permit the building up of supplies for seeding by farmers in Western Canada during the next crop year.

"Pembina" was developed by Canada Department of Agriculture scientists and released to farmers in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in the spring of 1960. Supplies were estimated at 200,000 bushels, much of which was inspected for registration during the summer. They were in the hands of growers or the local seed trade during the last quarter of 1960.

The new variety has high milling and baking qualities, has more resistance to rust and is slightly earlier than Selkirk, the dominant rust-resistant variety to date. (Canada Department of Agriculture Press Release).

October 24

Freight Increase on U.S.-Related Rates.- An increase of ½ cent per 100 pounds on rates less than 65 cents (and one cent per 100 pounds on those over 65 cents) became effective on international "overhead" and most import and export rail freight rates. Such U.S.-related rates have followed U.S. general increases and have been exempt from Canadian general increases. As the rise would have considerable effect on export grain costs, the Canadian Wheat Board issued revised instructions concerning accounting differentials for grain moved according to the schedule of costs listed in the "instructions". (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters No. 10, Crop Year 1960-61).

October 24

Export Permits for Registered and Certified Seed Wheat.- The export of Registered and/or Certified Seed Wheat, as formerly, was only to be authorized during the 1960-61 crop year under individual export permits. However, permits would not be issued for the export of Pembina wheat. This ban was extended to all Commercial grades of Pembina wheat from October 26, 1960.

Permits for the export of Registered and/ or Certified Seed Wheat would be issued where satisfactory evidence had been submitted with the individual applications that the country of destination was normally a regular purchaser of such Canadian seed wheat and that the wheat was for use within that country and not for re-export.

Before issuing permits for the export of Registered and/or Certified Seed Wheat to destinations other than normal markets, the Board might require satisfactory evidence that the seed wheat was to be imported for seeding purposes and was neither for re-export from that destination nor for human consumption. After the export permits had been issued this wheat was to be shipped in sacks sealed in accordance with the requirements of the Canada Department of Agriculture. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade, Shippers and Exporters, No. 12, Crop Year 1960-61, October 24; and No. 13 (Pembina Wheat), October 26).

October 27

Delivery Quota on Flaxseed.- Effective October 31, the delivery quota on flaxseed at all delivery points was increased to 8 (from 5) bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed recorded in each producer's permit book. The previous minimum delivery of 200 bushels was increased to 300.

All such producer deliveries were to apply against the authorized flaxseed quota - not against his initial or specified acreage quota. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 13, 1960-61 Crop Year).

October 31

Imports Ineligible for Maritime Freight Rates Reduction.- The Board of Transport Commissioners issued a Judgment barring the application of subsidized freight rates to goods which enter Canada at ports in the three Maritime Provinces and then move from these points as domestic traffic. The judgment puts the onus on the railways to make "reasonable" inquiries to find out whether any given shipment is an import or domestic movement. Under the 1927 Maritime Freight Rates Act domestic rail shipments in the Atlantic Provinces and that part of Quebec east of Levis got freight rate reductions of either 20 or 30 per cent, depending on destination. (Judgment; Board of Transport Commissioners).

November 7

Federal-Provincial Conference on Agriculture.- This year the annual federal-provincial Conference on agriculture was held on a different basis. On November 7 and 8 there was a closed session at which federal and provincial officials held a preliminary discussion of the reports and working papers to be presented at the Conference on November 9. During the second afternoon the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, met with

the provincial Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture to consider agricultural problems. On the third day, November 9, the open session of the Conference took place. This was similar to previous conferences where reports prepared by federal agricultural economists were presented and discussed. Following the discussion, statements were made by the federal and the provincial Ministers of Agriculture, and briefs from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council were presented.

November 14

Controls Relaxed on Pork Exports to U.S.- Pork and pork products became freely exportable under General Export Permit to all destinations (including the United States). Individual permits had been required for exports to the United States of pork products from Grade A and Grade B carcasses from January 18, 1960, and of canned pork luncheon meat in 12-ounce tins from April 19, 1960 because of the deficiency payment support program for hogs.

As hog prices had remained above the support level for some time it was decided to cancel the individual export permit requirement for pork products, which had been imposed to prevent the export of subsidized pork to the United States. (General Export Permit No. Ex. 4 (Export and Import Permits Act)).

November 16

Animal Contagious Diseases Regulations Amended.- The amendment makes two changes in the regulations to prevent the spread of disease when animals are fed uncooked garbage. First, "slaughterhouses" and "institutions" have been added to the list of premises required to cook garbage before feeding it to animals. The second change is the incorporation in the regulations of the terms of the agreement previously signed by owners of premises in order to obtain a permit for feeding garbage to livestock. This amendment makes it possible to prosecute offenders. (P.C. 1960-1549).

November 17

Parliament Opened.- The 4th Session of the 24th Canadian Parliament opened. Several measures introduced would affect agriculture. As a step in the national agricultural program, a bill would authorize the federal government to join with provincial authorities and local groups throughout Canada in comprehensive programs of rural rehabilitation and development. The government believes that widening the uses of Canada's farm lands and water resources will help make farming

more stable and remunerative. A productivity council would be established to improve Canada's competitive position in export and domestic markets, employment, and standard of living. Membership will include Canadians from agriculture and other primary production. To accelerate the modernization of the Customs Tariff, the Tariff Board would be enlarged and given authority to sit in two panels. The Customs Tariff definition of goods of a class or kind made in Canada would be revised.

The Throne Speech also noted that the United Nations had given unanimous approval to a joint resolution embodying the essence of the Canadian proposal for a U.N. food bank. It was also stated that the GATT negotiations, begun in September this year will last well into 1961. They should be used as a means of finding solutions to the current European trade problems in a manner that will not harm the interests of other trading unions. A proposed amendment to the National Housing Act would extend the loan repayment period, increase the aggregate loan, and make other changes. (House of Commons Debates, pp.2-3).

November 22

Board of Grain Commissioners under Agriculture.- Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the House that the Board of Grain Commissioners had been transferred from the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Minister of Agriculture. This follows the recent similar transfer of the Canadian Wheat Board and gives Agriculture Minister Hamilton responsibility for all agricultural policies of the government. The headquarters of both agencies will remain in Winnipeg. Under the Canada Grain Act, the Board of Grain Commissioners is responsible for fixing grade standards for grain, issuing grade inspection certificates including final certificates on all export cargoes, maintaining a grain research laboratory, licensing elevators, supervising the weighing of grain, and associated activities. (Canada Department of Agriculture Press Release).

November 23

Rye Quota.— The Canadian Wheat Board authorized supplementary quota of three bushels per acre seeded to rye at all Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta delivery points. The acreage was based on that recorded in the producer's permit book. Deliveries consisted of at least 100 bushels and were confined to the delivery point indicated in the individual's permit book. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General No. 14, 1960-61 Crop Year).

November 25

Vocational Training.— The Minister of Labour introduced a resolution providing for federal contributions, through agreements with provincial governments, to encourage technical and vocational training and broaden its scope throughout Canada. Bill C-49, The Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, received first reading on December 6 and second reading on December 7. The purpose of the training provided for in the bill is the preparation of any person for gainful employment in any primary (i) agriculture; (ii) fishing; (iii) forestry or secondary industry, or in any service occupation, or for increasing his existing skill or proficiency, particularly in the growing technical field below the university level.

The bill provides for individual federal-provincial agreements for any period up to six years, and for federal financial assistance toward the costs incurred by the province in operating such training programs. For the construction of buildings and acquisition of equipment required for the stepped-up training program, the bill would authorize a federal contribution of up to 75 per cent of these capital costs until March 31, 1963 and 50 per cent thereafter, up to the amount authorized annually by parliament. The present agreements have permitted up to a 50-50 sharing of the costs, with several provinces receiving considerably less than half their costs. The terms under which the federal contributions are to be made will be specified in the agreements with the provinces as approved by order in council. Provision is also made for carrying on broadened research into training programs, the development of standards on a national basis, and compilation of information on the changing needs for trained workers. A 23-member national technical vocational training advisory council would be appointed to replace the present 21-member council. Training at vocational schools in all provinces is provided without cost to the trainees. Living allowances and transportation to and from the

training centers is provided to enable trainees -- including those who take agricultural training -- to attend these centers. This bill received third reading and was passed by the Commons on December 12. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 231-35; 532-565; 583-603; 652-685; 704-14).

November 25

Acreage Payments to Western Grain Farmers.- Western farmers who grew grain in 1959 but did not obtain wheat board permits for that crop were eligible for the 1960 acreage payments. Because of climatic conditions last year many farmers did not bother to obtain permits. These growers shared in the acreage payments if they held wheat board permits for the 1958 and 1960 crops. To qualify under the amendment, applicants had to return completed affidavits giving details of their operations, to the Canadian Wheat Board by February 28, 1961. The rate of payment is \$1 per acre on up to 200 acres per permit holder. Payments on 224,717 permits totaled \$40.07 million to date. It was estimated that an additional 5,000 farmers would become eligible under the terms of the regulations. (P.C. 1960-1583; Department of Agriculture Press Release).

November 29

Butter Consumption Campaign.- A Butter Advisory Committee of Canada was recently organized with the approval of the government, to promote the per capita consumption of butter, which had been decreasing during the last two years. The seven-member committee includes an eminent nutritionist and a representative of consumer's interests. It will co-operate closely with the consumer section of the federal Department of Agriculture, the Dairy Farmers of Canada, The National Dairy Council and other institutions. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

November 30

Exemption from Quotas on Deliveries to Feed Mills.- Producers in Western Canada who held 1960-61 Wheat Board delivery permits were authorized to deliver, outside delivery quota regulations, supplies of wheat, oats and barley to feed mills which complete an agreement with the board. This agreement had to be effective until July 31, 1961. Feed mills bought these grains at prices negotiated with delivery permit holders and could sell them only in the form of prepared or processed feedstuffs and within the province in which the mills are situated. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade No. 41, re Feed Mills).

December 2

National Housing Act Amendment.— A new amendment to the National Housing Act received Royal Assent and became effective. The resolution was introduced in the Commons and considered in Committee on November 22. The Bill received first reading on November 23, second reading on the 24, and was read the third time and passed on November 25. In introducing the resolution the Minister of Public Works reviewed the housebuilding program in Canada since 1957 and outlined the reasons for the changes contained in the Bill. Several of the provisions will benefit farm as well as urban home builders.

To reduce the down payment on a new home, N.H.A. home builders may now borrow 95 per cent instead of 90 per cent of the first \$12,000 of lending value. On the remainder of the lending value the ratio remains unchanged at 70 per cent. The result is an increase in the loan, and a reduction in the down payment for a house worth \$10,000 by \$500, for a house worth \$11,000 by \$550 and for houses worth \$12,000 - \$14,000 by \$600. It has no effect on houses worth more than \$14,857. The next change provided an increase in the maximum loan guaranteed by the government under the act to \$14,200 from \$12,800 (since 1954) for single family dwellings with three bedrooms or less, and to \$14,900 from \$12,800 for larger dwellings. There was also an increase in the maximum loan for other structural types of dwellings. This revision was designed to enable more N.H.A. borrowers to accumulate the down payment for new homes without resorting to second mortgages at high interest rates. So that the higher loans would not increase the monthly payments of principal and interest, the permissible repayment term was lengthened to a 35-year maximum from 30 years. The aggregate amount of home improvement loans that can be guaranteed under the act was raised to \$500 million from \$200 million. Other provisions dealt with loans for rental housing and urban renewal, for university residences, and to municipalities for construction of sewage disposal plants or trunk sewers. The interest rate remained unchanged at 6-3/4 per cent per annum to attract private funds. The wider application of the act was designed to stimulate the home building industry and provide employment opportunities across Canada. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 88-108; pp. 118-140; pp. 161-186; pp. 229-231; p.483).

December 5

Sheep Industry Assistance.— The Minister of Agriculture announced a federal-provincial program of assistance in the cost of transporting commercial ewes and lambs

to be kept for breeding purposes and for the establishment of demonstration flocks at strategic points across the country. The Federal Government would contribute up to 50 per cent of the transportation costs. Its share would depend on the participating province's share authorized by its government.

Aid would be available on the movement of sheep within Western Canada, from Western to Eastern Canada, and from Quebec to the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario. Shipments would be subject to these conditions:

1. The sheep must be purchased by actual producers for breeding purposes.
2. The provincial department of agriculture must approve the animals selected.
3. There must be not fewer than 199 ewes or ewe lambs per shipment.
4. Shipping distance must be not less than 200 miles by the shortest route.

To encourage farmers to set up economic sheep units, the first 100 ewes in a shipment must be distributed in lots of not less than 25 ewes to a producer. The number over and above 100 in a shipment may be distributed in lots of less than 25 to enable a producer to increase his total breeding flock to at least 25 ewes.

The demonstration flock program is designed to develop the commercial aspects of the sheep industry. It would also be used as a means of determining and demonstrating the breed crosses most satisfactory for both ewe and market lamb production. To obtain assistance in the establishment of a demonstration flock, the farmer must:

1. Maintain a breeding unit considered economic for his particular area;
2. Maintain a complete record of breeding, production, costs and returns;

The field staff of the federal Department of Agriculture would co-operate with provincial officers in setting up and directing these projects.

The Minister of Agriculture and Conservation for Manitoba has announced that the Province would participate in the program. Under it, the federal and provincial

government would share equally up to two-thirds of the cost of transporting Alberta or Saskatchewan range ewes to any point in Manitoba. The farmer is responsible for the other one-third of the shipping charges.

To encourage economic commercial sheep production, assistance would be available for lots of from 50-200 ewes from flocks previously approved by federal or provincial officials. Farmers purchasing ewes under this program must sign an agreement not to sell them for at least two years, to follow an outlined crossbreeding program, and to keep careful production records for them. (Canada Department of Agriculture Press Release; Farm and Home News for Manitoba, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, November 18).

December 6

National Productivity Council.— A resolution introducing legislation to provide for the establishment and operation of a 25-member national productivity council came before the House. Five members would represent each of: industry and commerce, organized labor, agriculture and other primary industries, and the general public, and four would be technically qualified persons for the scientific departments of government. The remaining member would be the executive director, who would be responsible for implementing the work of the council. Membership would be for periods of up to three years.

The council objectives of importance to agriculture because they aim at achieving a more effective utilization of Canadian resources and a stronger Canadian competitive position in domestic and foreign markets, include: the improvement of production and distribution methods, the use of training and retraining programs to meet changing manpower requirements, and the dissemination of technical information. The actual implementation of the productivity program is intended to be carried out by local productivity committees formed on an areas basis. Federal grants to the council will amount to \$150,000 each year plus an additional contribution to match all private financing. The bill was read the first time on December 12, the second time on December 13, the third time on December 15 and passed December 16. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 565-72; 714-34; 748-82; 827-61; 875-93).

December 12

Seed Oats Overdelivery.— To facilitate the sale and use of commercial seed oats, the Canadian Wheat Board

considered, individually, the applications of western producers, for delivery of one carload each in excess of the quota, of oats suitable for commercial seed after cleaning. A sample of the oats had to have been proven acceptable to a recognized seed cleaning plant in the Prairie Provinces before a delivery permit could be issued. The permit number and all details of the transaction had to be recorded in the permit book when the oats were delivered to the elevator or the seed cleaning plant. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 15, 1960-61 Crop Year).

December 12

Exchanges of Board Grains for Seeding.- The Canadian Wheat Board authorized elevators to exchange Board stocks of Durum or other wheat, or oats, or barley for a lower grade of the same kind of grain on a bushel-for-bushel basis from December 12, 1960 to June 30, 1961. The maximum quantity a producer may exchange is two bushels per seeded acre recorded in his 1960-61 delivery permit book. At the time of exchange the producer must make cash settlement for the difference in grade, on the basis of the Board's domestic sale prices broadcast for that day, plus the usual elevator charges. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade No. 42, 1960-61 Crop Year).

December 15

Agricultural Development.- A resolution introduced in the House provided for legislation authorizing the Minister of Agriculture to sign agreement with the provinces or their agencies for the joint undertaking of certain types of projects. These would include projects for (a) alternative uses of marginal or low-productivity lands; (b) for the development of income and employment opportunities in rural agricultural areas; and (c) for the conservation and development of the soil and water resources of Canada. The measure would also provide for federal contributions toward the cost of such programs undertaken by the provinces, for federal research into such matters and for the establishment of advisory committees. (House of Commons Debates, p.819).

December 15

Pembina Wheat Overdelivery Privileges.- The Board considered written applications from producers who had commercial Pembina Wheat covered by a Department of Agriculture Control Sample Certificate indicating an assigned seed grade of Canada No. 1 or No. 2, for delivery to seed dealers. With Board approval the producer delivered up to 150 bushels outside the delivery quota regulations, to assist in the distribution

of Pembina Wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 15, 1960-61 Crop Year).

December 15

Seed Grain Purchase.- From January 2 - June 30, 1961 the Board will assist producers to acquire registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, and commercial Pembina Wheat grading Canada No. 1 or No. 2 for seeding purposes. Each producer may acquire up to 150 bushels of any one of these grains, or any combination of them totalling 150 bushels, through a Crop Improvement Association, the Crop Testing Plan, from a bona fide dealer or from a registered seed grower, for seeding his farm. In payment or part payment therefore, he may deliver and sell to the elevator company up to 400 bushels of any kind of commercial grain in excess of the prevailing or future delivery quotas in effect at the delivery point designated in the producer's permit book. However, the proceeds of the commercial grain delivered by the producer must not exceed the cost to the producer of the registered or certified seed purchased, plus freight charges thereon. This policy will also apply to the purchase of registered, certified, or commercial forage seeds sold under a Control Sample Certificate, to producers purchasing seed to increase their acreages of "soil improving" forage crop grasses or legumes except those normally grown as cash crops. Grain delivered under this authorization will not be subject to deduction for cash advances previously received by the producer under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 16, 1960-61 Crop Year).

December 16

Canada Signs OECD Convention.- The Minister of Finance announced in the house recently that Canada had signed the convention establishing the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). Parliamentary approval of the convention would be sought during the current session. This organization replaces the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation of which Canada and the U.S.A. were associate members. They would be full members of the new OECD. The activities of the OECD will fall under three main headings: trade, aid and the harmonization of the economic policies of member governments. In regard to trade, the new organization will provide a continuing forum for consideration of the effects, on member countries and on others, of the trade groupings that are emerging in Europe. The aim will be to promote the expansion of trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis.

thus contributing to the achievement of the purposes of the GATT. The economic and financial situation in member countries and policies pursued by member governments would be kept under review, with special attention being paid to the international effects of national policies. Another purpose would be to promote, by means of consultation and harmonization, an improved flow of aid to underdeveloped countries. (House of Commons Debates, p.865).

December 20

Supplementary Budget.— A supplementary budget was brought down by the Minister of Finance. In reviewing the government's proposals, the Minister mentioned that legislation would be introduced to institute a far-reaching program of rural development to be undertaken in co-operation with the provinces. Legislation would be introduced to increase the Tariff Board from five to seven members. The Customs Tariff would be amended so as to more clearly define what is meant by goods of a "class or kind made or produced in Canada".

The Minister also announced a new reference to the Tariff Board relating to oilseeds and vegetable oils. The government had received conflicting points of view in representations from growers, crushers and feed manufacturers concerning the tariff on these products. Moreover, because of the wide interchangeability among oilseeds and their products, modification of the duties for some items without compensating changes for others would be disruptive of production and trade. It was therefore decided to refer the matter to the Tariff Board for study and report. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1003-1012).

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Canada. Dept. of Agriculture.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1961

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, APRIL 1962

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PREFACE

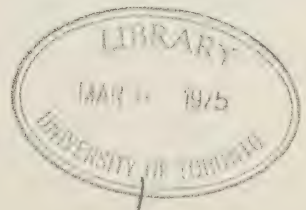
This publication, one of a series which began in 1952, records chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and the more important events related to these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

The date under which each item is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the item. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

Agricultural items from provincial sources have been omitted except where they relate to federal-provincial policies. This is because complete coverage was not available from all provinces.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 31.

The material was compiled by J.M. Sullivan, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.



A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1961

1960

- December 21 Egg Payment Authorization Amended.- An amendment to Order in Council P.C. 1960-441 of April 7, 1960 which authorized the Agricultural Stabilization Board to make a payment to egg producers, revoked section 4 of the former order and replaced it by the provision that any interim payment made pursuant to section 1 shall not be considered an overpayment if such payment exceeds the amount payable to producers as calculated by the Board for the period October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960. (P.C. 1960-1733).
- December 29 Supplementary Quota on Soft White Spring Wheat.- In order to obtain sufficient quantities of soft white spring wheat to meet mill requirements, the supplementary quota of ten bushels per acre seeded to this grain was increased to 15 bushels per seeded acre effective January 2, 1961. The special permits issued in the fall for the initial five bushel quota would again allow the delivery of the additional quota under this instruction. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 19).

1961

- January 5 Meat Inspection Act Regulations Amended.- This amendment to the regulations, effective from January 5, 1961, provided that if any trace of Tuberculosis or Avian Leukosis is found in poultry, the whole carcass shall be condemned and destroyed according to the regulations. Previously, if the infection were only slight and localized, in some cases the affected part could be removed and the rest of the bird sold for food if it met all other requirements under the Act. (P.C. 1961-2).
- January 11 Potato Marketing Agreement.- The Minister of Agriculture was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, to enter into an agreement with a Saskatchewan vegetable growers' co-operative for the marketing of table potatoes grown in Saskatchewan in 1960. (P.C. 1961-20).
- January 19 Supplementary Delivery Quota on Oats.- In order to obtain a sufficient supply of quality oats for manufacture into rolled oats and oat groats to meet export commitments, the Wheat Board would consider a producer's application to deliver, in excess of the quota, one car

of oats suitable for such milling requirements, after a sample had been submitted to and accepted by a mill located in one of the three Prairie Provinces. The Board would issue a special numbered permit to each producer whose application had been approved. The oats had to be shipped on a consigned basis to a mill in the designated area and purchased from the producer for the Board account by an agent of the Board. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 21, 1960-61 Crop Year).

January 19 Delivery Quota on Flaxseed.- Effective January 23, 1961 the delivery quota on flaxseed was declared open for the balance of the crop year at all delivery points in the wheat board area of western Canada. Producers could deliver flaxseed to any delivery point having space for this grain. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 20, 1960-61 Crop Year).

January 20 Deficiency Payment on 1959 Sugar Beet Crop.- Stabilization payments were made to Alberta producers on the 1959 sugar beet crop at the rate of 1.2 cents per pound of sugar. Previous payments had been made of 0.53 cents per pound in Ontario and Quebec and 1.574 cents in Manitoba. The Alberta payment brought the net cost of these payments on the 1959 crop to \$2,715,765. (Agricultural Stabilization Board).

January 23 Wheat for India and Pakistan.- As part of its \$15 million Colombo Plan aid to Pakistan in 1960-61, Canada was to send wheat to the value of \$3.65 million, and \$2 million worth of fertilizers. For these, Pakistan agreed to set aside an equivalent amount in counterpart funds in local currency. These funds were to be spent on economic development projects in Pakistan to be agreed on by the two governments.

Assistance to India in 1960-61 included \$7 million worth of wheat, which was shipped before freeze-up in the St. Lawrence. The Indian Government, also, was to set aside counterpart funds in local currency equivalent to the value of the Canadian grant. (House of Commons Debates, pp.1303-4).

January 24 Wool Deficiency Payment.- The Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, announced that a deficiency payment of 23 cents per pound would be paid on the 1960 wool clip. This amount was the difference between the stabilization price of 60 cents per pound, and the average market price per pound f.o.b. Toronto for the basic grades, Western Range Choice half blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple combined. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

January 25

Agricultural Development Resolution.- The Minister of Agriculture commented further on the resolution introduced in the House on December 15 to improve land use and farm income, and conserve and develop Canada's soil and water resources by means of an agricultural rehabilitation and development program. "... it will constitute a major step forward in fulfilling our national agricultural program presented to the House on August 30, 1958 by the Prime Minister." Mr. Hamilton emphasized that the purpose of the resolution was not only to improve the economic position of farmers on marginal or sub-marginal land but also of those possessing more economic units - in short, to give agriculture a fair share of the national income.

He said that, according to the 1956 Census, about 120,242 farms (21 per cent of those in Canada) each produced less than \$1,200 worth of produce annually. By province, the proportion of this type of farm varied from 78 per cent in Newfoundland to four per cent in Saskatchewan.

The provision for further development of Canada's soil and water resources, under federal-provincial agreement, would encourage the widest participation by individuals, groups and all levels of government in such projects. In effect, the provision would be comparable to an extension of P.F.R.A. to all parts of Canada. It is also entirely in harmony with the purposes of the "resources for tomorrow" conference. Mr. Hamilton then indicated how the bill would operate: "Broadly, the intent would be to assess, with the provinces, the agricultural areas which are in need of rehabilitation and to determine the type of assistance which would be most appropriate to achieve this end." Alternative uses for land would be the encouragement of farm woodlots, tree farming and county forests in eastern Canada, and the conversion of marginal crop land in western Canada to community pastures. Better uses of marginal agricultural land will provide new farm income in these areas and by removal from cropping, will help lessen agricultural surpluses.

Another provision of the measure would be the development of new income opportunities for people in rural areas through local industry, recreation and technical training.

The Minister made it clear that it was not the intent of the bill to reduce the number of farmers but rather to help improve, by various means, the income and standard of living of the small and more marginal family farms, which would result in an improvement of the over-all position of agriculture.

Although the broad proposals of the bill had already been discussed with provincial governments and farm organizations, the Minister suggested to the House that after first reading the bill be laid over to enable him to discuss its terms with these groups. Their support would be necessary for the co-operative action required to implement the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Hamilton felt that "Under this bill the full scope and influence of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, the Farm Credit Act and the Crop Insurance Act can be utilized for ... a comprehensive co-ordinated attack on the basic weaknesses of the agricultural economy."

Various types of agreement would be needed to suit the situations in the different provinces. In some, federal-provincial sharing of the costs would be on a 50-50 basis; in other agreements, the federal government would pay the larger share or the whole cost and work out some self-liquidating device to meet the advance. On matters which come within the jurisdiction of the provinces, they might be asked to bear all or most of the cost under the agreement. The proportions would have to be negotiated at the time of agreement. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1403-7).

January 26 Extension of Powers for Quebec Board.- Under authority of the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act the Gatineau Valley Forest Products Producers' Board was granted an extension of powers, effective January 26, 1961, to allow regulation of the marketing of pulpwood in interprovincial and export trade similar to the regulation exercised within the province. (P.C. 1961-96).

January 26 Hog Price Support for 1961.- The previously existing level and deficiency payment method of price support for hogs was to continue during the 12-month period January 1 - December 31, 1961. Producers were eligible to receive any amount by which the national average price to producers for Grade A hogs sold during 1961 was below \$22.65 per 100 pounds. Payment to each farm unit or producer of hogs was limited to 100 Canada Grade A or B hogs inspected during the period. This support level was about 83.5 per cent of the previous ten-year national average price of \$27.11 per 100 pounds to producers. (P.C. 1961-95)

February 2 Supplementary Barley Quota.- In an effort to obtain more supplies, the Canadian Wheat Board would give consideration to applications from Board agents on behalf of producers for permission to deliver a carlot

of Hannchen variety two-row barley for malting purposes in excess of the quota. Producers who had already received an over-quota barley permit for the delivery of a carlot of barley on a premium basis would also be eligible to receive a permit under this instruction. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 22)

- February 8 Supplementary Quota on Rye.- Effective February 13, the Canadian Wheat Board authorized that the supplementary quota of three bushels per seeded acre of rye be increased to eight bushels at all Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta delivery points. The previous minimum delivery of 100 bushels was increased to 300 bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 23, 1960-61 Crop Year)
- February 9 B.C. Apricot Marketing Agreement.- Under authority of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture entered into an agreement with a B.C. fruit selling agency for the marketing of apricots produced during 1960. (P.C. 1961-161)
- February 13 Interim Wheat Payment.- An interim payment of ten cents per bushel on the 1959-60 wheat pool was announced by Agriculture Minister Hamilton. The payment, recommended by the Canadian Wheat Board, amounted to approximately \$37.7 million to producers on some 377.4 million bushels delivered to the pool. (P.C. 1961-195, Department of Agriculture Press Release)
- February 13 Final Payment on 1959-60 Oat Pool.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had closed the pool for 1959-60 oats. Producers delivered 23.7 million bushels of oats to the pool. The final surplus was \$3.9 million after deducting the PFA levy and final payment costs and adding interest earnings. The average final payment was 16.281 cents per bushel. (House of Commons Debates, p. 1969)
- February 17 Sunflower Seed Deficiency Payment.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that the Manitoba sunflower producers would receive \$44,377 in deficiency payments on the 1959 sunflower seed crop delivered to Altona. The payment was being made on the 8.8 million lb. at the rate of one-half cent per lb. and would bring the price to producers of No. 1 crushing seed up to the support level of four cents per lb. (Agricultural Stabilization Board)

March 1

Manitoba Crop Insurance Test Areas Enlarged.- Two of the crop insurance test areas in Manitoba were enlarged according to the managing director of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency, Mr. P.H. Ford. Three rural municipalities were added in the high risk southwestern test area; doubling the size of this area. The low-medium risk test area in the northwestern part of the province was increased in size from one and one-half to six rural municipalities. Enlarging of the two test areas resulted in more economic insurance units and would facilitate the administration of crop insurance in those portions of the province, Mr. Ford said.

In 1961 the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency would calculate insurance coverage and premium rates on the basis of soil types rather than on the township basis used previously. Policy holders in an area would now pay premiums according to the productivity of the soil type on which their farm was located. (Manitoba Farm and Home News)

March 2

Sugar Beet Price Support Announced.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of sugar beets for the year 1961 on the basis of \$13.18 national average price per ton for beets yielding 16 per cent sugar. This was 102 per cent of the ten-year national average price. The prescribed national support price of \$13.18 per ton for 16 per cent sugar beets was equivalent to the 1960 support price of \$14.23 per ton for beets yielding 17 per cent sugar.

In making the announcement in the Commons, the Minister of Finance Mr. Fleming stated that the support price arrangements for producers in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta would remain unchanged from 1960 and any deficiency payments would be equal to the difference between the prescribed price of \$13.18 per ton and the national average price per ton received by producers.

In view of difficulties facing the Ontario sugar beet industry in 1961, a special arrangement for one year only would apply to sugar beets grown in that province. The Ontario growers had stated that a return of \$13.00 per ton was essential to meet their requirements. The processing company undertook to raise its purchase price by 50 cents a ton above the original offer. The Province of Ontario would make a contribution equal to 50 cents per ton, toward deficiency payments, payable in that province. (House of Commons Debates. pp. 2567-8)

- March 13 Supplementary Quota on Soft White Spring Wheat.- In order to meet mill requirements for Soft White Spring Wheat the supplementary quota of 15 bushels per seeded acre was increased to 20 bushels.
- The increase applied to those producers who were issued special permits under the original supplementary quota order. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 25)
- March 22 Food and Drugs Act.- The regulations under the Act were amended to include prescribed standards of composition for cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese, which were not previously provided for. (SOR 61-89 Sect. 4), Canada Gazette Part II Vol. 95)
- March 24 Sunflower Seed Price Support.- A support price for sunflower seed produced in Manitoba and Alberta was announced under the Agricultural Stabilization Act for the period August 1, 1961 to July 31, 1962. The prescribed price was 4.15 cents per pound for Canada No. 1 grade, ten per cent moisture, delivered at the crusher. This was approximately 100 per cent of the base price. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers in Manitoba and Alberta the equivalent of the amount by which the prescribed price exceeded the price determined by the Board as the average market price for the period. The producer price for sunflower seed in Manitoba had been supported for the previous two years but this was the first year that Alberta sunflower seed was included in the support program. (P.C. 1961-426, House of Commons Debates, p.3299)
- April 1 Cattle - Price Support.- The support level on cattle for the year April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962 was continued at the mandatory level of 80 per cent of the ten-year base price for Good quality steers live delivered to Toronto stockyards. With a base price of \$22.53 per 100 lb. the support price was \$18.05, a decrease of 15 cents from the previous year. (Agricultural Stabilization Board)
- April 1 Cabinet Suspension of Grain Freight Rate Increase.- A decision of Cabinet resulted in a 90-day suspension of the proposed increase in freight rates on grain moving from Georgian Bay to Atlantic ports for exports. The Board of Transport Commissioners had earlier authorized an increase to 33 cents per hundred pounds from the current rate of 25½ cents wheat basis, to be effective April 1, 1961. (The Western Producer)

April 10

Royal Commission on Transportation.- The first volume of the MacPherson commission's three volume report was tabled in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. The report recommended a new Federal subsidy program to the major railways beginning with \$97.3 million in 1961 and dropping to about half that amount after five years. The program, involving largely self-liquidating subsidies and relief from the burdens of outdated obligations, was set in a new philosophy of transportation whereby the railways would be able to operate efficiently as one of a number of highly competitive rivals.

For uneconomic branch lines, the report recommended that an annual fund of \$13 million be set up for a period of 15 years, to be drawn on to offset the cost of maintaining unprofitable branch lines while the railways, industries and communities prepared for their abandonment.

On shipments of Western Canada's export grain traffic, that an estimated \$22.3 million be provided annually to cover railway out-of-pocket losses and contribute to overhead costs.

Other recommendations included a five-year subsidy program for unprofitable passenger services and payment by the government for transportation of Members of Parliament, Senators and other federal officials.

The postwar practice of across-the-board freight rate increases was criticized as self-defeating for the railways and inequitable for freight shippers and it was recommended that future rate increases be related more directly to railway costs and authorized by the Board of Transport Commissioners in such a way that no shipper paid more than his fair share of higher rail costs.

April 13

Quota on Soft White Spring Wheat.- The delivery quota on all grades of Soft White Spring Wheat was removed. This order applied to producers who received special permits under the original supplementary quota order of five bushels per acre which was subsequently raised to 20 bushels. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 26)

April 20

Dairy Price Supports.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced in the House of Commons that the price support levels for Canada's dairy products would remain unchanged for the 12-month period commencing May 1.

He said the Agricultural Stabilization Board would for the present continue to support the price of butter and cheese by purchasing these products from suppliers at the prescribed support levels.

Were any change made in the method of support at a later date, it would be announced well in advance to allow industry to make necessary adjustments, the Minister said, but regardless of the method used, the level of support to producers would remain unchanged.

Price support for butter was 64 cents per pound for Canada First Grade creamery butter scoring 40-93, basis delivery Montreal, with appropriate price differentials for other grades, qualities and markets. This level was approximately 106 per cent of the base price of 60.5 cents per pound.

Ontario cheese, Canada First Grade waxed, f.o.b. warehouse, was supported at 32 cents per pound (base price 32.4 cents); Quebec cheese, Canada First Grade waxed, basis delivery Montreal, at 31.5 cents per pound (base price 31.4 cents).

In addition, the Stabilization Board would continue to pay 25 cents per hundred pounds of whole milk to producers delivering milk for manufacturing except those delivering part of their milk for sale in the fluid milk market. This was expected to stabilize the price of milk for manufacturing at a prescribed price of \$2.80 per hundredweight, approximately 105 per cent of the established \$2.67 base price. (Department of Agriculture Press Release and P.C. 1961-594, 595 and 596)

April 20 Final Barley Payment 1959-60 Pool.-Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced in the House of Commons that the 1959-60 barley pool had been closed on March 30 and that the final payment to producers on 94.9 million bushels delivered would be \$2,022,170.66.

Amounts payable for the principle grades delivered to the pool were:

No. 2 and No. 3 Canada Western 6 row	2,173	cents	per	bushel
No. 2 Canada Western 2 row	7,123	"	"	"
No. 3 " " "	3,658	"	"	"
No. 1 feed	1,182	"	"	"
No. 2 "	3,960	"	"	"

(Department of Agriculture Release)

May 4 Extension of Powers of Quebec Wood Producers Marketing Boards- "The Lotbiniere, Megantic and Rimouski-Temisouata Forest Products Producers" Boards, sanctioned under the Quebec

Agricultural Marketing Act for the improved marketing of wood in the Province were granted authority to regulate the marketing outside the Province of Quebec in interprovincial and export trade of pulpwood produced in these three areas. (P.C. 1961-643, 4 & 5)

May 15 and 16

Freight Rates Reduction Act.- Bill No. C-93 to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act was given first and second reading. The bill provided for an extension of not more than 12 months from April 30, 1961, the period during which the revised rates under the act would be applicable and an increase of the authorized expenditure under the act of an additional \$20 million to reimburse the railways for reducing their rates. Transport Minister Balcer stated that this would give the government time to consider the recommendations contained in the first volume of the MacPherson Royal Commission report just made public. The other two volumes had not yet been published. (House of Commons Debates)

May 16

Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Bill No. C-95 to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act by providing an increase of \$100 million, raising to \$400 million the maximum amount of bank loans permitted during the period April 1, 1959 to June 30, 1962, was given third reading and passed in the House of Commons. (House of Commons Debates)

May 25

Supplementary Delivery Quota - Oats.- Effective May 25 at all delivery points in the designated area, a supplementary quota, to be filled with any grade of oats, of five bushels per seeded acre of oats as based on the individual producer's 1960-61 permit book, subject to a minimum delivery of 250 bushels, was authorized.

This quota was to remain in effect until further notice. (The Canadian Wheat Board - Instructions to the Trade Re: Quotas (General), No. 28)

May 29

Quebec Margarine Legislation Approved.- The Quebec Legislature adopted a bill making the sale of margarine legal in the province as of August 1.

The bill provided strict regulations as to coloring. Instruments known as tintometers would be used to determine that the substitutes contained less than 1.6 "degrees" of yellow or yellow and red combined, making them paler than butter. (Ottawa Journal)

- June 8 Freight Rates Reduction Act.- Bill No. C-93 to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act was given Royal Assent. It had been passed by the House of Commons on May 30. (House of Commons Debates, p. 6059)
- June 13 Farm Credit Act.- Bill No. C-107 to amend the Farm Credit Act by increasing the capital of the Farm Credit Corporation from \$8 million to \$12 million was given third reading and passed in the Commons. The amendment would have the effect of increasing by \$100 million the amount which the corporation may borrow from the Finance Department for the extension of long term mortgage credit to farmers. (House of Commons Debates)
- June 20 Rapeseed - Freight Rates.- Bill No. C-111 to amend the Railway Act was passed in the House of Commons. The bill provided that the definition of grain in the Railway Act would include rapeseed which would thus come under the provisions of the Crownest pass agreement, with the stipulation that the rates applicable to rapeseed should not exceed those applicable to flax seed. The amendment would become effective July 13. (House of Commons Debates, pp.6617-30)
- June 20 Agriculture in the Budget.- Finance Minister Fleming brought down the 1961-62 budget in the House of Commons. In connection with the Gross National Product for 1960 which rose 3.2 per cent over 1959 Mr. Fleming stated that the total volume of agricultural output rose by more than three per cent, with a larger and higher quality grain crop more than offsetting the decline in livestock and poultry production.
- Accrued net income of farm operators rose to \$1,207 million, seven per cent above 1959, while the numbers engaged in farming declined by two per cent. The number of people engaged in farming in 1960 was 37 per cent below the level of 1949 and the volume of farm output was 21 per cent higher. Farm cash income, (excluding supplementary payments) was about the same as in 1959, while there was a slight rise in farm inventories.
- Some changes relating to agriculture were made in the customs tariff. Live poultry (excluding turkey poults, baby ducklings and baby goslings which continued at 12½ per cent) was changed from a 12½ per cent duty to two cents per pound (MFN and BP). All eviscerated poultry was brought under the rate of 12½ per cent (MFN and BP) with a minimum per lb. of five cents and a maximum of ten cents which previously applied only to eviscerated turkey. The MFN rate on quails, partridges and squabs

live or dead was lowered from 20 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. All other poultry rates remained as before. Canned, mint flavored, pineapples were changed from the MFN rate of 25 per cent and BP rate of 20 per cent to two cents and one cent respectively per pound. The MFN and BP tariffs on pineapple juice were reduced to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from ten per cent. (House of Commons Debates, p.6676, Budget Papers pp. 8 and 10)

June 21

Wheat Pool Account Closes.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced in the Commons that Canada's 1959-60 wheat pool had been closed with a final payment to producers of \$45,297,017.

Western grain growers delivered 377,444,166 bushels of wheat to the pool and the average final payment amounted to 12.017 cents per bushel, up considerably from the previous year's 9.2425 cents per bushel.

Mr. Hamilton said the pool closed May 26 with a surplus of \$83,800,885 which included an interim payment of \$37,744,417 to producers in February and March.

Final payments on red spring wheat grades were as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern, 8.809, 8.674, 9.592 and 12.174 cents per bushel respectively, Nos. 5 and 6 wheat 20.997, and 25.700 cents respectively and feed wheat 30.429 cents. Total payment for 1959-60 crop No. 1 Northern amounted to \$1.5881 per bu. compared with \$1.5957 in 1958-59. (Department of Agriculture Release)

June 22

Tariff Board Hearing - Oilseeds.- The Tariff Board gave notice that a public hearing relative to Reference 131 - a study and report on certain tariff items relating to oilseeds, vegetable oils and related products (referred to in the Supplementary Budget of December 20) would be held in Ottawa on January 15, 1962. (Tariff Board Notice R-123)

June 22

ARDA.- The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act was given Royal Assent and came into effect as of this date.

June 27 & 28

Drought Assistance - Prairie Provinces.- Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the Commons that an order in council had been passed authorizing the Federal Government to pay to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta one-half of the amounts paid by these provinces for their transportation costs on shipments of fodder, for the movement of cattle to feed, and for the transportation of haying equipment from June 26, 1961 to March 31, 1962. These measures were taken to avoid a

heavy liquidation of livestock due to serious shortages of fodder in the various drought areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced the following day that in addition to the above-mentioned assistance, the government and the Canadian Wheat Board had received requests from certain areas for the retention of stocks of wheat, oats and barley in store, county elevators, to fulfil anticipated local requirements. The board was prepared to do this. Thus the board issued instructions authorizing local elevator companies to immediately contact the board when approached by municipal authorities requesting stocks of specific grain to be held for local sale. The board would then enter into provisional sales contracts with the company on the understanding that carrying charges were for the account of the municipality. In the event that more stocks were contracted for than were ultimately required, the board would agree to cancel the provisional sales contract and the balance of the stocks would be reclaimed by the board, which would again assume the carrying charges. (House of Commons Debates)

June 28

Aid to P.E.I. Potato Growers.- The Federal Government agreed to share with Prince Edward Island on a 50-50 basis the cost of compensation to those farmers who suffered losses on their 1960 potato crops greater than 15 per cent due to fusarium rot, to a maximum of \$600 per farm.

Supplementary estimates of \$125,000 as the federal contribution were presented to the Commons. (House of Commons Debates; Montreal Gazette)

July 1

Grain Freight Rates.- Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the Commons that an order in council had been issued which continued until December 31, 1961 the action of the order in council passed in March suspending increases on freight rates on grain for export shipped by rail from Georgian Bay and related ports to Quebec and maritime ports. (House of Commons Debates)

July 6

Soybean Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced in the Commons that Ontario grown soy beans would be supported at \$2.13 per bushel (100 per cent of the base price) during the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962. The previous year's support price was \$2.00 a bushel.

This support applied to Canada No. 2 grade, or better quality, 14 per cent moisture, produced in Ontario and delivered to elevators.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay producers the difference by which the average price over the year fell below the support level. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

July 6

Ontario Grain Support Prices.- Winter wheat produced in Ontario during the period July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, would be supported at \$1.39 per bushel on track, for No.2 Canada Eastern grade, or better quality. The support level, unchanged from the previous year, was 83 per cent of the base price of \$1.67 per bushel.

Production was forecast at 20 million bushels, an increase of 15 per cent over 1960.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay producers the equivalent of the amount by which the support price exceeded the average price of No. 2 Canada Eastern grade winter wheat sold for milling or export purposes.

Oats was to be supported by the purchase method at 57 cents per bushel (unchanged from the previous year) for No. 2 C.E. or better on track at Ontario shipping points. This was 80 per cent of the ten-year average base price of 71 cents per bushel.

Barley would be supported by the purchase method at 76 cents per bushel (a decrease of three cents from the previous year) for No. 2 C.E. or better on track at Ontario shipping points. This was 80 per cent of the base price of 99 cents per bushel. (Department of Agriculture Press Release).

July 6

Quotas and Initial Payments.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced in the Commons that maximum quota for wheat deliveries to elevators for the crop year August 1, 1960 to July 31, 1961 would be seven bushels per specified acre. Some points had already been authorized to accept the full quota, and the Wheat Board would endeavor in so far as possible to give all producers an opportunity to deliver the maximum quota.

The Minister also announced the initial payments for the basic grades of western wheat, oats and barley for 1961-62 (unchanged from the present crop year) as follows:

Wheat - \$1.40 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, in store
Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver
Oats - 60 cents per bushel, basis No. 2 Canada Western
in store Fort William/Port Arthur.
Barley - 96 cents per bushel, basis No. 3 Canada Western
Six-Row in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

For all other grades of wheat, oats and barley the initial payments for the 1961-62 crop year would be established at a later date on the recommendation of the Canadian Wheat Board. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

July 6

Turkeys - Price Support.- The price at which the Agricultural Stabilization Board would offer to purchase turkeys during the 12 months from January 1, 1961 was set at 20 cents per pound for Live No. 1 turkeys weighing at least ten pounds but under 20 pounds, basis delivery Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other weights, grades and principal markets throughout Canada. This price was approximately 56.2 per cent of the established base price of 35.6 cents per pound f.o.b. Toronto. (P.C. 1961-995)

July 6

Lambs - Price Support.- The support price on lambs of Good quality or better for the year April 1, 1961 to March 30, 1962 was set at \$19.35 per hundredweight, basis live weight Toronto, with appropriate differentials for other markets in Canada. The price at which the Agricultural Stabilization Board would offer to purchase was approximately 82 per cent of the established base price of \$23.52 per hundredweight. (P.C. 1961-994)

July 6

Wool Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board, effective for the 12 months from April 1, 1961, would pay one cent per pound on all grades of wool from sheep, except Rejects, delivered to registered warehouses throughout Canada, for each cent by which the average wholesale price, f.o.b. Toronto, of the total of wool grading Western Range Choice, 58/60's, 1/2 blood staple and Eastern Domestic, 48/50's, 1/4 blood staple combined was below 60 cents per pound, which was approximately 119 per cent of the established base price of 50.4 cents per pound. (P.C. 1961-993)

July 7

Honey Price Support.- Support price for Canadian honey would remain at 13.5 cents per pound during the 12-month period from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962.

Support would be on a deficiency payment basis. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay the amount by which the average market price to producers for White No. 1 grade extracted honey was less than 13.5 cents during the one-year period. This was 99 per cent of the ten-year average base price of 13.6 cents.

All graded extracted honey produced in Canada and delivered to registered packers was eligible for support. (P.C. 1961-998)

July 10 Aid to Western Cattlemen.- Cattlemen in drought stricken areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan would be offered facilities at Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration community pastures for maintenance feeding of cattle until fall.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton said that steps had been taken to provide feedlot arrangements on pastures where adequate water was available. Screening pelts or other forms of maintenance rations would be used.

Mr. Hamilton stressed that the operation was not designed to put finishing gains on cattle in the regular feedlot sense, but to allow farmers to keep their cattle on a maintenance ration until fall and conserve their available feed supplies for winter feeding.

Rates would be higher than for ordinary grazing since PFRA would be purchasing the feeds. The rate for cattle would be ten cents per head per day and for calves with cows three cents per head per day.

The Minister said these rates would not cover the full cost of the PFRA operation, but that any lower rates would involve substantial subsidization.

Facilities could be made available on several pastures in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where farmers were hardest hit by the drought. PFRA had no community pastures in Alberta. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

July 13 Extension of Powers of Quebec Flue-Cured Tobacco Producers' Board.- The Quebec Flue-Cured Tobacco Producers' Board set up under the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of flue-cured tobacco within the Province of Quebec was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of Quebec-grown tobacco outside the province in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 1961-1007).

July 18 Freight Rates Reduction.- Western Fodder.- The CNR and CPR would aid drought-stricken western farmers by reducing freight rates by one-third on hay and fodder, according to a joint announcement July 18. Similar reduced rates were in effect during the fall and winter of 1958-59 and 1950-60. The railways would reduce freight rates by as much as \$10 per ton for shipping essential fodder from Western Canada production areas to other western areas where supplies were deficient. Each railway set a \$100,000 limit on the total assistance it would provide. (Toronto Globe and Mail)

July 19 PFRA Boundaries Extended.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that in view of widespread drought conditions in Western Canada, the operational boundaries of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration were being extended to include all the settled farming areas of the three Prairie Provinces.

The former PFRA area extended from 30 miles east of Winnipeg to the British Columbia border and from the U.S. border on

the south to as far north as Prince Albert in Saskatchewan - a distance of 300 miles. The total area contained more than 110 million acres.

Extension of the boundaries would bring in the area north of Winnipeg in Manitoba, including the interlake district; the Melfort and Carrot River areas and the district north of Prince Albert and North Battleford in Saskatchewan; and the north-central and northern areas of Alberta.

This extension of the boundaries would permit the PFRA to assist farmers in the establishment of dugouts for farm water supplies in the new district being included in the PFRA area. (Department of Agriculture Release)

July 21

Beef Production Assistance - Nova Scotia.- The Government of Nova Scotia announced a Beef Cattle Transportation Policy to encourage expansion of the province's beef industry which had been falling short of consumption requirements by 50,000 carcasses annually.

The Policy was to assist farmers in the purchase of commercial and purebred female beef cattle, between the ages of six months and five years, by paying a portion of the transportation charges whether purchases were made at approved annual sales in the province or from other sources.

Farmers who purchased at least five animals would be assisted to a maximum of one carload of animals each and cows might not be sold until they had calved.

Fifty per cent of the freight charges would be paid by the government on purchases from outside the province. On cattle purchased at approved annual sales within the province assistance would vary from \$5 to \$10 per head depending on distance and whether or not the cows were bred. (Nova Scotia Farm News)

July 21

Quality Premium on Lambs.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the government would pay to producers of A and B lamb carcasses of desirable weights, a premium of \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively, which along with the price supports on wool and lamb rounded out a three point program of assistance to the sheep industry.

This third measure was taken to encourage production of better quality lambs and at the same time increase producers' returns so as to help keep the industry in a reasonably sound position. This was necessary for Canada to maintain a relatively competitive position on a quality basis with lamb products from Australia and New Zealand. (Department of Agriculture Release).

July 24

Ontario Sheep Assistance.- Under a policy designed to aid farmers in establishing sheep flocks of a size considered to be an economic unit, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Canada Department of Agriculture would provide freight rate assistance on ewes purchased in Western Canada.

Purchasers would be reimbursed two-thirds of the shipping charges provided each shipment was not less than 100 ewes. One-third of the charges would be paid by the Province and the other third by the Federal Department.

The Ontario Live Stock Branch would lend to purchasers of 40 or more ewes, rams for breeding purposes up to a limit of four.

The Branch would act as co-ordinator for farmers purchasing less than 100 ewes, by arranging for such lots to be combined with larger units for shipping purposes. Animals would be inspected at point of origin on request.

The freight assistance would apply in cases where members of 4-H sheep clubs purchased five or more ewes out of shipments comprised of at least 100 animals. (Ontario Department of Agriculture Release)

July 25

Forage Bank. - Agriculture Minister Hamilton confirmed arrangements under which the Federal Government offered to assist western provinces in a forage bank program, as previously announced by the Prime Minister.

The program would involve farmers who cut cereal crops for fodder because drought conditions did not give promise of a worthwhile grain yield.

Administration would come under the provinces. Participating farmers would cut and bale the green grain as fodder and provide suitable protection. They would make this fodder available in a forage bank, under provincial or municipal auspices, to any other farmers wishing to buy it - at not more than a maximum price as set by the provinces.

Farmers participating would be subsidized up to \$5 a ton for which the Federal Government would reimburse the provinces half of this amount.

Farmers receiving the subsidy were not to be excluded from Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments if the area in which they lived qualified.

Purpose of the program was to encourage farmers who did not need the fodder for their own livestock to cut it for a forage bank and have it available for others, rather than plow it down. (Department of Agriculture Release)

July 27

1961 Crop Initial Quotas. - The quota policy for the 1961-62 crop year effective August 1, 1961 was announced by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Durum wheat would be deliverable, until September 15 on an open quota basis, deliveries were to be made to the delivery point indicated in the producer's 1961-62 delivery permit book.

Flaxseed would be deliverable on an open quota basis with the Board reserving the right to cancel this quota at any time.

The Board would again consider applications on behalf of producers of malting, pot and/or pearling barley, for

permission to deliver, in excess of the established quotas, one carlot of such barley provided a representative sample of such carlot had been submitted to and accepted by a maltster or shipper as suitable for malting, pot and/or pearling; and a premium was to be paid to the producer for the carlot of barley so accepted.

An initial delivery quota was authorized for wheat (excluding durum), oats, barley and rye, applicable to all permit holders regardless of the acreage shown on their 1961 permit books, of 100 units. Each such unit to be the equivalent of three bushels of wheat or ten bushels of oats or five bushels of barley.

As space became available each permit holder would be entitled to deliver at his option any combination of the above grains up to the limit of 100 units.

Following the initial quota, the Board would again establish general quotas at individual delivery points, based upon bushels per "specified acres". This specified acreage would consist of the total of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (excluding Durum), oats, barley and rye, summerfallow, and the eligible acreage seeded to cultivated grasses and forage crops. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General), No. 1-1961-62 Crop Year)

July 28

Increased Feed Freight Assistance.- A \$2.00 per ton increase in freight assistance on Western feedgrains and millfeeds purchased by livestock producers in the northern areas of Quebec and Ontario received federal approval and would apply August 1.

This increase would aid districts that could derive little if any advantage from cheaper water transportation.

Counties included were Abitibi East and West, Rouyn-Noranda, Roberval, Lake St. John and Chicoutimi in Quebec and Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Temiskaming and Nipissing in Ontario.

This change would extend to northern Ontario and northern Quebec the \$7.00 basic subsidy which previously applied only on shipments to eastern Quebec. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

August 1

Crop Share Payment Agreements Extended.- Twenty thousand Western Canada farmers who had loans from the Farm Credit Corporation under the old Canadian Farm Loan Act would be given the opportunity of making their payments in the form of a share of their annual crop, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced. Previously, the Crop Share Agreements had been offered only to borrowers under the Farm Credit Act passed in 1959. This offer would be made not only to those growing spring wheat, but also to those growing coarse grains and edible oil seeds as cash crops.

Under these Agreements, annual payments would be related to the amount and the value of the cash crops harvested each

year from an agreed minimum seeded acreage. In the case of wheat, for example, no delivery would be required if the yield was six bushels per seeded acre or less. The Farm Credit Corporation's share would be one-half the yield between six bushels and 18 bushels per seeded acre, but no share would be required from that part of the yield in excess of 18 bushels per acre. The share due from coarse grains and oil seeds was calculated on a proportionate value basis. Where the farmer wished to retain all or part of the Corporation's share of his grain for feed, he could pay the Corporation its sale value in cash.

Mr. Hamilton said these Crop Share Agreements followed the same principles as a similar agreement which proved its merit under the Veterans' Land Act. This saved many farmers who, during prolonged periods of short crops, would otherwise have been obliged to give up their farms. However, while the V.L.A. Agreement applied only to spring wheat, the Corporation's Agreement was broadened to also cover coarse grains and oil seeds.

Every farmer in the spring wheat area of Western Canada who obtained a loan from the Farm Credit Corporation or from its predecessor, the Canadian Farm Loan Board, would be notified by letter of the conditions under which he might arranged to repay his loan through a Crop Share Agreement.

With a short crop in prospects, it was expected that a considerable number of western farmers would take advantage of the new agreement. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

August 1

Stabilization Board Cheese Resale Prices.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board established a resale price to the trade, effective August 1, of 33 cents per pound at storage points for first grade cheese purchased by the Board under the price support program.

Under its support operations the Board offered to purchase first grade cheese meeting its specifications at 32 cents per pound in Ontario and 31½ cents per pound in Quebec.

The Minister in making the announcement, explained that this action on the part of the Board would avoid the possibility of sales by the Board at or below its purchase price preventing the cheese market from advancing above the support level. (Department of Agriculture Press Release)

August 4

Value for Duty of Potatoes.- Under authority of section 40A(7)(b) of the Customs Act the Minister of National Revenue fixed a value for duty of potatoes at \$2.78 per hundred pounds, Canadian funds, when imported into Western Canada on and after August 5, 1961. Potatoes bona fide purchased and in transit to the purchaser in Canada on or before midnight August 4 were not subject to this order.

In addition to the regular duty of 37½ cents per hundred-weight, potatoes would be subject to the special or "dump"

duty equivalent to the difference between the actual purchase price and \$2.78 per hundredweight.

This order was the first issued under this section which was included in a 1958 amendment to the Act and proclaimed in effect during February 1960. The section set out the method by which the Minister might determine the value for duty on any imported fresh fruit or vegetable of a class or kind produced in Canada by providing that the value for duty would be the average weighted value of imports of the commodity during the preceding three years. The procedure was to be applied in cases where the Minister considered that the market price of a commodity in the country of export had declined as a result of the advance of the season to levels that did not reflect its normal value. (Department of National Revenue Memorandum)

August 9

Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations Revised.-

The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations made under the Meat and Canned Foods Act in 1954 were revoked and a new set of Regulations were set up under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act.

Some of the more important changes included in the new regulations were:

1) Sanitary requirements for a registered establishment were made more stringent, particularly on how an establishment should be maintained and operated.

2) The sections relating to graded products and specified products were reworded to provide for greater ease of enforcement. The government continued to assume full control over graded products by stipulating the use of the appropriate grade name (Canada Fancy etc.) whether shipment was within the province or inter-provincial. With respect to specified products for which standards were prescribed, control over these was confined to interprovincial and international trade only. In addition there were certain other products named for which standards of composition did not exist and which were also included in the latter category. With respect to imports the products covered by these Regulations were clearly outlined.

3) Standard containers were prescribed for graded products and also for specified products when shipped interprovincially or internationally.

4) The table of minimum net and drained weights were made more complete and covered most can sizes.

5) Importations for re-manufacturing not complying with the Regulations would be permitted as before but such goods had to be used strictly for re-manufacturing in the packing of another product. Import shipments to the hotel, restaurant and institutional trade would not be considered as being for "re-manufacturing" as they were under the old Regulations.

6) Grades outlined in the Regulations were shown in much greater detail and all terms and the tolerances permitted were defined. Optional grades were established for certain products and on these grades labelling was not mandatory. (Canada Gazette Part II, P.C. 1961-1050).

August 16

Import Licenses Issued for Oats.- American oats could now be imported into Canada to relieve feed shortages, the Canadian Wheat Board announced August 16. Chief Commissioner W.C. McNamara said the board had approved import applications from several companies.

Threatened shortage of oats and barley as a result of the Prairie drought had caused mounting coarse grains prices. After the board announcement prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange declined from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3-7/8$ cents a bushel for both oats and barley.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton in commenting on this action stated that the board had authority to keep prices of Canadian feedgrains in line with those in the United States. Canadian oats had risen at one point to a price seven cents higher than the American oats and this had to be levelled off said Mr. Hamilton.

He said the Canadian Wheat Board was obliged to try to get the best prices it could for Canadian grain but this had to be consistent with finding and holding markets. Prices of oats had risen to the point where the Eastern Canada market - prime one for western grain growers - was hard pressed. (The Western Producer and the Modern Farmer)

August 24

Sheep Breeders Freight Assistance - Saskatchewan.- A federal freight assistance program for breeding ewes effective for the current fiscal year was announced by Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture I.C. Nollet.

Under terms of the policy the Canada and Saskatchewan departments of agriculture each would pay one-third of the shipping charges on breeding ewes for which the distance was not less than 200 miles and on a maximum of 200 approved animals for one purchaser. The remaining third of the transportation cost was to be paid by the purchaser.

Purpose of the assistance policy was to encourage the establishment of more sheep flocks in the province on a sound economic basis.

Under the policy, ewes had to be purchased strictly for breeding and shipments contain a minimum of 100 ewes with no less than 25 for an individual purchaser. In addition all animals purchased had to be approved as to breeding characteristics and general health by a representative of the provincial or federal agriculture departments. (The Western Producer)

August 30

Quota-exempt Deliveries to Feed Mills.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the extension to July 31, 1962 of the feed mill policy first introduced in November 1960 whereby designated feed mills may receive quota-exempt wheat, oats and barley from 1961-62 permit holders in the province in which the feed mill is located, provided the grains so acquired are resold solely in the form of prepared or processed feedstuffs within the particular province.

Designated feed mills would be those which completed an Agreement with the Board effective until July 31, 1962 and which would be named in an Order of the Board to be issued later.

Purchases would be made at prices negotiated with permit holders and any such deliveries would be exempt from delivery quota regulations. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade No. 17, re Feed Mills)

- September 1 Supplementary Quota - Soft White Spring Wheat.- In order to obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, a supplementary delivery quota of ten bushels per seeded acre of Soft White Spring Wheat was authorized effective September 5, to producers who contracted with mills for the production of this variety. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 7 - 1961-62 Crop Year)
- September 7 Saskatchewan Seed Marketing Agreement.- The federal government announced it would enter into an agreement pursuant to the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act with a Saskatchewan forage seed marketing association for the marketing of forage crop seeds produced in the year 1961 in the Province of Saskatchewan. This would be the twenty-third consecutive agreement of this kind to be signed with a Saskatchewan association. (P.C. 1961-1272)
- September 14 Extension of Powers of Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.- The Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board authorized under the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario to regulate the marketing of grapes locally within the province was granted authority to regulate the marketing outside the province in interprovincial and export trade of grapes grown in Ontario. (P.C. 1961-1293)
- September 29 Parliament Prorogues.- The Fourth Session of the Twenty-Fourth Parliament ended. It had opened on November 17 of the previous year and recessed from July 13 to September 7. (House of Commons Debates)
- October 3 Egg Price Supports.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the price support program for eggs for the period October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962 would be essentially the same as the previous year's with some slight changes.
- The support price would be 34 cents per dozen to producers basis Grade A Large eggs, which was below the estimated national average of 34.5 cents for 1960-61 and approximately 87 per cent of the ten year average. Previous support price was 33 cents per dozen, Grade A Large.
- The deficiency payment program of support would be continued but it was extended to include Grade A Medium as well as the Grade A Extra Large and Grade A Large eggs. The deficiency payment would be based on the amount by which the national average price to producers for Grade A Large eggs for the 12-month period was less

than the support price. Payments to any one producer would be limited to 4,000 dozen eggs of the grades specified. (Department of Agriculture Release).

October 10

Water-Drilling Aid - Prairie Provinces.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced approval of a federal-provincial program to give impetus to community well-drilling operations in the three prairie provinces.

The move was taken in the wake of the previous summer's drought which left many municipalities facing grave shortages of water for livestock and domestic use.

Under the scheme, the federal government would contribute 35 per cent of the cost of drilling a well, provided the provincial government contributed an equal amount. The balance would be borne by the municipality.

Federal assistance would be made under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Each project would have to receive the approval of P.F.R.A. and the province in which it was located.

Development of the well would be the responsibility of the municipality, which would submit its claim for 70 per cent of the cost to the province. The federal share would be paid through the province. (Department of Agriculture Release)

October 16

Supplementary Quota - Rye.- Effective Oct. 16 at all Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta delivery points, a supplementary quota of five bushels per seeded acre to rye based on the individual producer's delivery permit book, subject to a minimum delivery of 200 bushels was authorized.

The quota was to remain in effect until further notice. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11)

November 2

Interim Wheat Payment.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced an interim payment of ten cents per bushel on the 1960-61 wheat pool.

Producer deliveries to the 1960-61 wheat pool totalled 392.8 million bushels which would result in \$39.3 million being distributed to western grain producers.

Mr. Hamilton explained that the interim payment could be made much earlier than in previous years because of the increased export performance experienced during the year coupled with the general strengthening of wheat prices. (Department of Agriculture Release)

November 6 PFAA Amendments.- The Minister of Agriculture announced two important amendments to Prairie Farm Assistance Act regulations. Deleted from the regulations was a provision which excluded a complete farm unit from benefits of the Act if it contained more than 50 acres of irrigated land which produced a crop averaging more than 12 bushels per acre.

The other amendment concerned father-son farm operations. Previously, a tenant who rented land from a parent was not eligible for a PFAA payment unless he had a written lease executed before May 1 of the year of the award. Under the new amendment, the son would be eligible in such circumstances if his parents did not operate a farm.

Purpose of the old clause was to prevent farmers from claiming they had leased land to a son under a verbal lease in order to qualify for two PFAA payments -- which would amount to more in total than they would be eligible for under one payment. (Department of Agriculture Release)

November 8 ARDA Director.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that the Civil Service Commission had named Alexander Thomas Davidson, 35, Director of ARDA (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act).

Mr. Davidson, for the previous three years Chief of The Resources Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, would assume his new duties December 1.

ARDA was passed unanimously by the House of Commons in May. It called for federal-provincial agreements for the joint undertaking of: (1) Alternative uses of land classified as marginal or of low productivity; (2) Development of income and employment opportunities for rural agricultural areas; and (3) Development and conservation of the water and soil resources of Canada. (Department of Agriculture Release)

November 22 Supplementary Quota - Soft White Spring Wheat.- In order to obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, the supplementary quota of ten bushels per acre seeded to this wheat was increased to 15 bushels effective November 22 at the designated delivery points of producers eligible under the original order. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 15, 1961-62 Crop Year)

November 22 Open Delivery Quota on Rye.- The delivery quota on rye was declared open effective November 22 for the balance of the crop year 1961-62 at all delivery points in the

designated area. (The Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 16)

November 23

Freight Assistance Enquiry.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that a three-man committee had been appointed to study the question of freight assistance on the movement of western feedgrains to the Maritime Provinces.

E.J. Alton of Ottawa, a member of the National Harbours Board, was chairman of the special committee. The other members were E.M. Taylor of Fredericton, retired Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, and G.M. Schuthe of Ottawa, chief of the transportation and trade services division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Their terms of reference:

"To enquire into the equity of present rates of assistance on western feedgrains to the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in relation to costs by various methods of transportation, and to make recommendations with respect thereto."

The committee was to hold its first hearings in Montreal in late November and a series of hearings in the three Maritime Provinces in December. (Department of Agriculture Release)

November 23

Potato Price Stabilization.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support New Brunswick grown potatoes grading Canada No. 1, including up to 12 per cent Canada No. 1 small from the 1961 crop delivered to starch factories for processing. The Board established that the base price was \$2.69 per 165 lb. barrel and the support price would be approximately 50 per cent of this at \$1.35 per barrel. The deficiency payment method would be used. (P.C. 1961-1669).

December 8

Oat Pool Account Closes.- Final payment on the 1960-61 oat pool, amounting to \$5,075,785, would be distributed to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board beginning Monday December 11, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

Speaking at Barrhead, Alberta, Mr. Hamilton disclosed that the oat pool had been closed November 17 and that producers had delivered 36,014,366 bushels.

Final surplus for distribution was determined after allowing for the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy, final payment expenses and additional interest earnings subsequent to the November 17 closing date.

Of the total, \$1,473,334 would go to producers in British Columbia and Alberta; \$1,962,271 to Saskatchewan producers, and \$1,640,180 to Manitoba producers.

The Minister said the average final payment was 14.094 cents per bushel. The final payments for the principal grades of oats were:

No. 1 Canada Western, 14.054 cents per bushel
No. 2 Canada Western, 14.054 cents per bushel
No. 3 Canada Western, 13.396 cents per bushel
No. Extra 3 Canada Western, 14.054 cents per bushel
Extra No. 1 Feed, 13.389 cents per bushel
No. 1 Feed, 14.396 cents per bushel
No. 2 Feed, 16.616 cents per bushel
No. 3 Feed, 18.813 cents.

(Department of Agriculture Release)

December 15

Sugar Beet Supports.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that support would be provided for Canada sugar beet growers on a new basis starting with the 1962 crop.

Mr. Hamilton recalled that assistance had been provided the industry under the Agricultural Stabilization Act since 1958. This last year, in the light of special difficulties related largely to the depressed world prices for sugar, the government undertook a thorough review of sugar policy. In making this study the interests of producers, processors and consumers, as well as related aspects of Canadian international trade, were assessed.

Because of these considerations, the government concluded that the most effective way to assist the industry would be a program directly related to fluctuations in world sugar prices. Accordingly, the government decided to base the support program on the difference between the prescribed and the actual declared value of imported raw sugar during a support year.

Over the previous ten years, prices paid by processors for the refined sugar from Canadian beets had been approximately 122 per cent of the declared value of imported raw sugar. Accordingly, in calculating payments due to producers, this percentage -- which had been stable over the past ten years -- would be used.

The government concluded that for the 1962 support year, a prescribed value of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for imported raw sugar should result in satisfactory returns to sugar beet producers. Therefore, the support program for 1962 would take the form of a deficiency payment to

sugar beet growers if the average declared value of imported raw sugar during the crop year was less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The payment would be at the rate of 1.22 cents per pound for each cent that the average declared value of imported raw sugar was less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Mr. Hamilton stressed that this program would not eliminate the need for price negotiations between producers and processors as in the past, nor would it provide a guarantee against low returns due to decreased quality or yield. It would, however, provide protection for the growers and processors of Canadian beets against the price uncertainties of the international sugar market and in a manner which should furnish an adequate and reasonable level of support. (Department of Agriculture Release)

December 21

Hog Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of hogs in 1962 at \$23.65 per hundredweight to producers for Grade A's on a national average basis.

Method of support was a deficiency payment on a maximum of 100 Grade A or Grade B hogs for each producer. The payment would be the amount by which the national average price of Grade A's to producers for the year fell below the support level.

The 1962 support price would be about 88.8 per cent of the ten-year average base price of \$26.64 per hundredweight compared with the previous year's level of 83 per cent of the base. (P.C. 1961-1847).

December 21

Turkey Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board would continue the stabilization program for turkeys in 1962 on the same basis as was in effect for 1961.

This was a support price of 20 cents per pound for live No. 1 turkeys weighing at least ten pounds but under 20 pounds, basis delivery Toronto and Montreal, with appropriate differentials for other weights and grades at principal markets throughout Canada. The support price was about 59 per cent of the ten-year average base price.

Under the 1961 support program the Board was committed to take over any surplus stocks that might be offered for sale at the support levels at December 31. (P.C. 1961-1845).

December 21

Extension of Powers of Ontario Onion Growers' Marketing Board.- The Ontario Onion Growers' Marketing Board established under the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario and given power to regulate the marketing of

onions locally within the province was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing outside the province in interprovincial and export trade of onions grown in Ontario. (P.C. 1961-1820)

December 22

Imports of New Zealand Lamb.- New Zealand volunteered to abstain from exporting large quantities of lamb to Canada during this country's lamb marketing season, the bulk of which usually took place between September and February.

This assurance was given to Agriculture Minister Hamilton by New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister J.R. Marshall with whom he held discussions during Mr. Marshall's visit to Ottawa.

Mr. Hamilton stated he would try to come to a similar arrangement with Australia, the other main exporter of lamb to this country. (Department of Agriculture Release)

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1962

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, MAY 1963

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PREFACE

This publication, one of a series which began in 1952, records chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and the more important events related to these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

The date under which each item is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the item. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

Agricultural items from provincial sources have been omitted except where they relate to federal-provincial policies. This is because complete coverage was not available from all provinces.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 45.

The material was compiled by J.M. Sullivan, Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1962

1961

December 29

Final Barley Payment.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the 1960-61 barley pool closed December 8 and the final payment to producers would be \$7,207,194, an average of 8.36 cents per bushel. Producers delivered 86.1 million bushels to the pool.

Final payment on the 1959-60 pool which closed March 30, 1961 was \$2,022,170 at an average 2.1 cents per bushel for 94.9 million bushels.

Final payment for No. 3 C.W. 6 row barley would be 8.4 cents per bushel which in addition to the initial payment of 96 cents would bring the 1960-61 total for this grade to \$1.044. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1961-1861).

1962

January 9

Committee Formed to Study Grain Handling.- An interdepartmental committee including representation from the Departments of Agriculture, Finance, Trade and Commerce and Transport, and from the Board of Grain Commissioners and National Harbours Board was appointed to study problems related to the storage and handling of grains in Canada.

The major function of the committee was to prepare an initial assessment of the adequacy of Canada's grain storage and handling facilities in relation to current and future requirements for the storage and movement of Canadian grain.

The committee was also to study the pattern of grain movement with a view to determining what factors, if any, were hampering the rapid and efficient flow of grain from farm to ultimate consumer. (Department of Trade and Commerce Release).

January 10

Delivery Quotas.- For the first time since the 1950-51 crop year grain delivery quotas were lifted in many parts of the Prairies and producers were free to market as much grain as they wished.

The Canadian Wheat Board opened the quotas at about

500 delivery points which were approximately 25 per cent of the total number. The remaining locations were still on quotas of from three to seven bushels per specified acre.

The unrestricted delivery situation stemmed primarily from the substantial export sales during 1961. (Department of Agriculture Release).

January 11

Potato Marketing P.E.I.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized under the provisions of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act to enter into an agreement with the Producers' Co-operative Association Limited of Prince Edward Island for the marketing of potatoes produced in the province during 1961. (P.C. 1962-34).

January 18

Parliament Opened.- The fifth session of the twenty-fourth parliament opened. The main agricultural item included in the speech from the Throne was the proposal to provide acreage payments to western farmers because of losses suffered as a result of the drought in the Prairie Provinces during the previous summer. (House of Commons Debates, p.2).

January 23

Removal of Quota on Soft White Spring Wheat.- The delivery quota on all grades of Soft White Spring Wheat was removed effective January 23, and such wheat could now be delivered to elevators at the designated delivery points, regardless of the delivery quota in effect for other types of wheat. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas (General) No. 19).

February 6

The Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation - Volume II.- The Royal Commission report defined National Transportation Policy as the development of "efficiency and economy in the transportation system". Transportation has been, and should continue to be, utilized in the implementation of National policy but henceforth should be governed by the following criteria: (1) Each mode of transportation should compete for business on the basis of its own competitive economic advantages. (2) Public assistance to regions or industries should not be disguised as assistance to transportation. (3) The true cost of transportation assistance should be rigorously ascertained and not be allowed to become a burden on the rate structure of any medium which still has areas of substantial transportation monopoly. The report proposes that past burdens placed on the railways as a result of public policy should be assumed by the National Government.

The Royal Commission's approach to National Transportation Policy would have far reaching effects on Canadian agriculture. The Commission states that "the railways will become of lesser rather than greater importance in transporting the products of the agricultural industry" as the trucks, in increasing numbers, take over the assembly and delivery of agricultural products. Branch lines of railways now serving agricultural commodities, particularly in Western Canada, should be abandoned and the historic grain gathering system consolidated over a period of years. The encouraging of intermodal competition as a matter of public policy combined with the rationalization and technical advance of the railways and maximum rate control would tend to stabilize Canadian freight rates and reduce transportation costs to the agricultural community.

Three case studies were given by the Royal Commission to illustrate the present use of transportation as an instrument of National Policy. These studies include an analysis of the use of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, the "bridge" subsidy and Feed Freight Assistance. The Royal Commission questioned the application of the Maritimes Freight Rates Act for intra-Maritime traffic and recommended the extension of the Act to cover the movement of goods, including agricultural, by all modes of transport. The Royal Commission recommended the abolishing of the "bridge" subsidy which authorizes a set amount of money to roll back so-called non-competitive rates on rail movements between Central and Western Canada. It also recommended the re-wording of Feed Freight Assistance in order that (a) it apply to all modes of transportation, (b) the assistance rate to be no higher than the freight rate available from the least-cost carrier, and (c) assistance rates on shipments to British Columbia be based on the same formula as that used for Eastern Canada. The Royal Commission suggested that the Federal Government make a detailed re-assessment of the feed freight assistance policy in order to determine whether or not the policy is still benefiting Canadian agriculture to the greatest possible extent in its present form or whether assistance could be more effectively applied in some other manner.

February 8

Acreage Payment to Grain Producers.- Hon. D.S. Harkness, acting for the Minister of Agriculture, introduced vote 611 in the House of Commons on January 26, providing for acreage payments to western grain producers to alleviate their serious financial condition brought on by the drought during the previous summer. Basis of payment

was \$1 per cultivated acre up to a maximum of 200 acres per farm and calling for an appropriation of \$42 million from the federal treasury. The motion passed on January 30. Announcement of the payments which were provided on a similar basis in 1958 and 1960 was first made by the Prime Minister on December 11 in a speech at his home riding of Prince Albert. (House of Commons Debates, pp.245-272, 305-19, 355-362; P.C. 1962-156).

February 8

Potato Price Stabilization.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to make a payment on Canada No. 1 potatoes (1½" to 4") produced in the Maritime Provinces from the 1961 crop and sold for export to approved non-North American markets. The guaranteed return on the potatoes exported was \$1.45 per 165 lb. barrel which was approximately 50 per cent of the established base price of \$2.89.

This authority was limited to assistance on the movement of 20,000 metric tons or 267,000 barrels. (P.C. 1962-184; Department of Agriculture Release).

February 12

Deficiency Payment on Wool.- A deficiency payment of 22 cents a pound would be paid on the 1961 wool clip -- one cent less than the payment for the previous year's wool production.

The deficiency payment was calculated as the difference between the stabilization price of 60 cents a pound and the average market price per pound f.o.b. Toronto for the basic grades, Western Range Choice, half blood staple, and Eastern Domestic, quarter blood staple, combined.

It was estimated that 1961 production of wool in Canada would be approximately six million pounds. (Department of Agriculture Release).

February 21

Lacombe Swine Exports.- The embargo on export of Lacombe swine was lifted by the federal government. The ban had been imposed at the end of 1958 when distribution of the first breeding groups to Canadian farmers got underway.

The new swine breed had been developed by the Canada Department of Agriculture for crossing with commercial types but it was feared that, without export control, the supply might be depleted before the breed became established in this country.

Breeders had expressed satisfaction with the Lacombe, of which there were now several thousand registered

with the Canadian National Live Stock Records.
(Farm News, Canada Department of Agriculture).

February 22

Increased Initial Payment on Wheat.- Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the Commons an increase in the initial price to producers of wheat delivered for the 1961-62 pool account. The increase which was effective March 1, 1962 would be:

- 1) 10 cents per bushel on all wheat other than Durum, whatever the grade, including all grades of sample and mixed wheats.
- 2) 75 cents per bushel on Durum wheat grading NO. 1 to No. 4 including Extra No. 4, toughs, damps and all off grades.

On deliveries for the 1961-62 pool account made between August 1, 1961 and February 28, 1962 an adjustment payment would be made to raise the price of those deliveries to the new price level.

The new initial price for No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat and No. 1 Canada western amber Durum would be \$1.50 and \$2.50 per bushel respectively, basis in store Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver.
(House of Commons Debates, p.1127; P.C. 1962-247, 248, 285).

March 5

Extend Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Finance Minister Fleming introduced a resolution in the Commons to extend the provisions of Farm Improvement Loans Act for an additional three-year period after the previous period ended on June 30, 1962. The limit on guaranteed loans to be made during the new loan period would be \$400 million, unchanged from the previous limit.

In introducing the resolution, the Minister briefly reviewed activities under this legislation. The act came into force in 1945 and was given a life of three years. Subsequently it was extended in 1948 and further extensions were made in 1951, 1953, 1956 and most recently in 1959. The current lending period, which was the sixth since the inception of the act, began on April 1, 1959, and would run until June 30, 1962. The maximum on the total principal amount of loans eligible for the ten per cent guarantee was originally set at \$250 million and was increased to \$300 million in 1953 and to \$400 million in 1961. Originally, the maximum amount which might be borrowed by an individual farmer was set at \$3,000; this amount was increased to \$4,000 in 1953, to \$5,000 in 1956 and to \$7,500 in 1959.

The annual report covering the operations under the act for the calendar year 1960 showed that the total amount of loans reached a record level of almost \$102 million. There was a further increase in lending during 1961 and for this 12-month period more than 70,000 loans were made amounting to slightly over \$108 million. During the current lending period beginning April, 1959 to the end of 1961, over 198,000 loans were made amounting to almost \$294 million. This was approximately \$55 million, or 23 per cent, higher than the amount borrowed during the whole of the preceding lending period from April, 1956 to March, 1959. (House of Commons Debates, p.1504).

March 7

Agricultural Tariff Changes.— The Minister of Finance announced the results of tariff negotiations conducted between the United States and Canada during the GATT tariff conference which began in Geneva in September 1960. The results of Canada's bilateral negotiations with countries other than the United States, some of which were not yet concluded, would be announced at a later date. The tariff schedules setting forth concessions received and granted by Canada in the Canada-U.S.A. negotiations would enter into force 30 days after notification between the two countries or at a date to be agreed upon. The reductions in United States rates would be made in two annual stages. In addition to the agreement with Canada, the United States entered into similar agreements with several other GATT member countries. Because these latter agreements included products which Canada also exported, indirect benefits of very considerable significance would accrue to Canada because the rate reductions would also be extended to Canada under the Most-Favored-Nation principle of the GATT. All of the concessions granted by the U.S.A. provided for reductions in rates. The Canadian concessions included in some instances reductions in rates and in other the binding of present rates against increase.

The main agricultural products on which Canada granted tariff reductions were as follows: on bread, from 15-20 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; on hay, from \$1.06 to 60 cents per ton; on grapefruit juice, from ten per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and on pecan nuts, from one cent per pound to Free. Among field seeds the duties on nine varieties (blue grass, brome grass, Chewing's fescue, meadow fescue, orchard grass, red fescue, rye grass, tall oat grass and wheat grass) were changed to a specific rate from an ad valorem basis; in most instances the specific

rates would be identical with the duties that would apply in the United States following the negotiations.

Agricultural products on which concessions were received by Canada from the U.S.A. included sunflower seed and sunflower and rapeseed oil, linseed oilcake and meal, flaxseed screenings, blueberries (fresh, frozen and preserved), edible offal, grass and forage seeds, soybeans certified seed, hay, fruit trees, tree and shrub seeds, dog food, certain dyed and dressed furs, cedar leaf oil and vinegar. (Department of Finance Release).

March 7

Canadian Wheat Board Act.- Bill C-75, an Act to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act was given first reading in the House of Commons.

Under the amendment rapeseed was included as a grain for the purpose of the Act, and the provisions of the Act relating to annual pool periods, the regulation of interprovincial and export trade in wheat by the Board, and the Board's control of grain deliveries into elevators and railway cars was extended from the previous time limit of August 1, 1962 to August 1, 1967. (House of Commons Debates, p.1561).

March 12

Cattle Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that the ten-year base price for cattle for the period 1952-1961 had been determined to be \$21.55 per hundredweight for Good quality steers, live weight, Toronto.

The required minimum support level for cattle as one of the nine mandatory commodities under the Agricultural Stabilization Act was 80 per cent of the base price. Support at this level would be continued for the year April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963 and in this case the price amounted to \$17.25 per hundredweight.

The 80 per cent support level for cattle, basis Toronto, for the previous year had been \$18.05 per hundredweight, while the actual average price paid for Good steers on the Toronto market was \$22.75. (Department of Agriculture Release).

March 12

International Wheat Agreement.- A new three-year international wheat agreement similar in structure to the 1959 agreement ending July 31, 1962 would come into force August 1, subject to ratification by the governments concerned. The agreement came as the result of six weeks of negotiations at the United Nations wheat conference in Geneva which was attended by representatives of nearly 60 countries, including the U.S.S.R.

The new price range raised the minimum price per bushel in U.S. dollars, for No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur and Vancouver from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ and the maximum from \$1.90 to \$2.02½. At the current rate of exchange this price range in Canadian dollars was \$1.71½ minimum and \$2.13 5/8 maximum.

Under the new agreement each member importing country agreed to purchase from member exporting countries a specified percentage (larger than under the previous agreement) of its total commercial purchases of wheat and the exporting countries agreed to supply all the commercial requirements of the importing countries as long as prices were lower than the maximum price. If prices reached or exceeded the maximum, member exporting countries agreed to supply member importing countries with a definite quantity of wheat based on their average purchases over a recent period of years at a price not greater than the maximum.

The agreement also continued to provide for an annual review of the world wheat situation.

Safeguards for the commercial marketings of the exporting countries were strengthened by means of more precise definitions of what constituted commercial and concessional sales. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 1684-86).

March 15

Acreage Payments to Western Producers.- With the 1961 federal acreage payment program winding up, officials disclosed that 221,181 payments had been made to western grain producers for a value of \$39,842,356. Only a few cases remained to be dealt with, according to the Canadian Wheat Board, the paying agent. Average amount per farmer was \$180.

Payments were based on \$1 per acre, up to a maximum of 200 acres. Eligible were grain producers who held 1961-62 Wheat Board permits and who were permanently resident in Canada. Saskatchewan farmers received \$19,408,268; Manitoba \$7,063,526; Alberta \$13,080,102; and British Columbia \$290,460.

Acreage payments were made on a similar basis in 1958 and again in 1960. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-156).

March 15

Durum Quota.- The open delivery quota on Durum which was previously declared on November 13, 1961, was extended for the balance of the crop year. (Canadian Wheat Board Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (Stations) No. 61.)

March 16

Sheep Imports from U.K.- Sheep from the United Kingdom could not be imported into Canada. A Ministerial Order made in October 1954 under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act prohibiting such importation because of scrapie was revoked. (Ministerial Order).

March 22

Dairy Support Policy.- The Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Acting Minister of Agriculture announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board would drop the buying and selling of butter from 64 to 52 cents a pound effective May 1. While the selling price would be lowered by 12 cents a pound returns to producers would be maintained at the present 64 cent support level by means of a compensatory payment of 12 cents a pound. The Stabilization Board would also make necessary compensatory payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. As a result of the new policy the retail price of butter was expected to be between 56 and .59 cents a pound.

The price at which the Stabilization Board would buy cheese would be set in relation to the 52 cents purchase price for butter. Cheese milk shippers would receive the same compensatory payment as was to be made to those supplying milk for butter manufacture.

The revised purchase prices for butter and cheese, plus the compensatory payments, would provide the same measure of support to producers supplying milk for butter and cheese production as was provided under the old support program. The compensatory payment would be in addition to the 25 cents per hundred pounds subsidy already paid to shippers of manufacturing milk. It would not be paid on milk used in the fluid milk market, nor on surplus milk from producers shipping to the fluid milk market.

The pricing of fluid milk and any control of surplus production in this segment of the industry lay within local jurisdiction in each province, Mr. Harkness explained.

Milk used for the production of concentrated milk products would continue to receive the subsidy of 25 cents per hundred pounds, but would not be eligible for the additional compensatory payments.

The Stabilization Board would hold discussions with producer and industry representatives with respect to details of the new program, including arrangements for the price transition. Details would be announced following these talks. /Department of Agriculture Release/

March 23

Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Bill No. C-73 to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act was given Royal Assent. /House of Commons Debates p.2153/

March 26

Veterans Land Act Amended.- Bill No. C-80 to amend the Veterans Land Act was introduced in the House of Commons and given first reading. Provisions of the bill included:

Extension of the deadline by which veterans must be qualified to participate in the benefits of the Act from September 30, 1962 to October 31, 1968.

Broadening of Part III of the Act to provide farm improvement loans to full-time farming veterans settled on small family farms. The maximum loan will be the lesser of \$6,000 or \$12,000 less the outstanding amount of any loan previously advanced under the Act. Such loans will be repayable over 30 years at five per cent interest.

Extension of the maximum repayment period to 30 years for all repayable contracts made under the Act.

An increase in the types of farm-related debts for which Part III loans may be obtained by full-time farming veterans.

Increasing the number of uses to which the Director may put the proceeds from the sale or lease of sub-surface rights in land, or from the sale of improvements to land made by a veteran without cost to the Director to include buying livestock for a veteran setting up a basic herd; buying farm equipment necessary for the economic operation of a veteran's farm; and to pay debts incurred by a veteran for any purposes under the section.

Permitting the Director to release to part-time farmers who have a Part III loan any property which was surplus to the security required at the time the loan was made. Formerly this provision was available only to full-time farming veterans.

Increasing from \$10,000 to \$12,000 the maximum financial assistance to a veteran for construction of his own house under Part II. The minimum security required for this assistance is increased by \$200 to \$1,000.

Part III loans may now be made to part-time farming veterans who are already settled and not just at the time of settlement. A reduction was also made for one-third to one-quarter in the percentage amount which a veteran must contribute for a loan under this section. An increase from \$3,000 to \$4,800 was made in the maximum loan available to a part-time veteran

farmer under this Part. The maximum repayment period for such loans has been increased from 25 to 30 years. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2169-75 and 2184-86).

March 27

Freight Assistance for Seed Oats.- Federal assistance would be offered in the freight cost of moving seed oats to areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan that were without adequate supplies because of the previous year's crop conditions, the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Acting Minister of Agriculture announced. Mr. Harkness said the federal government would share equally with the provinces the cost of freight assistance. Total federal-provincial contribution would be limited to a maximum of 75 per cent of the total freight costs to a maximum of \$12 a ton. Distance involved had to be 25 miles or more. Mr. Harkness estimated that the federal share in the program would be about \$225,000. (Department of Agriculture Release).

March 27

Final Wheat Payment.- The Canadian Wheat Board closed out the 1960-61 wheat pool account and the average final payment to producers amounted to 31.843 cents per bushel, up from 12.00 cents the previous year and largest in the history of the Board's operations.

Producers delivered 392.8 million bushels to the 1960-61 pool and at its close February 28 there was a surplus of \$165,500,284 including the interim payment of \$39,282,601 to producers in November.

Final payment on No. 1 Manitoba Northern would be 29.13 cents which in addition to the initial payment of \$1.40 and an interim payment of ten cents brought the total payment for this grade to \$1.7913.

Final payments for the other principal grades delivered to the 1960-61 pool were as follows: Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern 29.924, 32.292 and 34.174 cents respectively; Nos. 5 and 6 wheat 44.347 and 49.450 cents respectively and feed wheat 53.069 cents. Final payment on durum ranged from 41.155 cents for No. 1 C.W. Amber to 49.450 for No. 6 C.W. Amber. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-414).

March 27 and 28

Canada Grain Act Amended.- Senate Bill 19 to amend the Canada Grain Act re mustard seed and rapeseed was passed by the Senate on March 28. Statutory grades were established for domestic mustard seed which at the time was only on a commercial or non-statutory grade basis.

The statutory grades for rapeseed were redefined to provide three new statutory grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Canada Rapeseed to replace the system of two statutory and two commercial or non-statutory grades. In addition, minimum grade weights were set up and more complete definitions for standards of quality and cleanness were provided. (Debates of the Senate, pp.355-400, 405)

April 3

Special Value for Duty on Seed Potatoes Removed.

A value for duty of \$2.78 per hundred pounds on potatoes imported into Western Canada which was imposed in August 1961 was removed effective April 3 on seed potatoes only. This was expected to relieve a shortage of seed potatoes in Manitoba brought about by low crop yields in 1961. (Department of National Revenue Memorandum D46-9).

April 5

Canadian Wheat Board Act.- Bill C-75 to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act was given Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, p.2541).

April 9

Dairy Policy Changes.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that in the light of discussions with the dairy industry and provincial authorities the government's new dairy support policy, announced March 22, would be temporarily modified so that most of the 1961-62 support program would be retained until April 30, 1963.

Butter would be sold by the Stabilization Board at the new 52 cents a pound level but the purchase price would remain at 64 cents, rather than 52 cents with a compensatory payment for the difference. The cheese support price and the compensatory payment on milk for manufacturing would also remain at the present level.

The main purpose of the government's modification of the new policy was to give fluid milk operators a year of grace before compensatory payments on their surplus milk were removed.

In the meantime the main dairy provinces, Ontario and Quebec would endeavor to set up integrated milk marketing plans, in an effort to give producers a greater opportunity to solve their marketing problems themselves. (Department of Agriculture Release, House of Commons Debates p.2606).

April 9

Freight Assistance on Corn.- The government authorized a temporary subsidy of \$5.00 per ton on corn shipped

to the Atlantic Provinces by rail or boat, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

He said that the regular freight assistance policy applied on western grain shipped to the area, but that the 1961 drought resulted in limited quantities of high energy grains being available from the west.

Ontario and Quebec had used corn as a substitute and this assistance would permit its use in the Atlantic Provinces.

The Minister said the program would help to sustain the livestock and poultry industry until harvest when supplies normally would be available for movement under the national freight assistance policy on western feed grains. (Department of Agriculture Release).

April 10

Agriculture in the Budget.- Finance Minister Fleming brought down the 1962-63 budget. In his review of the previous year he noted that the Gross National Product rose 2.5 per cent over 1960 although agricultural output declined because of the drop in grain output which more than offset increases in the remainder of the agricultural sector.

Accrued net income of farm operators for the fourth quarter of 1961 was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$936 million as compared to \$1,252 million for the corresponding period in 1960.

There were no changes in the customs tariff relating to agricultural products. Baler twine for all uses and drums or cans for honey were placed on the exempted list under the Excise Tax Act and hay stack forms and stack heaters for orchards were added to the farm equipment exempt from customs duty. (House of Commons Debates Budget Papers, pp.6-9).

April 10

Farm Credit Extension - Alberta.- Grazing leases held by Alberta ranchers could improve their chances of obtaining loans from the Farm Credit Corporation, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced. A change in the Farm Credit regulations (P.C. 1961-1157) recognized the enhanced value of a ranch whose operator held a grazing lease on public lands.

A recent agreement with the Alberta Minister of Lands and Forests allowed the Corporation to take account of this in considering applications from ranchers for long-term credit. The agreement gave assurance that the lease would be available during the active life of the Corporation's loan. A similar agreement concluded

with the Minister of Municipal Affairs for the province covered grazing leases on lands in the Special Areas of Alberta.

This move followed the previous year's study of lease arrangements between ranchers and western provinces for the use of grazing lands.

The changes went into effect immediately.

The Farm Credit Corporation felt this development would be of particular interest to farmers operating in areas adjacent to provincial grazing lands. It was similar to arrangements completed the previous fall between the Corporation and the British Columbia Department of Lands and Forests. (Department of Agriculture Release).

April 12

Grain Delivery Quotas Lifted.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton informed the House of Commons that for the first time since 1951, all grain delivery points in Western Canada had been placed on an open quota basis.

Producers' delivery quotas were introduced by the Canadian Wheat Board in 1940 to ration limited elevator space. These were usually set at the beginning of the crop year and adjusted upwards as shipments made space available.

Until 1952, delivery quotas tended to advance rapidly during each crop year, so that all points were on open quota well before the end of the year. However, since 1952's big harvest, delivery quotas had been in effect until the end of the crop year.

The new open quota was the result of a short 1961 grain crop and heavy world sales of Canadian wheat. (Department of Agriculture Release).

April 17

Fodder Transportation Assistance.- The federal government authorized extension of the emergency policy on fodder transportation in the Prairie Provinces until April 30, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

He said that due to the continued shortage of fodder in the west and the poor road conditions in the previous two months, there was still the need for fodder movement to sustain livestock in the area.

This was a joint federal-provincial program instituted the previous summer, in which the federal government

paid 50 per cent of the transportation charges on fodder shipments. Each Prairie Province had a policy which expired on March 31 and which now could be extended to April 30. (Department of Agriculture Release).

- April 18 Royal Assent.- Bill No. C-80 to amend the Veterans' Land Act and Senate Bill 19 to amend the Canada Grain Act were given Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, p.3125).
- April 19 Parliament Dissolved.- The Prime Minister announced the dissolution of the twenty-fourth parliament. The election date was set for June 18. (Canada Gazette Part I, April 28, p.1660).
- April 19 B.C. Broiler Marketing Powers Extended.- The B.C. Broiler Marketing Board established in December 1961 under the province's Natural Products Marketing Act for the regulation of broiler chicken marketing within the province was granted an extension of this authority to interprovincial and export trade under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act. (P.C. 1962-568).
- April 26 Cheese Price Support Increased.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the price support for cheese would be 32½ cents a pound, basis Montreal and Belleville for the new dairy year beginning May 1. This was an increase of one-half a cent for Ontario cheese and one cent for Quebec cheese at Montreal. Quebec-made cheese would also be purchased at approved points other than in Montreal at an appropriate price differential.
- The support policy for butter and milk for manufacturing would be on the basis announced by the Minister on April 9. (Department of Agriculture Release, P.C. 1962-624, 625 and 626).
- April 26 Value for Duty on Potatoes Removed.- A value for duty of \$2.78 per hundred pounds on potatoes imported into Western Canada which was imposed in August 1961 and later removed on seed potatoes was rescinded effective April 30, 1962. (Department of National Revenue Memorandum D46-9).
- April 26 Tobacco Marketing Agreement.- Ontario.- The federal government would enter an agreement pursuant to the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act with the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, for the marketing of flue-cured tobacco produced in the Province of Ontario during the year 1961. (P.C. 1962-623).

May 1

ARDA Program.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that more than \$100,000,000 might be spent in Canada in an integrated program of rural development over the next three years. He made this prediction in announcing that the federal government, subject to parliamentary approval, would make available \$50,000,000 under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act between June 1, 1962 and March 31, 1965. Balance of the total would come from provincial and local contributions.

A draft general agreement would be sent immediately to all provinces. It designated the projects that would qualify for federal assistance under ARDA, the share of federal contributions, and the amount of the total Ottawa aid that would be allocated to the provinces. The Minister said negotiations on specific projects and programs proposed by the provinces would get under way within the next few weeks. It was expected that work on a number of programs would be started in the summer.

Basic aim of the Act was to meet the problems of agricultural and rural economic adjustment, and, by an integrated approach to rural development, assist in increasing the productivity, incomes and opportunities of people in rural areas of Canada. Discussions had been held with all the provinces during the previous three months. Out of these talks emerged the initial federal policies to put the program into effect.

Many projects and programs qualified for federal contributions and participation, among them:

1. Projects for the alternative use of marginal lands unsuitable and uneconomic for cultivation, including projects for assistance in establishing these lands for pastures, tree production and recreational and wildlife uses.
2. Projects for soil and water conservation aimed at maintaining and increasing efficient productivity on good agricultural lands, and at making the best use of water supplies.
3. Rural development projects to increase income and employment opportunities in rural areas and to assist in increasing standards of living in those areas.
4. Research projects designed to help determine the most productive use of rural resources. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 1

Agricultural Economic Research Council.- An Independent Agricultural Economic Research Council would be established in Canada during the year Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton

announced. He said support for the Council had been assured from the federal and provincial governments, farm organizations, co-operatives and industries associated with agriculture. A 17-man Continuing Committee asked the parties involved to name their representatives to a provisional Board of Governors by May 31. This Board would consider the constitution proposed by the Continuing Committee and it was expected that a charter would be obtained later in the year.

Mr. Hamilton said an annual minimum objective of \$150,000 was being sought to finance the Council over a five-year trial period, with the federal government contributing one-third, provincial governments one-third, and non-governmental organizations the balance. Ottawa, he said, had already indicated it agreed with the plans and had authorized, subject to parliamentary approval, an annual grant of \$50,000 which would be subject to renewal at the end of the five-year period. The Minister stated that he had been informed that a number of provinces had also arranged for their contributions.

Proposal for the Independent Agricultural Economic Research Council emerged from a Winnipeg conference initiated by the Hon. George Hutton, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, and held in April, 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr. J.R. Weir, Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Economics at the University of Manitoba. The Continuing Committee was appointed at that time to prepare an organizational and financial structure for the research council.

Mr. Hamilton said that for some time various interests associated with the development of agricultural policies had felt the need for more extensive economic studies and research on the fundamental problems in relation to future developments of Canadian agriculture.

He stressed the "independent" character of the Council whose studies, he felt, would be of considerable value to the Government of Canada as well as to the provinces and particularly to farm organizations and other groups associated with agriculture. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 1

Food Research Institute.- In an effort to intensify basic food research in Canada, the federal Department of Agriculture established a new Food Research Institute within its Research Branch, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced. The Minister said the Institute would provide basic research that would benefit producers, processors and consumers. He said that in addition to developing new principles in food processing and preservation, stress would be placed on the introduction of new food items giving better markets

for agricultural products.

A Director would be named shortly to head up the new research group. Staff would include 17 research officers, 20 technicians and assistants, five administrative and clerical employees. Certain groups already in existence would become a part of the new organization. These included the Dairy Technology Research Institute and the Food Processing and Storage Section of the Plant Research Institute.

The Institute's terms of reference were:

1. To develop new principles in food processing and preservation and new types of processed agricultural products with attention to their effect on the nutritional value of foods.
2. Conduct basic research on the characteristics of plant and animal products affecting food quality - for example, flavor, texture, color, odor, tenderness and purity.
3. To investigate the physical, chemical and biological changes resulting from the storage and processing of plant and animal products (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 1

Wheat Price Increase.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that consequent on the announcement of a fixed rate for the Canadian dollar at $92\frac{1}{2}$ cents in terms of the United States dollar, the Canadian Wheat Board had increased the price for all grades of wheat by six cents a bushel.

The new rate would also affect the minimum and maximum prices to be paid for wheat under the International Wheat Agreement in terms of the Canadian dollar. The price range of the new International Wheat Agreement, effective August 1, 1962, was \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ minimum and \$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ maximum, in U.S. dollars, for No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur. At the new fixed rate for the Canadian dollar, the price range in Canadian dollars would be approximately \$1.75 $\frac{5}{8}$ minimum and \$2.19 maximum.

Mr. Hamilton emphasized that the increase in wheat prices should not result in any increase in the price of bread to Canadians. A rise in the cost of wheat of six cents per bushel could not be held responsible for an increase of more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent in the production costs of a loaf of bread. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 2

Skim Milk Powder Purchases.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that the government would purchase skim milk powder during the year for stockpile purposes.

Quantities to be procured would depend on production levels and the general supply situation.

Mr. Hamilton explained that it was desirable that the government hold reserve stocks of milk powder for emergency relief purposes in Canada and for food assistance programs abroad - such as the World Food Bank. Stocks accumulated by the Stabilization Board in 1957 and 1958, when skim milk powder was under price support, were now virtually exhausted. Production during the coming summer was expected to be sufficiently above normal requirements to permit the accumulation of a reasonable reserve stockpile. The Minister cautioned processors against expanding production because of the government's intention to purchase supplies, pointing out that production at the same level as last year would be adequate for commercial needs and for present government requirements.

He stressed that the action was not a part of the dairy support program under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and that the government was not undertaking to purchase at a fixed price all skim milk powder offered to it. He added, however, that the purchase of powder should stabilize the price of this product and help maintain prices to producers delivering milk for the manufacture of skim milk powder and butter.

The Agricultural Products Board would be the purchasing agent and would invite tenders for the purchase of powder at intervals during the season when production was at relatively high levels. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 9

Cheese Resale Price.- The federal Agricultural Stabilization Board would offer for resale at $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, Canada First Grade cheddar cheese purchased under the support program at $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton said this policy of offering for resale at one cent more than the support price was followed in 1961 and would be continued in 1962.

The Board would support the price of cheese at $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound basis Montreal and Belleville for the current dairy support year. Resale price to the trade would be $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents at storage point, for cheese purchased after May 1, 1962. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 12

Ontario Cheese Marketing Levy Extended.- The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board which regulated the marketing of Ontario produced cheese within the province and in interprovincial and export trade and which under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act had had the

authority to collect a levy of 9/10 cent per pound on marketings since 1957, was given an extension of this authority to April 30, 1963. Proceeds of the levy were used for payment of expenses and losses and equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1962-664).

May 14

Honey Deficiency Payment.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board would make a deficiency payment of one cent per pound on graded extracted honey sold by eligible producers through approved channels during the 12 months ended June 30, 1961. The Stabilization Board had established that the average price received by producers for White No. 1 grade extracted honey in the marketing year July 1, 1960 - June 30, 1961 was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Support price in this period was $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Payment would be made on claims received for honey delivered to plants registered under the Canada Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act, and also on honey delivered to plants not registered under the Act but which could qualify to claim deficiency payments for their patrons. Claims could also be made by producers packing and grading their own honey and selling a minimum of 1,000 pounds to retail, wholesale and industrial outlets. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 15

Manitoba 1962 Crop Insurance Rates Set.- Crop Insurance premium rates to be used in 1962 by the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation had been approved, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

He pointed out that Manitoba was the first province to enter into an agreement with the federal government after the Crop Insurance Act was passed in 1959. Manitoba operated a test area scheme in 1960 and again in 1961. The 1962 premium rates and coverage were based on long term average yields and also took into consideration soil types in each insurance area.

Under the Manitoba scheme, insurance was provided for wheat, oats, barley, flax and sugar beet crops. In 1961, 3,675 farmers in the provinces purchased \$6,700,000 of insurance coverage and paid \$450,000 in premiums. Total indemnities paid to farmers amounted to \$1,588,000.

The Crop Insurance Act enabled the federal government to assist any acceptable provincial insurance scheme by contributing an amount equal to half the administration costs, and 20 per cent of the premiums paid. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 17

Crop Insurance for P.E.I.- Prince Edward Island became the third province after Manitoba and Saskatchewan to

enter into a crop insurance scheme in conjunction with the federal government.

Following provincial legislation passed in March, 1961, the province took steps to insure the 1962 potato harvest, this product being its largest cash crop. More than 8,000 growers customarily planted a total exceeding 40,000 acres each year and a large export trade in seed and table potatoes had been developed.

Insurance coverage was based on the value of 60 per cent of the average yield for the previous ten years, this figure being established at approximately \$1.09 per bushel. Maximum coverage offered would be for a yield of 145 bushels per acre or \$158 per acre.

Premium rate had been set at 3.95 per cent of coverage, which worked out at \$6.25 per acre. Of this amount the farmer would pay \$5 and the remaining \$1.25 would be advanced by the province, to be recovered later from Ottawa. The Federal Department of Agriculture also would pay half of the administrative costs of the scheme.

Only farmers planting three or more acres would be eligible to participate in the insurance scheme.

The agreement was signed on May 31. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 22

Lamb Price Support.- A deficiency payment system of lamb price support would go into effect July 1 replacing the current offer to purchase program, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

He said that for the nine-month period July 1 to March 31, 1963, the Agricultural Stabilization Board had been authorized to support the price of lambs by a deficiency payment program. It would provide a national average price to producers of \$18.80 per hundredweight, basis live weight, for lambs of Good quality or better. This was 92 per cent of the national base price and the equivalent of \$20.45 per hundredweight, basis live weight Toronto.

The offer to purchase program, ending June 30, also supported the price of lambs at \$20.45 per hundredweight, basis live weight Toronto, or 92 per cent of the base price. The preceding year's program which ended March 31, 1962 supported the price at \$19.35 per cwt., Toronto, or 82 per cent of the base price, with appropriate differentials for other markets.

Mr. Hamilton said the change from an offer to purchase method of support to the deficiency payment method had met with the approval of producers and producer organizations.

He added that the new plan would result in a greater proportion of Canadian lambs being marketed as fresh lamb rather than frozen lamb. Consumers would benefit, he explained, since they would be able to obtain a better product over a longer period.

During the nine months from July 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963, if the national average price at which lambs were sold by producers was less than the national support price of \$18.80, the Agricultural Stabilization Board would make a payment to producers of the amount by which the national average market price was less than the national support price. The deficiency payment would apply on CHOICE and GOOD grade lambs in the 36 to 56 pound carcass weight range.

Mr. Hamilton also announced that to stimulate further the production of high quality lambs and at the same time increase producers' returns, the government had extended the quality premium payments to include CHOICE and GOOD grade lambs in the 52 to 56 pound carcass weight range. Previously quality premiums were only paid on CHOICE and GOOD grade lambs in the 36 to 51 pound carcass weight range. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-748)

May 22

Quality Premiums on Lambs.- The regulations regarding the payment of quality premiums on lambs were changed effective July 1, 1962, to include Canada choice Class 2 at \$2 per carcass, and Canada good, Class 2 at \$1 per carcass. Previously payments were made only on carcasses grading Canada choice Class 1 and Canada good, Class 1 at \$2 and \$1 respectively. (P.C. 1962-749).

May 22

Wool Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board would support the price of wool for the period April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963 at 60 cents per pound which was approximately 133 per cent of the established ten-year average base price of 45 cents per pound. Support would be on the deficiency payment method and would apply on all grades of wool from sheep except Rejects, delivered to registered warehouses in Canada during the period. The deficiency payment would be calculated on the amount by which the average market price to producers f.o.b. Toronto, of the total

wool grading Western Range Choice 58/60's, 1/2 blood staple, and Eastern Domestic, 48/50's 1/4 blood staple, was less than 60 cents per pound. (P.C. 1962-757).

May 24

Grant to Assist Marketing of Cherries.- Federal funds would be granted to the Red Cherry Institute to help it market stocks arising from the record 1961 pack of frozen and canned cherries, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

The Institute, a promoter of the sale of processed cherries from grower and processor contributions, had already spent some \$7,000 on its 1961-62 campaign. If stocks were to be reduced to manageable proportions before the start of the 1962 pack, a spurt in sales would have to be made.

Mr. Hamilton said he had been told the Institute had only \$3,000 left to finance its sales promotion and that he had recommended it be given a grant not to exceed \$6,500 provided that a sales program be continued until September 15.

The previous year's red cherry crop in Ontario was large and the pack exceeded 24 million pounds, of which about ten million was frozen and the remainder canned. Total production in 1959 and 1960 was about 11 million pounds and in 1958 the crop was 15 million pounds.

The sale of domestic frozen cherries had suffered from competition from the United States which also had a heavier than usual pack in 1961. Canadian stocks of frozen cherries on March 1 at 6.8 million pounds compared with two million in 1961; and stocks of canned cherries on February 1 were 7.2 million pounds compared with 3.2 million in the previous year.

Mr. Hamilton recalled that his department had given similar assistance to the Institute on a cost-sharing basis in 1958 to the amount of \$7,500. (Department of Agriculture Release).

June 4

Ontario Wheat Marketing Levy Extended.- The Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board, regulator of the marketing of Ontario-grown wheat within the province and in interprovincial and export trade, was granted an extension to June 30, 1963 of its authority to collect a levy of up to nine cents a bushel from persons engaged in the production or marketing of wheat. This authority was originally granted in 1958 under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act and the proceeds

might be used for such purposes as: creation of reserves, payment of expenses and losses or equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1962-803).

June 6

Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Agreement.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that Saskatchewan had signed an agreement for 1962 under the Crop Insurance Act and would be reimbursed for premiums it paid for coverage in 1961.

The 1962 federal-provincial insurance program for Saskatchewan covered 1,350 farmers for a total liability of \$2,400,000. Average liability per farm was \$1,760 and the largest policy was for \$28,000. Premium, including the 20 per cent contributed by the federal government, came to \$227,000. The average premium paid by the farmer was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the coverage provided.

In 1961, Saskatchewan farmers took out insurance on a limited test plan, 194 farmers paying a total of \$26,000 for a coverage of \$305,000. Indemnities of \$130,000 were paid.

The Saskatchewan Government contributed \$6,500 to the premium fund at that time. As a continuing agreement had now been signed between the two governments, Ottawa would reimburse the province for the 1961 premium contribution and would also pay half of the administrative costs of the joint insurance operation. (Department of Agriculture Release).

June 6

Ontario Winter Wheat Prices.- Floor prices for the 1962 Ontario winter wheat crop were set at \$1.65 a bushel for Grades 1 and 2 (the 1961 price was \$1.40) and \$1.62 for Grade 3 following negotiations between the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board and representatives of the milling, cereal and country elevator companies.

The wheat marketing board also announced that, in a complete departure from previous negotiations, minimum prices for Eastern Canada Grades 4 and 5, and No. 1 and 2 mixed wheat, as well as downgraded wheat were established. The floor prices for these categories were set at \$1.30 a bushel. (Free Press Weekly).

June 15

Newfoundland Land Development Grant.- Further federal aid to land clearing and development in Newfoundland was authorized by Cabinet, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

He said the province had requested a grant in the 1962-63 fiscal year towards its program of land clearing, breaking of new lands, development of boglands and the construction of access lanes. Mr. Hamilton had recommended a grant up to \$125,000 provided that the province spend approximately the same amount. Similar grants had been made in previous years and should be continued in order to help raise the standard of living for a considerable segment of the population. (Department of Agriculture Release).

June 24

Surcharge on Imports.- The Canadian Government, effective June 25, 1962, undertook a comprehensive program to relieve pressure on the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, bring about greater stability in the country's international transactions, and strengthen foreign exchange reserves.

One measure under the program consisted of a temporary graduated surcharge on certain classes of imports which together accounted for about one-half of Canada's total imports. The remaining imports, which included certain basic foodstuffs, and raw materials, industrial components and agricultural machinery which entered directly into either the costs of Canadian production or the cost of living of the average Canadian or were highly essential for other reasons, were not affected.

The surcharge was at a rate of 15 per cent, ten per cent and five per cent on items listed under schedules A, B and C respectively, provided that the combined surcharge and existing rate of duty did not exceed the General Tariff rate.

Schedule A included non-essential and luxury imports such as confectionary foods, fancy meats, tobacco, wine and spirits. Schedule B applied largely to consumer durable goods, the purchase of which could be deferred for some time. Schedule C covered a wide range of imports for which there was surplus productive capacity in Canada or alternative Canadian products were available and included most of the agricultural products on which the surcharge was applied. The agricultural products in this group comprised such items as live animals, fresh and processed meats and other animal products, poultry, eggs, dairy products, cocoa, soybeans, cereal foods, grain and grain products, flowers, foliage and nursery stock, fresh fruits and vegetables (except bananas and citrus fruits and those subject to seasonal duties), most processed fruits and vegetables, honey, nuts, syrups and vegetable oils. (P.C. 1962-902, Department of Finance Press Release).

June 28

Canada-U.S. Tariff Concessions.- Finance Minister Fleming announced that Canada-U.S. mutual tariff concessions made under a March 7 agreement would go into effect July 1. The agreement which was negotiated during the recent GATT tariff conference affected some \$128 million worth of goods traded between the two countries. Included under the agreement were such agricultural items as bread, hay, grapefruit, juice, pecan nuts and nine varieties of field seeds, on which Canada granted concessions, and sunflower seed and oil, rapeseed oil, linseed oilcake and meal, flaxseed screenings, edible offal, blueberries, grass and forage seeds and hay on which Canada received concessions from the U.S. (P.C. 1962-930).

July 6

B.C. Milk Subsidy.- The federal 25-cent-per-hundredweight subsidy on milk for manufacturing purposes would be paid in future on a proportion of the product from the three milk pooling areas in British Columbia. Payments would be made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board under the dairy products support program. Under this program the subsidy was paid to milk producers delivering milk for manufacturing purposes only and those supplying the fluid market were not eligible.

In the three milk pooling areas in British Columbia - Vancouver, Vancouver Island and Okanagan-Kamloops - the milk received from all producers was used for both fluid and manufacturing purposes. In future a portion of their milk would be recognized as manufacturing milk and be eligible for the subsidy.

Approximately two-thirds of the milk produced by fluid milk producers in other major producing areas in Canada was being used for fluid purposes and approximately one-third was surplus to actual fluid requirements. In future, in the three pooling areas in British Columbia the actual milk used for fluid purposes, plus approximately one-third of the total production, would not be eligible for assistance. Milk production in excess of this total quantity, however, would be considered as manufacturing milk and eligible for assistance. The amount payable to individual producers would be dependent upon their fluid quota. This arrangement was expected to provide assistance to producers in British Columbia on an equitable basis with dairy producers in other parts of Canada. (Department of Agriculture Release, P.C. 1962-948).

July 11

Cheese Export Grading Changes.- Changes in the Canada Dairy Products Regulations which would facilitate the export of cheddar cheese to Britain were announced by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Regulations brought in the previous year imposed a 60-day waiting period between first grading of cheese destined for Britain and a re-grading before shipment. The Department reverted substantially to the old regulations which had no such waiting requirement. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-984).

July 16

Conclusion of GATT Tariff Conference.- The results of the negotiations between Canada and the European Economic Community at the recent GATT tariff conference in Geneva were announced. The results of negotiations with other countries (Israel, Portugal and U.S.A.) had previously been announced in March and April.

The negotiations with the European Economic Community concerned the national tariffs of the six member countries which were being aligned to the Common Market Tariff over a transitional period. As a result of these negotiations, Canada obtained assurances with respect to its rights of access to the Common Market covering nearly \$250 million of Canadian trade. The concessions would come into effect on a date to be announced.

Tariff concessions were received by Canada on a number of agricultural products. The negotiations on wheat, the largest single export item from Canada to the EEC, resulted in two interim agreements covering so-called quality wheat and ordinary wheat. Under these agreements, the Community and the six member countries undertook to negotiate with Canada not later than June 30, 1963, the terms of access which, by virtue of the Common Agricultural Policy, would displace the existing national regimes. Furthermore, until the putting into force of this Policy, the six member countries undertook not to intensify or otherwise adversely alter the existing terms of access for Canadian wheat. In the event that imports of Canadian wheat should, as a result of this agricultural policy, fall appreciably below the datum level specified in the agreements, the member states would take steps to rectify the situation. Annexed to the agreements was a letter embodying a precise definition of quality wheat in terms of grades specified in Canadian legislation and regulations thereunder. By virtue of these agreements and of the definition of

quality wheat, the negotiated settlement was expected to cover Canada's normal and traditional export of wheat to the territories of the EEC.

Other concessions in the agricultural sector included bindings by the EEC of free entry for a number of oil seeds and oil seed products which were of great significance in view of Canada's increasing importance as a source of such products. This free entry was bound for flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower seed, and oil cake and meal. In addition, the duty on crude linseed oil was bound at five per cent and on rapeseed, soybean and mustard seed oil for industrial use at ten per cent. Reductions of the Common Tariff secured for other agricultural items of importance in Canada's trade with the EEC included those on lucern, hybrid clover and brome grass seeds, from ten per cent to five per cent; on timothy seed, from ten to eight per cent; on canned fruits, from 25-27 per cent to 23-25 per cent; and on maple syrup and sugar, from 42 per cent to 20 per cent. The duties on apples were bound at rates ranging from eight to 14 per cent according to the season of shipment; the duty on cheddar cheese in whole blocks of a minimum value of U.S.\$62 or more per 100 kg. was bound at 23 per cent and on seed potatoes at ten per cent within an annual quota of 1,000 metric tons. Duties were also bound against increase on purebred cattle (free), on horsemeat (16 per cent), on offals of animals of the bovine species and of swine (20 per cent), on dried apples and pears (ten per cent), on dried peas (ten per cent), on tallow (two per cent), on raw fur skins (free), and on tobacco at 30 per cent with minimum duty of U.S. \$29, and maximum duty of 42 per cent per 100 net kg. (Department of Trade and Commerce Release).

July 17

Agricultural Economics Research Council.- The Agricultural Economics Research Council was officially established on July 16 when the Continuing Committee of the Council (set up in April 1961 at a National Conference on Farm Policy Research held in Winnipeg), transferred responsibility to the new Board of Governors which took office on that day.

The Board whose members were appointed by Federal and Provincial Governments, farm organizations, co-operatives, business firms and Canadian universities would appoint a nine-man Research Directorate and be responsible for obtaining continuous financial support for the research activities of the Council.

Purpose of the Council would be to initiate and pursue a broad program of economic research into those matters influencing the welfare of Canadian agriculture including the changing nature of Canada's rural sector, the close relationship between agriculture and the Canadian economy, the problems associated with developing areas, and the issues surrounding price, credit and marketing policies.

A broadly based financial arrangement had been developed under which the Federal Government, the ten Provincial Governments and non-governmental groups including farm organizations and business firms would each contribute one-third to the Council's finances. The objective for the first five years had been set at \$150,000 annually. (Department of Agriculture Release).

July 18

Ontario Winter Wheat Support Price.- Winter wheat marketed in Ontario between July 1, 1962 and June 30, 1963, would be supported at \$1.39 per bushel on track, for No.2 Canada Eastern Grade, or better quality. This continued price support at the same level as the previous crop year and amounted to 86 per cent of the base price or ten-year average of \$1.62 per bushel.

A deficiency payment would be made if the average price received by producers was less than \$1.39 per bushel. (P.C. 1962-1028).

July 18

Soybean Support Price.- The new support price for Ontario-grown soybeans would be \$2.14 per bushel. This applied to Canada No. 2 grade or better quality, 14 per cent moisture, delivered at elevators in Ontario from July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963. The support level was 100 per cent of the base price or ten-year average. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers the difference by which the average price for the support year fell below \$2.14. During the support year ended June 30, prices were well above the support level of \$2.13 and no deficiency payment was made. (P.C. 1962-1029).

July 18

Sunflower Seed Support Price.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that sunflower seed would receive price support at the level of 4.22 cents per pound for the 12 months from August 1. The support price was 100 per cent of the base price or ten-year average for Manitoba and would apply to No. 1 Grade, ten per cent moisture, basis delivery at the crushing plant. The Board would pay producers the difference by which the average price for the support year fell below 4.22 cents (P.C. 1962-1027).

July 18

Honey Support Price.- Support price for honey during the period July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963 would remain at 13.5 cents per pound. This was the same level as for the previous two years. The support price was 100 per cent of the base price or ten-year average. A deficiency payment of one cent per pound was announced on May 14 for the support year which ended June 30, 1961.

Under the deficiency payment plan, the Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers the amount by which their average market price for White No. 1 grade extracted honey was less than 13.5 cents per pound during the 12-month period. All graded extracted honey produced in Canada during the period and sold by producers through commercial outlets in accordance with conditions established by the Board, or delivered to honey packers approved by the Board, was eligible for support. (P.C. 1962-1026).

August 1

1962 Initial Grain Delivery Quotas.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that initial quotas on wheat, oats, barley and rye would go into effect at all delivery points in Western Canada as of August 1 the beginning of the 1962-63 crop year.

The quota on durum wheat would be five bushels per acre up to a maximum 200 bushels. Flaxseed and rapeseed would be on an open quota. The initial quota would be applicable to all permit holders regardless of acreage, and would be the equivalent of 100 units. Each unit was equal to three bushels of wheat, or ten bushels of oats, or five bushels of barley or rye. (Free Press Weekly).

August 1

Initial Grain Payments.- An initial payment of \$1.50 per bushel for western wheat delivered during the 1962-63 crop year was announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. It was a ten-cent increase over that in effect at the beginning of the 1961-62 crop year and was the first boost since 1949-50. The new figure for wheat was in line with the adjusted payment of \$1.50 which became effective March 1. It applied to No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.

Initial payments for oats and barley during the 1962-63 crop year remained unchanged at 60 cents a bushel for oats and 96 cents for barley. The initial payment for oats was based on No. 2 C.W., and for barley on No. 3 C.W. 6-Row, in both cases in store at Fort William/Port Arthur. (P.C. 1962-1100).

August 2

Drought Fodder Assistance.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that the federal government had offered to assist Alberta in a program of delivering fodder to drought areas of Alberta and also for transporting haying equipment.

The program would be administered by the Alberta Government and the federal government offered to share equally with it the transportation costs of the fodder and haying equipment.

This was similar to previous co-operative efforts between the federal government and the prairie provinces where shortages of feed for livestock resulted from prolonged dry weather. Fodder was brought in and equipment was transported to areas where hay could be harvested. (Department of Agriculture Release).

August 2

Saskatchewan Ram Distribution Policy Announced.- The joint federal-provincial policy covering the distribution of purebred rams would be in effect in Saskatchewan again for 1962 it was announced by I.C. Nollet, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture. This policy was first introduced in 1948 and under it approximately 1,500 purebred rams had been distributed in the province since then. It was introduced to improve the quality and type of sheep produced by supplying flock owners with rams of approved type and conformation, at a nominal price.

Breeder grade rams would be sold to ram clubs at \$40 each, commercial grade at \$35 each and ram lambs at \$30 each, with transportation paid to designated points by the governments. If a flock owner wished to purchase his own ram, the government would pay one-third of the purchase price up to a maximum of \$20 on a breeder shearling and \$15 on a commercial shearling or ram lamb.

Losses under this policy would be shared equally between the federal and provincial departments of agriculture. (The Modern Farmer).

August 8

Corn Import Surcharge Refunded.-The import surcharge of five per cent might be refunded on corn classified under tariff item 55, included in Schedule C of the Surcharge Order, when used for agricultural purposes, effective from and after June 25, 1962.

For the purpose of this order "agricultural purpose" was understood by the Department of National Revenue as covering corn used for (a) planting, (b) direct

feeding to poultry or farm animals, and (c) production of feeds for poultry or farm animals. (P.C. 1962-1124).

September 4

Marketing Agreements Announced.- Federal authority was given to two agreements under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act for the marketing of forage crop seed grown during 1962 in Saskatchewan and for the marketing of apples for processing in Quebec, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

Under the forage crop seed agreement, the Saskatchewan Forage Crop Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association Limited - selling agency for 13 co-operative associations - would make an initial payment to producers, market the seed, and pay a final payment if one was called for. If the final price for the seed amounted to less than the initial payment plus operating costs, the difference would be made up by the Federal government.

Mr. Hamilton noted that an agreement with the Saskatchewan group had been negotiated each year since the federal marketing act went into effect in 1939. At no time was the Association required to claim for losses.

Under the act, the initial payment was limited to 80 per cent of the previous three-year average price to producers. This year it ranged from about 26 per cent for Commercial Meadow Fescue to about 76 per cent for Certified Climax Timothy.

Processing, carrying and selling charges were fixed at the same rate as the previous year -- three and a half cents per pound for all grades of forage crop seeds on a delivered weight basis, or five cents per pound on a cleaned seed basis.

The agreement for Quebec apples was with the Co-operative Monteregienne of Rougemont, whose processed products include apple juice, apple sauce, apple pulp and apple jelly. An initial payment of 30 cents per bushel would be paid producers this year, and under the agreement, the federal government would make up the difference if the final payment was lower than the initial one plus operating costs. This year's 30-cent figure was about 26 per cent of the previous three-year average. Processing handling, carrying and selling costs were fixed at \$2.15 per case of processed product, the same as applied last year.

The Co-operative had entered into an agreement each year since 1952, with the exception of 1960. During that time, no liabilities to the government had resulted. Any anticipated final payment was required to receive federal approval before being made. (Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-1199, 1200).

September 7

Feed Grain Committee.- Appointment of a Feed Grain Committee for Eastern Canada to act as liaison with the Canadian Wheat Board was announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton.

The Committee was established as a means of creating better understanding between Western grain producers and Eastern feeders, and particularly to keep the Wheat Board fully informed of feedgrain requirements in Eastern Canada. The Minister explained that because of the complex machinery necessary in the marketing, transportation and storage of grain, it was desirable that arrangements be made so that a group representing Eastern feed interests could maintain continuing consultation with the Wheat Board.

The Committee would consist of six members, two each from the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, with one from each area representing co-operative organizations and one from private trade. (Department of Agriculture Release).

September 12

Hog Premium Changes.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that hog quality premiums paid by the Federal Government would be revised effective September 4.

Until October 4, 1960, the premiums paid to producers had been \$2 for each Grade A hog and \$1 for Grade B. The premium for Grade B was then discontinued, and the premium for Grade A was increased to \$3. Under the revised program, the premium for Grade A would revert to the earlier figure of \$2.

The purpose of the premium was to encourage the production of top quality, lean pork required in domestic and export markets. During the previous year 6,448,956 hogs were marketed commercially and graded in Canada, of which 2,105,855 or 32.7 per cent, were Grade A.

The Minister explained the change in the premium was related to the necessity of reducing government expenditures, to which the Department of Agriculture must contribute along with other departments of government. The saving would amount to approximately \$1.5 million in the current fiscal year. (P.C. 1962-1283; Department of Agriculture Release).

September 12

New Feeds Act Proclaimed.- The new Feeds Act, a revision and replacement of the old Feeding Stuffs Act, was proclaimed in force effective October 1.

It had been passed in May 1960. The act was designed to regulate the sale of livestock feeds. Main departure from the old act was that it was no longer necessary that feeds be labelled with a list of their ingredients provided that the label bore the statement, "the ingredients in this feed are those named in ^{the} certificate of registration". In addition, medicated customer formula feeds (feeds prepared in accordance with a formula supplied by the purchaser) which under the previous act could be sold without registration regardless of medication content, under the new act had to conform to the prescribed standards of registered medicated feeds as far as medicating ingredients were concerned. (P.C. 1962-1266).

September 17

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.- Prime Minister Diefenbaker in his closing statement at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference emphasized that the decision regarding Britain's proposed entry into the European Common Market was one to be made by Britain and Britain alone. He stated that the Canadian Government was not taking a position on whether or not the U.K. should enter but only wished to make known Canada's assessment of the effects of such a decision upon Canadian trading interests as had been requested by the U.K.

In this appraisal Canada took the position that substantial further improvement would be needed in the terms of entry if, in the light of undertakings that had been given, Commonwealth interests were to be safeguarded. Little had yet been agreed on with the Six in several fields including tariffs on raw materials and processed foods and this would seem to provide scope for negotiating terms more favorable to the Commonwealth. Canada would also hope for improvements in the agreements on temperate agricultural products, and manufactured products. Canada's full co-operation was pledged in the event that the need for any further consultations should arise.

The Prime Minister also proposed a meeting (with Canada as host country) of all member nations of the Commonwealth, EEC, EFTA, U.S.A., Japan and other like minded nations willing to participate to discuss methods of dealing with the new challenges in world trade facing the Commonwealth and other countries. Mr. Diefenbaker suggested that steps in the direction of further world-wide trading arrangements should now be taken if wider and more satisfying trading arrangements were to be achieved by 1970 when the final provisions of the Common Market were to go

into effect. In addition to reciprocal tariff reductions, the Prime Minister singled out the urgent need to find solutions to the special difficulties involved in world trade in agricultural products. (Prime Minister's Press Release).

September 19

World Food Program.- It was announced that a 20-member Intergovernmental Committee appointed by the FAO would meet in Rome October 29 to 31 to discuss the operations and proposed activities of the World Food Program. The Program could now be put into operation on a global scale as the result of a pledging conference held in New York earlier in the month at which 27 nations committed themselves to a total contribution of \$86 million over the next three years. Canada's share was \$5 million with one-third in cash and the balance in food products. The United States pledged \$50 million, West Germany \$8 million and Britain \$5 million.

Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton, who spearheaded Canada's leading role in establishing the program,, said Canada's support would not be at the expense of its other assistance activities. The program was another step forward in helping to raise the living standards in the developing countries; it was a multilateral effort and contained safeguards against interference with bilateral operations or commercial trade.

He emphasized that Canada did not regard the World Food Program as a surplus disposal agency and he hoped that the Executive Director and all those involved with the program would "think in terms of food use and food assistance". (Farm News, Canada Department of Agriculture).

September 27

Parliament Opened.- The first Session of the twenty-fifth parliament opened. The speech from the throne outlined several proposals affecting agriculture including: a program to ensure adequate feedgrain supplies in British Columbia and Eastern Canada to meet the expanded livestock production in these areas; enlargement of Farm Credit Corporation funds and increased flexibility in their use; a national conference on agricultural training to be convened in the fall; extension of the Freight Rates Reduction Act. It was also noted that the government would seek appropriations for the ARDA program and Canada's contribution to the World Food Program. The speech reiterated that the import surcharges imposed as emergency measures in June would be removed as soon as circumstances permitted. (House of Commons Debates).

September 27

Durum Price Reduced.- The Canadian Wheat Board on September 27 reduced the price of durum wheat by 16 cents a bushel to put it on a more competitive basis with the United States wheat. The U.S.A. had recently announced it would pay a 15 cent per bushel subsidy on U.S. durum exports from all ports except those on the Pacific Coast. The one-cent difference in price of Canadian and U.S. durum would be cancelled out by the difference in value of the two countries' currency as far as overseas buyers were concerned. (The Modern Farmer).

September 28

Egg Price Support.- The federal egg price support program was renewed for a year on the same basis as for the previous 12 months. The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to continue the deficiency payment program for the 12 months October 1, 1962 to September 30, 1963, at a national average price of 34 cents per dozen, to producers, for Grade A Large eggs. This was the same as the previous year's support price and approximately 90.7 per cent of the ten-year average.

Payments on claims by any one producer would be limited to a total of 4,000 dozen eggs and confined to the grades Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large and Grade A Medium. (P.C. 1962-1368).

October 9

Egg Deficiency Payment.- A deficiency payment of one cent per dozen would be paid on eggs marketed during the price support year ended September 30, the Agricultural Stabilization Board announced. The payment would be made to producers registered with the Board on eggs sold through registered egg grading stations or by producer-graders through retail outlets.

The Board established that the weighted national average price received by producers for Grade A Large size eggs for the 12-month period was 33 cents per dozen -- or one cent below the support price of 34 cents. Producers would be eligible to receive the deficiency payment on Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large and Grade A Medium size eggs, to a maximum of 4,000 dozen. (Department of Agriculture Release).

October 15

ARDA Agreements Signed with Provinces.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced the signing of general agreements under the Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Act with all ten provinces. The agreements launched the program into action by permitting

approval of a wide range of individual projects and opened a broad new field for joint federal-provincial action to develop rural areas and resources.

The projects, embracing alternative use of marginal and submarginal farm land, rural development, and soil and water conservation, would be carried out jointly by federal and provincial governments or by a province with federal assistance. The Minister pointed out that nearly 40 types of projects were listed in the agreements to permit a massive attack on the economic problems of rural areas affected by technological and economic changes, by improving rural resources, job opportunities and living standards. Federal aid in projects would range from one-third to two-thirds of the cost.

An amount of \$50 million was set for federal contributions to all provinces during the initial three-year period covered by the general agreement, with the amount not to exceed \$20 million in any fiscal year. Under the agreement, a province's share of federal aid over the three years was determined by a formula based on the following factors:

1. Net value of the province's agricultural production;
2. Number of its "submarginal" farms - that is, farms producing revenues of less than \$1,200 annually;
3. Size of its rural population.

Mr. Hamilton stressed that although the initial agreements were for a three-year period, ARDA was a long-range program. "We are going to use the three years to undertake a large number of pilot projects and extensive research, and to work out the best means of implementing the program's long-term goals."

He noted that it had been said that the problems to be tackled by ARDA were so large and complex that two or three years of research should have preceded any action. "But research cannot be carried out by academic studies alone, and in this interim period we are going to try out the best methods by engaging in a wide range of projects," Mr. Hamilton added. (Department of Agriculture Release).

October 15

Value for Duty of Potatoes.- The Minister of National Revenue under authority of section 40A(7)(b) of the Customs Act prescribed a value for duty of fresh potatoes(excluding seed potatoes)imported into Canada through Port Arthur and all ports west thereof of \$2.67 per hundredweight. The above value was effective October 16 and did not apply to potatoes bona fide purchased and in transit to Canada on or before October 15.(Department of National Revenue Memorandum).

October 16

Surcharge on Corn Imports Removed.- The import surcharge of five per cent on Indian corn imposed under the Surcharge Order of June 24 and later removed on corn used for agricultural purposes only was removed on imported corn for all purposes. (P.C. 1962-1/1460)

October 23

Farm Credit Regulations Amended.- Federal loans would become available to more Canadian farmers as a result of major far-reaching amendments to the Regulations of the Farm Credit Act, announced recently by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. The effect of the amendments would be to provide a much greater range of financial assistance to the small farmers all across Canada. Mr. Hamilton predicted that their greatest effect would be felt in many parts of Ontario, in Quebec, British Columbia, the Atlantic Provinces, the Yukon Territory and the N.W.T.

A change in the Regulation governing the appraisal of farms would permit the Farm Credit Corporation to use the full appraised value of farm buildings, where they were essential to specialized production. Under the previous regulations the value of a farm unit for loan purposes could not be appraised at more than twice the agricultural productive value of the land alone regardless of the value of the buildings. This would make it possible to lend to poultrymen, greenhouse operators, and other farms whose operations required relatively high investment in buildings on small areas of land.

Another amendment would permit loans to farmers dependent on secondary income from other sources to supplement their farm revenues. Previously, only income stemming from the actual production of a farmer's land could be considered in assessing a loan application. Removal of this restriction would enable the Corporation to take into account monies received from a variety of other sources.

The Corporation would now be able to recognize, for loan purposes, the returns from specialized operations based on the use of purchased feeds, as in the case of poultry and hog production. Proceeds from any non-agricultural enterprise conducted on the farm, such as camping grounds, tourist cabins, and other recreational projects would also be considered, as would off-farm income from pensions, annuities, part-time employment and similar sources. This far-reaching amendment would be of particular importance in areas where land was held in small parcels, and where it was difficult or impossible to assemble enough land for an economic unit based solely on agricultural potential.

Mr. Hamilton stressed that each applicant would still be expected to provide the Corporation with a plan to show that the loan would help him to increase his net income, after providing for repayment, this being the principal objective of the farm credit program. He explained that the greater flexibility would be most effective in raising the living standards of borrowers whose principal - but not sole - occupation was farming.

Mr. Hamilton indicated that these changes (approved by the Farm Credit Corporation on September 17, and approved by Order in Council on October 18) were closely related to amendments being proposed to the Farm Credit Act, to increase the funds available to the Corporation and to permit farmers greater flexibility in the way they may use the money they borrow. Together, the changes would open the door for closer co-ordination of the work of the Farm Credit Corporation and the ARDA administration, and mark a new milestone in the government's attack upon the problem of the low income of an important segment of the farming community. (Department of Agriculture Release, P.C. 1962-1462).

October 26

Farm Credit Act Amended.- Bill C-71, an act to amend the Farm Credit Act was given first reading in the House of Commons. Under terms of the bill the capital of the Farm Credit Corporation was increased from \$12 million to \$16 million raising the lending capacity of the Corporation an additional \$100 million to \$400 million. Other changes included were:

Loans could now be used to assist in developing a secondary non-farm enterprise (such as camping grounds or tourist cabins) on mortgaged lands;

Loans might also be used to pay operating costs and the costs of maintaining the farmer and his family for a reasonable period of time while the farming enterprise on which a loan had been made was being established;

Loans might be applied to the cost of improvement of land other than the mortgaged farm but used as part of the farming enterprise;

Borrowers who obtained loans under Part III of the Act (supervised loans secured by farm land and chattels) would be eligible for loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act and would be permitted to dispense with supervision and inspection of farming operations once the principal amount of the loan outstanding was less than 75 per cent of the appraised value of the mortgaged farm land. The previous maximum was 65 per cent.

Loans under Part III could be made where a farm was jointly owned by a husband and wife. The original act only applied in the case of a sole owner. (House of Commons Debates, p.962).

October 31

ARDA Projects.- Approval of the first two projects under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act were announced by Agriculture Minister Hamilton. The first involved a \$12,000 project in New Brunswick, shared equally by the federal and provincial governments, designed to expand the provinces' program of advisory services to farmers in woodlot management. The second consisted of a comprehensive study of the agricultural future of Manitoba with detailed investigations of the primary agriculture and food and beverage industries, provincial water resources, and the commercial fishing industry. Cost to the federal government would total some \$30,000. (Department of Agriculture Release).

November 1

Export Credits Insurance Act Amended.- Bill C-63 an amendment to increase the limit of the liability of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation from \$200 million to \$400 million was passed by the House of Commons on October 16, and passed by the Senate and given Royal Assent on November 1. The Act formerly provided a ceiling of \$200 million for export credits insurance which the corporation might underwrite at its own risk.

An amendment to section 21(a) enabled the corporation to accept promissory notes direct from importers. Before this amendment the Act restricted the corporation (a) to guaranteeing a promissory note given by an importer to an exporter and (b) to purchasing a guaranteed promissory note. The amendment would facilitate the negotiation of business and improve the administrative procedures. (House of Commons Debates, pp.586-590; Senate Debates, p.182).

November 15

Removal of Import Surcharges.- The import surcharges imposed under P.C. 1962-902 of June 24 were removed effective November 15 on most agricultural products listed under Schedule C of the order (those subject to a five per cent ad valorem duty) including live animals, meats, poultry, dairy and grain products, florist and nursery stock, vegetable and fruit products, nuts and confectionery. The five per cent duty remained on the following agricultural items:
9b - quails, partridges and squabs live or dead

n.o.p.; 142c - converted tobacco leaf for use in the manufacture of cigar binders; and 711 - all goods not specifically mentioned elsewhere in the customs tariff schedule. The surcharges of 15 per cent and ten per cent on agricultural items listed under Schedules A and B respectively of the original surcharge order also remained in force. (P.C. 1962 - 1/1640).

November 26

Oat Pool Closes. - Closing of the 1961-62 oats pool and a final payment averaging 17.26659 cents per bushel were announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. This compared with 14.094 cents on the 1960-61 oats pool.

Mr. Hamilton said the government had authorized distribution of the final surplus of \$4,301,349.92 on producers' deliveries of 24,911,122 bushels of oats to the pool. Final payment was arrived at by deducting the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy and final payment costs, and adding estimated additional interest earnings.

The final payments in cents per bushel for the principal grades of oats delivered to the 1961-62 pool were:

No. 1 Canada Western	17.024
No. 2 Canada Western	17.024
No. 3 Canada Western	16.777
No. Extra 3 Canada Western	17.024
Extra No. 1 Feed	16.777
No. 1 Feed	17.767
No. 2 Feed	19.747
No. 3 Feed	21.727

(Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-1675).

November 29

Farm Credit Act. - Bill C-71 to amend the Farm Credit Act was given Royal Assent. (House of Commons Debates, p.2154).

November 29

Ontario Tender Fruit Growers Levying Authority. - The Ontario Tender Fruit Growers Marketing Board which had been authorized in 1961 (P.C. 1961-1292) under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of Ontario grown tender fruit used for processing in interprovincial and export trade, was further authorized for the period to December 31, 1963 to impose and collect levies from persons engaged in the production and marketing of cherries, peaches and Bartlett and Kieffer pears. The Board could divide producers and marketers into different groups paying different levy charges limited to \$4 per ton on marketings of cherries and Bartlett pears, and \$2 per ton on marketings of

peaches and Kieffer pears. Proceeds from the levies could be used for the Board's purposes, including the creation of reserves, the payment of expenses and losses on the sale or disposal of fruit, and the equalization or adjustment of returns to producers. (P.C. 1962-1681).

November 29

Ontario Bean Marketing Order.- The Ontario Bean Growers Marketing Board was granted a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of Ontario grown beans in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was essentially the same as the previous order (P.C. 1957-1472) except that the section authorizing the Board to impose and collect levies from persons engaged in the production or marketing of beans, which had no time limit, would expire on December 31, 1963. (P.C. 1962-1682).

November 30

P.E.I. ARDA Projects.- Approval of a series of major projects in Prince Edward Island under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act were announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton.

The projects, involving federal-provincial cost sharing, included construction of five dams for water conservation, acquisition of marginal and sub-marginal farm land for forestry and recreational development, and two major research projects. Three of the dams would be located in Queen's County and the other two in Kings County. They would serve agricultural, wildlife conservation and recreational purposes.

The research undertaking involved two studies of projects to increase income and employment opportunities. One was assessment of the possibility of processing dehydrated potatoes and other dehydrated foods in P.E.I. The other involved the possibility of using the Island's peat moss deposits to develop an export industry. (Department of Agriculture Release).

December 3

Freight Rates Reduction Act.- Bill C-91 an Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act was introduced in the House by Transport Minister Balcer and given first and second reading. The bill provided that the revised rates under the act should be applicable for a further 12 months period from April 30, 1962 and authorized an additional expenditure of \$20 million to compensate the railways for operating under the reduced rates. (House of Commons Debates, pp. 2240-2264).

December 6

Final Wheat Payment on Durum.- An interim payment on the 1961-62 Wheat Pool Account, to apply to Durum grades, was announced by the Hon. Douglas Harkness, on behalf of Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton.

Mr. Harkness explained that the Canadian Wheat Board Act did not make provision for separate final payments for Durum wheat and spring wheat. He said the Act did, however, provide for interim payments to be made when these could be made without loss.

Since the Canadian Wheat Board had advised that all the Durum wheat delivered to the 1961-62 Wheat Pool account had been sold, the government approved an interim payment on the 1961-62 pool account that would apply only to the Durum grades, Mr. Harkness said. There would, therefore, not be any further payment with respect to the 1961-62 Durum wheat deliveries.

Producers delivered 10.5 million bushels of Durum wheat and this had all been sold. After deducting Prairie Farm Assistance levy and interim payment costs, and adding estimated additional interest earnings, there remained \$6,941,397 to be distributed.

Payments on the principal grades in cents per bushel, would be:

No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum	63.113
No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum	66.083
No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum	67.320
Extra No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum	70.290
No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum	68.434
No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum	31.755
No. 6 Canada Western Amber Durum	36.705

(Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-1748).

December 13

Closing of 1961-62 Barley Pool.- Final payment on the 1961-62 Barley Pool would be made shortly, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced. He said the pool had been closed and the government had authorized distribution of the final surplus on producers' deliveries of 56,372,547.9 bushels.

The final surplus was \$17,037,035.43. After deducting the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy and final payment costs, and after adding estimated additional interest earnings, the final payment averaged 30.2 cents per bushel. This compared with an average final payment of 8.4 cents per bushel on the 1960-61 pool.

Final payments on the principal barley grades delivered to the 1961-62 pool, in cents per bushels, follow:

No. 2 Canada Western Six Row	31.725
No. 3 Canada Western Six Row	31.725
No. 2 Canada Western Two Row	36.675
No. 3 Canada Western Two Row	34.325
No. 1 Feed	28.879
No. 2 Feed	31.849
No. 3 Feed	35.809

(Department of Agriculture Release; P.C. 1962-1790).

December 13

Ontario Tobacco Growers' Levying Authority.- The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board which had been authorized in 1959 (P.C. 1959-1581) under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of Ontario grown tobacco in interprovincial and export trade, was further authorized for the period to December 31, 1963, to impose and collect levies from persons engaged in the production and marketing of tobacco. The Board could divide producers and marketers into different groups paying different charges up to a maximum of 2 cents per pound of tobacco marketed. Proceeds of the charges could be used for the Board's purposes, including the creation of reserves, the payment of expenses and losses on sale or disposal of tobacco, and the equalization or adjustment of returns to producers. (P.C. 1962-1791)

December 20

Hog Price Support.- The prescribed support price on hogs for the year from January 1, 1963 was set at \$23.65 per hundredweight per Grade A hogs which was approximately 87.8 per cent of the established base price, national basis of \$26.94. Producers would be paid the amount, if any, by which the national average price for Grade A hogs was less than the prescribed price. Payments would be limited to a maximum of 100 hogs graded A or B per producer. (P.C. 1962-1830).

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1963

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, JULY 1964

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PREFACE

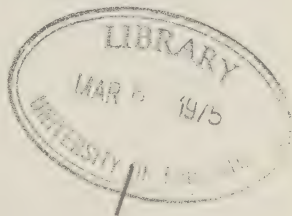
This publication, one of a series which began in 1952, records chronologically changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and the more important events related to these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

The date under which each item is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the item. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

Agricultural items from provincial sources have been omitted except where they relate to federal-provincial policies. This is because complete coverage was not available from all provinces.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 22.

The material was compiled by F. Peschl , Economics Division, Department of Agriculture.



A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1963

1962

December 20

Hog Price Support.-- The Agriculture Stabilization Board was authorized to continue price support for hogs in 1963 on a basis of \$23.65 per hundredweight for Grade A hogs on a national average basis. Payments would be linked to a maximum of 100 hogs - Grade A and B - for each registered producer. (P.C. 1962-1830).

1963

January 2

Value For Duty on Potatoes.-- The Minister of National Revenue ordered that the prescribed value for duty on fresh potatoes in their natural state imported into Canada through Port Arthur and all ports west thereof which was imposed on October 16, 1962 be removed effective January 2, 1963. (Department of National Revenue Memorandum).

January 3

Prairie Farm Assistance Act Amended.-- Amendments to Regulations under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, designed to improve the operation of the Act, were announced by Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. The Act provides assistance in cases of crop failures in the spring wheat area which comprises the three prairie provinces and the Peace River District of British Columbia.

The regulation which previously required farmers to reside in the spring wheat area in order to qualify for PFAA assistance was amended to permit residence in any part of Canada, though they must still operate farms in the spring wheat area. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the amendment would help those farmers who, because of advancing years or reasons of health, wished to live elsewhere in Canada but were still dependent on their farm incomes for their livelihood.

Operation of separate farms by husband and wife was also affected by the amendments. The revised regulations stipulated that the two farms would be considered as one unit for purposes of calculating PFAA payments.

A third amendment was designed to provide a more realistic computation of average yields in determining PFAA assistance. This involved the

exclusion of yields from experimental farms, market gardens, from land ruled as submarginal, from irrigated land on which the per-acre - yield is more than 12 bushels of wheat or the equivalent in value of other crops, and from land operated by a body of persons working together and practising community of goods. (P.C. 1963-3).

January 3

Dairy Products Division Appointment.- Donald B. Goodwillie was appointed Director of the Dairy Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Goodwillie joined the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1936 as Supervisor of concentrated milk plants and later became Chief of the Division's Grading and Inspection Services. He became head of the Division's Markets and Merchandizing Section in 1956. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

January 8

Sugar Beet Deficiency Payment.- Agriculture Minister Hamilton announced that a deficiency payment of \$1.56 per standard ton of sugar beets yielding 250 pounds of sugar would be paid to growers in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. The payment would be the difference between the average return per standard ton received by producers in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta on the 1961 crops, determined by the Board at \$11.62 and the support price for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta of \$13.18 per ton. (Department of Agriculture Release).

January 9

Stabilization Board Appointment.- The appointment of Sydney B. Williams, Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing) Canada Department of Agriculture, as Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board, was announced by Agriculture Minister Hamilton.

Mr. Williams, a member of the Board since 1960, took over the chairmanship following the retirement of L.W. Pearsall. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

January 28

Farm Credit Regulations Amended.- Two amendments to regulations of the Farm Credit Act involving appraisal fees and postponement of loan instalments, which would provide greater flexibility in the Farm Credit Corporation's lending operations were announced by Agriculture Minister Hamilton.

A new formula replaced the former \$50 and \$100 appraisal fees chargeable for standard (Part II) and package-deal (Part III) loans. Farmers applying under Part II would pay \$10 with their application and in addition, 40 cents for each \$100 of the loan approved, or \$100, whichever is the lesser, would be deducted when the loan is made. Applicants under Part III would also pay \$10 on application, and 50 cents for each \$100 of the loan approved, or \$100, whichever is the lesser, would be deducted when the loan is made. The chief result of the new formula would be lower appraisal fees for smaller loans under both Part II and Part III.

Under the other amendment a borrower developing a new enterprise from which revenue will be so limited in the first year or two as to make repayment a hardship, would be able to arrange at the time of obtaining his loan from FCC for the postponement of instalment payments due in the initial period. This applied particularly to farmers switching from dairy to beef production. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

February 1

Research Branch Appointment.- Dr. John Ansel Anderson was appointed Director-General of the federal Department of Agriculture's Research Branch, succeeding Dr. Robert Glen who was previously appointed Assistant Deputy Minister.

Dr. Anderson was previously director of the department's research station at Winnipeg, following 23 years there as chief chemist and director of the Board of Grain Commissioners' Grain Research Laboratory. (Department of Agriculture Release).

February 5

Parliament Dissolved.- The Prime Minister announced the dissolution of the 25th Parliament. The election date was set for April 8. (Canada Gazette, Part I, February 16, p. 437).

February 13

Nova Scotia Fodder Assistance.- The Federal Government would share with the province and the railways the costs of transporting hay to Nova Scotia farmers who have insufficient supplies for their livestock needs, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced.

The Minister said arrangements would be similar to those in effect in 1957 to meet a like situation. At that time 10,000 tons of hay were

shipped into Nova Scotia and the freight costs above the \$4.00 per ton paid by the recipient farmers were shared equally by the two Governments and by the Railways.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture would administer the assistance program. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

February 14

Hog Quality Premium Restored.- A quality premium paid by the federal government on Grade A hogs would be restored to \$3 on April 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced. Purpose of the premium was to encourage the production of top quality, lean pork required in domestic and export markets.

The premium was reduced from \$3 to \$2 per Grade A hog effective September 4, 1962, as a contribution to measures curtailing government expenditures at that time.

Until October 4, 1960, producers received a \$2 premium on a Grade A hog and \$1 on a Grade B hog. On that date, the premium on Grade B hogs was discontinued and the Grade A premium was increased to \$3.

In the 1961 calendar year Grade A premiums paid by the federal government amounted to \$6,317,565. In the first eight months of 1962, before the amount was reduced, premiums totalled \$4,635,558. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

February 19

Removal of Import Surcharges.- The import surcharges of June 24, 1962 were reduced or removed on a large number of items as of February 20. For the items affected the surcharge of 5 per cent was removed, and the surcharges of 10 per cent and 15 per cent were reduced to 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Agricultural products on which the 5 per cent surcharge was removed were tariff items 8c, pate de foie gras; 9b, quails, partridges, and squabs, 9g, game NOP; 85a, mushrooms; 85b, truffles; 105g, fruits and peels, crystallized, candied, etc.; and 142c, converted tobacco leaf. On tariff item 142, tobacco unmanufactured, the surcharge was reduced to 5 per cent from 10 per cent. Tariff items on which the surcharge was reduced to 10 per cent from 15 per cent were 23, cocoa or chocolate preparations NOP; 79b, orchids; 79c, flowers and foliage NOP; 103, and 104, fruits preserved in spirits; and 141, sugar candy and confectionery NOP. (P.C. 1963-265).

February 22

Canadian Dairy Conference.-- The Canadian Dairy Conference, called by national producer organizations, was held on February 21-22 in Ottawa and was attended by 75 delegates representing the federal and provincial governments and the various farm organizations.

Purpose of the conference, which was held in-camera, was the searching out of ways of better meeting dairy industry problems in both the short and long terms.

The discussion centered on two main issues: Federal dairy stabilization policy, and the development of a national organization for consultation, co-ordination, regulation and for marketing in the interests of the producer, the processor and the consumer.

Accordingly the Conference accepted and recommended the establishment of a co-ordinating and advisory committee to be called the Canadian Dairy Advisory Committee and that it have official status. The business of the committee would be to consult and advise government and dairy industry groups on dairy policies, and programs, particularly with reference to their desired role, and their effects and importance in the total dairy policy picture.

The Conference recommended that the committee have a representation of five members from the country as a whole divided into five regions, along with a provincial government representatives from each region, and a representative from the federal government, the Dairy Farmers of Canada, and the National Dairy Council.

It was further recommended that the question of the need, as experience and conditions may indicate, for a National Agency with authority should be made the subject of a continuing study by the committee. (Canadian Dairy Conference Press Communique).

February 26

Sugar Beet Price Support.-- Support would be provided to Canadian sugar beet growers for their 1963 crop at the same level on a national basis as was in effect for the 1962 crop, the Agricultural Stabilization Board announced.

Canadian sugar beet growers would be protected against downward fluctuations in world sugar prices. Support would be based on the relationship over

the past 10 years between the average declared value (f.o.b.) for imported raw sugar and the price growers had received from processors for the sugar in their beets.

The Board determined that this relationship was 128 per cent. Thus a prescribed value for imported raw sugar of \$4.29 per hundredweight would result in an effective support price of \$13.72 per standard ton of beets (250 pounds of sugar) ($\$4.29 \times 1.28 \times 2.50$), assuming growers negotiated contracts with processors equivalent to those in effect over the 10-year base period. This support level of \$13.72 per standard ton was 109 per cent of the base price of \$12.58 per ton, compared with 106 per cent for the 1962 crop year.

If the 12-month average declared value (f.o.b.) for imported raw sugar fell below 4.29 cents per pound, the Board would pay producers 1.28 cents per pound of refined beet sugar for each cent by which the average declared value was less than 4.29 cents per pound. (P.C. 1963-312).

March 1

Ontario Cheese Marketing Order Extended.- The Ontario Cheese Producers Marketing Board which regulated the marketing of Ontario produced cheese within the province and in interprovincial and export trade and which under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act had had the authority to collect a levy of 9/10 cent per pound on marketings since 1957, was given an extension of this authority to April 30, 1964. (P.C. 1963-317).

March 11

Nova Scotia Aid.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced federal participation with Nova Scotia in a program to assist farmers in that province whose grain crops were lost through poor harvesting weather last fall.

Farmer would receive \$6 per unharvested acre, with the cost being shared equally between the Nova Scotia and Federal governments. Payments would not exceed \$600 to any one individual. Compensation would not be paid to farmers with less than five acres seeded to grain.

The assistance program would cost about \$120,000 and would be administered by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. The federal contribution would be about \$60,000.

A similar arrangement was worked out recently between the Federal and Prince Edward Island governments. In P.E.I. some 1,000 grain growers were unable to harvest about 7,000 acres of crop. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

March 14

Wool Deficiency Payment.- Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that a deficiency payment of 18.26 cents per pound would be paid on the 1962 wool clip, as compared with the deficiency payment of 22 cents per pound paid on the 1961 wool clip in 1962.

The deficiency payment was calculated as the difference between the stabilization price of 60 cents per pound and the average market price per pound, f.o.b. Toronto, for the basic grades, Western Range Choice, half blood staple, and Eastern Domestic, quarter blood staple, combined. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

March 22

Final Wheat Payment.- The Canadian Wheat Board closed out the 1961-62 wheat pool account as of February 28, and the average final payment to producers amounted to 42.974 cents per bushel, the largest in the history of the Board's operations.

Final payment on No. 1 Manitoba Northern was 40.611 cents per bushel which in addition to the initial payment of \$1.50 brought the final price to \$1.90611, the highest ever paid by the Wheat Board.

Final payments for the other principal grades delivered to the 1961-62 pool were as follows: Nos 2, 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern 43.666, 46.459 and 46.930 cents respectively; Nos 5 and 6 wheat 56.299 and 61.117 cents respectively.

Producers delivered 288,406,785 bushels of wheat (other than Durum) and at its close, on February 28, there was a surplus of \$123,939,019 to be distributed (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

- March 22 Honey Deficiency Payment.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board would make a deficiency payment of 9/10 of a cent per pound on graded extracted honey sold by eligible producers through approved channels during the 12-months ended June 30, 1962. The Stabilization Board had established that the average price received by producers for White No. 1 grade extracted honey in the marketing year July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 was 12.6 cents per pound. Support price in this period was 13.5 cents per pound. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).
- March 27 Support Surcharges Removed.- The Import Surcharges of June 24, 1962 were removed on all items included in the original order, effective April 1, 1963. (P.C. 1963-524).
- April 3 Imports of Belgian Plants with Soil Banned.- Discovery of a serious plant pest in Belgian shipments of hydrangeas to Montreal was announced by Dr. C.W. Farstad, Director of the Plant Protection Division, and the Canada Department of Agriculture accordingly suspended importation of plants with soil from Belgium. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).
- April 18 New Director-General, Production and Marketing .- William C. Cameron, was appointed Director-General of the Production and Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cameron was formerly Assistant Director-General, a position he had held since 1959. (Department of Agriculture Release).
- April 29 Dairy Support Program 1963-64.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced changes in the dairy support program for the twelve months beginning May 1, 1963.
- Butter would be maintained at an effective support level of 64 cents per pound, although on a slightly different basis from the previous year. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would buy and sell 40-93 score creamery butter at 52 cents per pound, basis Montreal and Toronto, and would authorize manufacturers of creamery butter to make compensatory payments of $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of butterfat used for the production of creamery butter to producers other than those who participate in the fluid milk market. The Board would reimburse the plants for these payments.

As an incentive to cheddar cheese production, the Government would maintain the former support level of $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and would increase, from 25 cents to 30 cents per hundredweight, the special payment on manufacturing milk used for the production of cheddar cheese. Producers selling to the fluid milk market would not be eligible for this payment.

The supplementary payment on milk for manufacturing, except on milk for cheddar cheese production, would be discontinued. However, in lieu of this, the Government would purchase certain quantities of skim milk powder at appropriate prices. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

May 1

Canadian Wheat Board Transferred.- Prime Minister Pearson announced that the Canadian Wheat Board would be transferred back to the Minister of Trade and Commerce from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture. It had been under the Department of Agriculture since October 1960. (Free Press Weekly).

May 7

Milk for Casein - Price Support.- Whole milk used for the manufacture of dried casein or caseinates was placed on a price support under the Agricultural Stabilization Act effective for the year May 1, 1963 to April 30, 1964. The base price of milk used for casein was established at \$2.56 per hundredweight, and it was proposed to pay ten cents per pound on dried casein or caseinates. At an average extraction rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of casein per hundredweight of milk, this would mean a prescribed price for milk used for the manufacture of casein of \$2.81 per hundredweight, which was approximately 110 per cent of the base price. (P.C. 1963-703).

May 16

Parliament Opened.- The first session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament opened. It was announced in the Speech from the Throne that an Act would be introduced to provide for two Ministers of Agriculture in order that the needs of both Eastern and Western farmers may receive closer attention. New programs would be instituted by the Government to stabilize farming as a whole, and to expand markets at home and abroad for Canadian farm products, particularly dairy products. The present system of compensatory payments to the railways would be continued, pending the approval of long-term transportation measures. (House of Commons Debates).

May 23

Ontario Wheat Marketing Levy Extended.-

The Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board was granted an extension to June 30, 1964 of its authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to collect a levy of up to nine cents a bushel of wheat marketed from persons engaged in the production or marketing of Ontario grown wheat.

The authority was originally granted in 1958 and had been renewed since that time. Proceeds of the levy may be used for creation of reserves, payment of expenses or losses, and equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1963-760).

May 30

Lamb Price Support Program.- Lambs of Good and Choice quality would be supported at a prescribed price of \$18.80 per hundredweight on a national average liveweight basis for the year beginning April 1, 1963 Agriculture Minister Hays announced.

This was the same price as applied during the previous year and represented about 94.5 per cent of the base price, national basis to producers which had been established at \$19.94 per hundredweight.

The deficiency payment system of support which became effective July 1, 1962 would continue and the Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay to producers the amount by which the national average price for Choice and Good grade lambs in the 36-56 pound carcass weight range fell below the prescribed price.

Mr. Hays also announced that quality premium payments would continue on Choice and Good grade lambs in the 36-56 pound carcass weight range. (P.C. 1963-837).

May 30

Wool Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced that wool would be supported on the deficiency payment basis at 60 cents per pound for the period April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. This was the same price as for previous year and about 135 per cent of the 10-year average base price of 44.3 cents.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay to producers on all grades of wool except Rejects marketed through registered grading warehouses the difference between the support price and the average market price per pound (f.o.b. Toronto) for the basic grades Western Range Choice half blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple, combined. (P.C. 1963-836).

May 30

Soybean Price Support.- The support price for Ontario-grown soybeans would be \$2.15 per bushel for the 1963 crop. This applied to Canada No. 2 Grade or better quality, 14 per cent moisture, delivered at elevators in Ontario between July 1, 1963 and June 30, 1964. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers on soybeans of all grades the amount by which the average price for Canada No. 2 Grade or better, 14 per cent moisture, fell below \$2.15 a bushel. (P.C. 1963-835).

June 13

Agriculture in the Budget.- Finance Minister Gordon brought down the 1963-64 Budget. In his economic review of the previous year, he noted that net farm income averaged \$1.4 billion on an annual basis throughout the year, approximately 43 per cent above the low level of 1961. This was due mainly to the huge prairie grain crop of 540 million bushels, about double that of the drought-stricken 1961 crop. Farm cash income in 1962 was 4.3 per cent over the previous year. Capital investment in agriculture increased 12.6 per cent, largely reflecting additional spending from higher farm incomes. The agricultural labour force decreased by 21,000 persons, continuing the postwar decline which was briefly halted in 1961 with an increase of 2,000.

A few changes were made in the Customs Tariff affecting agriculture. Item 24, chicory, raw or green, was made free on a B.P. and M.F.N. basis. Item 25, chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, was reduced to a B.P. and M.F.N. rate of 2 cents per pound from 3 cents. Hay stack forms, heaters for orchards and aluminum sluice-type devices for controlling water in irrigation ditches were placed on a free basis under item 409f. (House of Common Debates).

June 20

Wheat Delivery Quotas.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced in the House of Commons that nearly half of the 1,950 odd grain delivery points in Western Canada were being placed on 12 bushel per acre quotas on June 24. He said that the Canadian Wheat Board would make every attempt to equalize quotas at that level for all delivery points by the end of the crop year, July 31.

The quota on Durum was raised to 15 bushels per seeded acre. The previous year's Durum crop was a record one and rather than congest grain marketing facilities with supplies of Durum wheat far in excess of market requirements, the Board decided to limit the quota to 15 bushels. (House of Commons Debates).

July 11

Sunflower Seed Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced that sunflower seed which is used for crushing would be supported at 4.22 cents per pound for the 1963 crop year which commenced August 1. The support price would apply to Canada No. 1 Grade with 10 per cent moisture (basis delivery at the crusher), and represented 100 per cent of the 10-year average base price. Support was at the same price and level as for the 1962 crop.

Support would be on the deficiency payment system. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers the amount by which the average price received by producers delivering sunflower seed to a Manitoba crushing plant was less than 4.22 cents per pound. The Board would make the same payment per pound to producers delivering to crushing plants in Alberta as would apply to Manitoba producers. (P.C. 1963-1064).

July 11

Skim Milk Powder for Export.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to offer Canada First Grade spray process dry skim milk for export to approved destinations and under such terms and conditions as might be specified by the Board, at a minimum price of 6.5 cents per pound. (P.C. 1963-1045).

July 22

Export and Import Permits Act Extended.- Bill No. S-3 amending the Export and Import Permits Act was passed in the House on July 3 and received Royal Assent on July 22. Purpose of the amendment was to extend the duration of the Act for a further three-year period to July 31, 1966. The existing Act was due to expire on July 31, 1963. (House of Commons Debates and Votes and Proceedings).

July 24

Initial Prices for Grains, 1963-64.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced the Canadian Wheat Board initial prices to producers for western wheat, oats and barley for the crop year beginning August 1, 1963. The initial price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern would be \$1.50 per bushel, for No. 2 C.W. oats 60¢ per bushel, and for No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley 96¢ per bushel. These prices were unchanged from the past crop year and would apply basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver for wheat, and basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur for oats and barley. (House of Commons Debates).

August 1

Tobacco Marketing Agreement Renewed.- The authority granted under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board for the marketing of flue-cured tobacco produced in the province of Ontario was renewed. (P.C. 1963-1142).

August 2

Wheat Contract with Mainland China.- The Minister of Trade and Commerce announced a new long term wheat agreement with the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation. This agreement was similar in form to the agreement signed on April 22, 1961. Under the agreement, the Chinese corporation declared its intention to purchase from Canada three to five million long tons, that is approximately 112 to 186.7 million bushels of wheat over a three-year period, August 1, 1963 to July 1966. The Canadian Wheat Board undertook to make such supplies available to the Chinese corporation with specific quantities, prices and shipping periods to be negotiated periodically.

The terms of payment for sales under the long term agreement were 25 per cent cash when each vessel was loaded and the balance of 75 per cent in 18 months with interest. The first sales contract under the long term agreement was negotiated and provided for the export to China of 500,000 long tons (18.7 million bushels) of wheat from Pacific Coast ports during the period August 1, 1963 to January 31, 1964.

Under the previous long term agreement in which the Chinese agreed to purchase a minimum of 112 million bushels of wheat and Canada agreed to supply a maximum of 186.7 million bushels, actual purchases amounted to about 146 million bushels. The Minister stated that the Chinese had decided not to call upon any further wheat under the old contract which has now been replaced by the present one. (House of Commons Debates).

August 21

Honey Support Price.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that the support price for honey during the period July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964, would be 13.5 cents per pound, unchanged from the preceeding three years, and 98 per cent of the base price or 10-year average of 13.77 cents.

The support would again be on a deficiency payment plan, under which the Stabilization Board would pay producers the amount by which their average market price for White No. 1 grade extracted honey was less than 13.5 cents a pound during the 12-month period.

Eligible for support was all extracted honey produced in Canada during the period and either sold by producers through commercial outlets in accordance with conditions set by the Board or delivered to approved honey packers. (P.C. 1963-1251).

August 21

Import Control on Turkeys Lifted.- The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that effective August 21, 1963, turkeys were deleted from the Import Control List under the Export and Import Permits Act. As a result, import permits were no longer required for this product.

The import restrictions on turkeys were imposed in mid-1957, and recently the annual import quota has been 4 million pounds. Since the controls were imposed, the Canadian turkey industry experienced substantial improvement in production and marketing techniques.

In 1962, about 2.5 million pounds of turkeys were imported into Canada, and there were practically no imports in the first eight months of 1963. (P.C. 1963-1256).

August 21

Quebec Apple Marketing Agreement.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Co-operative Monteregienne of Rougemont for the marketing of the 1963 crop of Quebec-grown apples for processing under the provisions of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act.

This processor, which markets apple juice, sauce, pulp and jelly, would make an initial payment to producers of 30 cents per bushel when delivered to the processing plant. The federal government guaranteed to make up the difference to the processor if the average selling price realized was less than the processing, carrying and selling costs up to a maximum of \$2.15 per bushel plus the initial payment. The agreement would apply during the period from August 15, 1963 to December 31, 1964, and was the eleventh such agreement since 1952. So far, no liabilities were incurred by the government. Any final payments to producers would be subject to federal approval. (P.C. 1963-1226).

August 22

Feed Grain Policy Changes. Measures by the Government and the Canadian Wheat Board to ensure an adequate and orderly supply of western feed grains to supplement local production for the growing livestock and poultry industries of Eastern Canada were disclosed in a three-point program announced by Minister of Agriculture Hays and Minister of Trade and Commerce Sharp.

Mr. Hays stated that the Government would request authority of Parliament for a broadened feed grain policy to amend and supplement the present policy of freight assistance on western feed grains.

The new policy would provide for the payment of accrued storage charges on western feed grain in licensed eastern elevators during the period October 15 to April 15. It was also proposed that freight assistance rates be related to the cost of water movement, plus an allowance for inland transportation by rail or truck to provide more uniformity in cost to feeders in different areas, both in British Columbia and Eastern Canada.

Mr. Sharp also announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had decided to institute at once a provisional pricing system for oats and barley moved from the Lakehead to eastern elevators. It would be similar to the provisional pricing policy now in effect for feed wheat. The purchase of winter supplies by Board agents on a cash basis from the Canadian Wheat Board at the Lakehead would continue. However, under

the new policy, agents would have the alternative of purchasing on a provisional price basis, with the option of settling the final price at the time of re-sale and, in any event, no later than the date of removal of the grain from licensed eastern elevators or April 15, whichever is the earlier.

The Ministers said the policies were intended to correct difficulties associated with the fact that western grains for winter feeding must be brought east from the Lakehead by water before the close of navigation or bear the much higher cost of rail freight.

The measures would encourage an earlier and more orderly movement from the Lakehead and the placing of adequate stocks in eastern positions before the close of navigation. By removing the storage cost factor, eastern buyers would have the opportunity of obtaining their requirements without the cost normally associated with the closed navigation season.

Livestock and poultry producers in Eastern Canada and British Columbia now use about 85 million bushels of western feed grains annually. Projections of future requirements indicate that 120 million bushels will be required by 1970 and 150 million by 1975, the Ministers pointed out, adding that this represents an important and growing market for western feed grains. (Canada Department of Agriculture).

September 16

Russian Trade Agreement.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced the signing of a Trade Agreement between Canada and the USSR extending to April 17, 1966. This was a renewal of a series of trade agreements with Russia, starting in 1956. He also announced the signing of a contract under this Agreement between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Russian grain trading organization U/O Exportkhleb for the sale of wheat and flour to the USSR during the present crop year.

The wheat sale comprised 5.3 million long tons (198 million bushels) of wheat and 575 thousand long tons of flour (29.5 million bushels of wheat equivalent) to be shipped from Canadian ports by July 31, 1964. Terms of the contract were 25 per cent cash for each shipment with one-third of the remainder payable after six, twelve and eighteen months from date of shipment.

Export credit insurance facilities were authorized through the Export Credits Insurance Corporation up to a limit of \$200 million at any one time, which meant that a substantial portion of the Russian purchase would be made for cash.

The sale, along with a recent purchase by the USSR of 11 million bushels, would bring total Russian purchases of Canadian wheat during the 1963-64 crop year to approximately 239 million bushels at a value approaching \$500 million.

The Soviet Government also undertook to purchase a further 500 thousand long tons (18.7 million bushels) of wheat (or flour equivalent) in the third year of the Agreement. (Department of Trade and Commerce Release).

October 8

Bulgarian Trade Agreement.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced in the House of Commons that on behalf of the Canadian Government he signed a three-year Trade Agreement with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Agreement provided for an exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries and a commitment by Bulgaria to purchase a minimum of 100,000 metric tons of wheat (3,674,000 bushels) in each of the three years of the Agreement. However, Bulgaria would purchase an additional 150,000 metric tons of Canadian wheat, subject to the Canadian supply position during the current crop-year, and the way was open for both parties to negotiate for even greater quantities subsequently. At buyer's option, all or part of the purchases could be taken in flour equivalent.

The Agreement provided for consultation between representatives of the two governments respecting implementation of the Agreement, if required.

It was also agreed that trade offices might be opened in both countries for market exploration and trade promotion. (Department of Trade and Commerce Release).

October 29

Czechoslovakian Wheat Agreement.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced the signing of a five-year wheat agreement between Canada and Czechoslovakia, whereby Czechoslovakia would purchase from Canada 1.2 million metric tons, or 44 million bushels of wheat.

In the first year of the agreement dated October 29, Czechoslovakia would buy 350,000 metric tons (about 12,860,000 bushels). In the second year it would take between 300,000 and 400,000 metric tons (11 million and 14.7 million bushels). In the third, fourth and fifth years, it would take a combined total of between 450,000 and 550,000 metric tons (16.5 million and 20.1 million bushels). The quantity in any of those three years would not be less than 120,000 metric tons (4.4 million bushels).

Mr. Sharp said that the Canadian Wheat Board had already completed its first sales contract under the agreement which called for delivery of 4.4 million bushels during the period March to June, 1964.

Payment would be on the basis of ten per cent down at the time of delivery with the balance paid over the following three years. Credit was being extended under the terms of the Export Credits Insurance Act. (House of Commons Debates).

October 31

Tobacco Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced a price support of 47 cents a pounds for the 1963 crop of Ontario-grown flue-cured tobacco.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to pay producers the amount by which the average price received for all grades of flue-cured tobacco marketed other than Special Factored and Nondescript, was less than the 47 cent level. The support was 90 per cent of the 10-year average base price of 52.17 cents.

Approval was also given to making a payment on tobacco marketed by producers in other provinces equivalent to that which would be applicable in Ontario. (P.C. 1963-611).

November 5

Polish Wheat Agreement.- Trade and Commerce Minister Sharp announced the signing of a long-term wheat agreement between the governments of Canada and Poland. The agreement covered a period of three years, during which Poland would purchase from Canada 1.2 million metric tons of wheat, or approximately 44 million bushels, for shipment in the following quantities:

In the first year of the Agreement, 14.7 million bushels of which a minimum of 7.4 million bushels would be shipped between the opening of navigation in the spring and July, 1964. In the second and third years, a combined total of 29.4 million bushels would be shipped with no less than 11 million bushels being purchased in each of the two years.

Credit terms were 10 per cent down on delivery and the balance payable in 24, 30 and 36 months after delivery. Payment was guaranteed under the Export Credits Insurance Act. (House of Commons Debates).

November 7

Ontario Wheat Price Support.- Ontario winter wheat No. 2 Canada Eastern Grade or better quality, delivered to elevators for milling or export purposes during the year July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964, would be supported at \$1.39 per bushel on track, on the deficiency payment system.

The support price was unchanged from the previous year and was about 87 per cent of the ten-year average base price of \$1.59. (P.C. 1963-1964).

November 15

Egg Deficiency Payments.- Agricultural Stabilization Board officials announced that the average price received by producers for Grade A Large eggs for the period October 1, 1962 to September 30, 1963 was 36.8 cents per dozen.

Since this average was higher than the previously established 34 cent support price, no deficiency payments would be made by the Stabilization Board for that period.

A total of 207.5 million dozen eggs were marketed through registered egg grading stations across Canada during the 12 months mentioned above. This represented a decrease in production of 1.7 per cent from the preceding year. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

November 19

Butter Oil for Sale.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays stated that the Agricultural Stabilization Board was offering butter oil for export to designated countries at 27 cents a pound. The Board had made some sale under those terms and received commitments covering a substantial portion of the approximately 80 million pounds being offered.

Originally the butter oil was offered at 30 cents a pound commencing on October 8. However, the bids received covered a relatively small percentage of the total amount available and were considered not acceptable either from the standpoint of price or conditions of sale and thus were rejected. (House of Commons Debates).

November 28

Egg Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of Grade A Large size eggs by a deficiency payment program for the period October 1, 1963 to September 30, 1964, at a national weighted average price to producers of 34 cents a dozen, the same as the preceding year. The support price was 92 per cent of the ten-year average base price of 36.96 cents as compared to 90.7 per cent of the preceding year.

During the support year ended September 30, the national weighted average price for Grade A Large eggs was 36.8 cents a dozen and no deficiency payment was made. If a deficiency payment is made in 1964 it would be paid on Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large and Grade A Medium up to a maximum of 4,000 dozen eggs per producer. (P.C. 1963-1758).

December 5

Ontario Bean Marketing Order.- The Ontario Bean Growers Marketing Board was granted a new authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to regulate the marketing of Ontario-grown beans in interprovincial and export trade. The new order was essentially the same as the previous order (P.C. 1962-1682) except that it extended the section authorizing the Board to impose or collect levies, not exceeding the rate of 77 cents for each 100 pounds of beans marketed, to December 31, 1964. (P.C. 1963-1768).

December 5

Potato Marketing - P.E.I.- Under the provisions of the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, the Prince Edward Island Marketing Board was further authorized to regulate the marketing of Prince Edward Island potatoes in interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 1963-1767).

December 11

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference.-
Canada's agricultural industry came under review at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference held in Ottawa December 16, 17 and 18.

Monday, December 16, was given over to closed discussion by government officials of specific commodities.

An open meeting was held on Tuesday in the Railway Committee Room, House of Commons. Provincial and federal officials, farm organization representatives and members of the diplomatic corps attended.

The remainder of the conference was taken up with closed sessions. On Tuesday afternoon, spokesmen for farm organizations met with the ministers of agriculture. At the same time, talks were held by the deputy ministers. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

December 18

Barberry Control in Ontario and Quebec.-
Agreement was reached between the Ontario and Quebec Departments of Agriculture and the Canada Department of Agriculture on a million-dollar project to eradicate the common barberry bush from the two provinces, Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced.

The Minister said the Federal Government would pay the shareable costs of a three-year eradication program, and Ontario and Quebec the remainder. The plan of attack would be co-ordinated by officials of the CDA's Plant Protection Division and provincial governments and would involve spraying with herbicides. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1964

A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH

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PREFACE

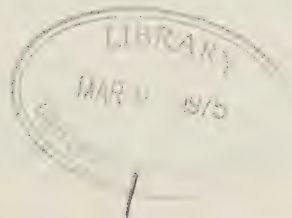
This publication, one of a series started in 1952, makes a chronological record of changes in federal policies affecting agriculture, and of the more important events related to these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and issued under the title "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Annual supplements have been issued since that time.

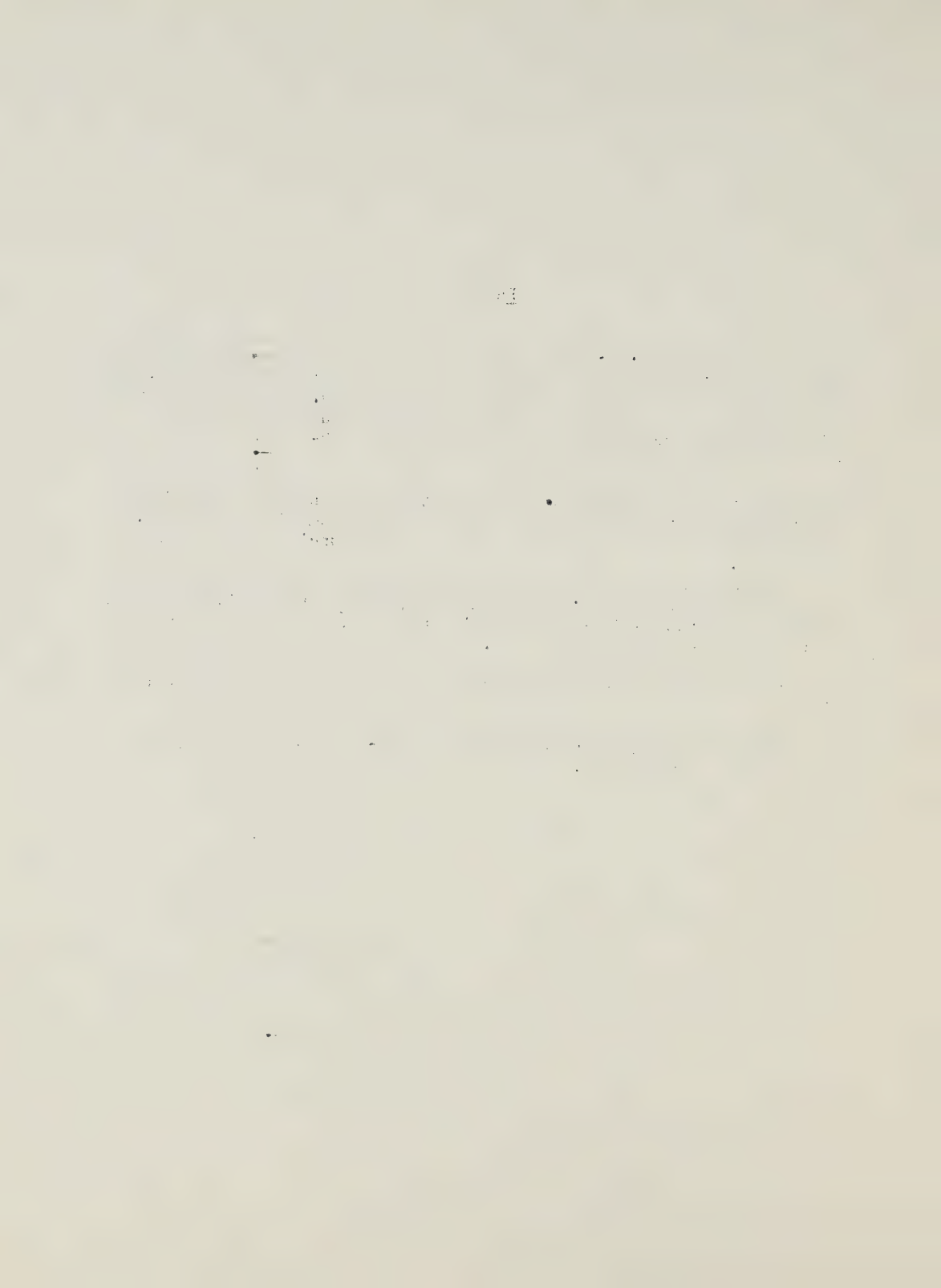
The date under which each note is listed is generally that of the reference or source which appears in brackets at the end of the note. In these references, the letters "P.C." (Privy Council) refer to orders in council.

Agricultural notes from provincial sources are not included, except where they relate to federal-provincial policies, complete coverage not being available from all provinces.

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 27.

The material was compiled by Miss F. Peschl, Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture.





A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1964

1963

December 12

Import Control List Amended.- The import control list established under the Export and Import Permits Act was amended to cover Colby cheese in addition to Cheddar cheese. (P.C. 1963-1837).

1964

February 5

Dr. Hudson Appointed to Economics Branch.- Canada Department of Agriculture announced the appointment of Dr. S. Claude Hudson as Director-General, Economics Branch. He replaced A.H. Turner, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia. Dr. Hudson thus returned to the department which he first joined soon after the Branch was established as the Agricultural Economics Branch in 1930. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

February 14

Final Wheat Board Payment on 1962-63 Wheat.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced on February 14 the final payment on wheat delivered to the Board during the 1962-63 crop year.

In 1962-63 producers delivered 469,927,091 bushels of wheat to the Board which included 44,371,524 bushels of Durum wheat. The amount of the final payment to be distributed to producers was \$199,736,575.00 and, of that amount, \$28,744,066.00 would be distributed to producers of Durum wheat. The average final payment for Durum wheat was 64.780 cents a bushel and for grades of wheat other than Durum 40.181 cents a bushel. These average payments compared with 65.913 cents a bushel for Durum wheat and 42.974 cents a bushel for grades of wheat other than Durum, delivered by producers in the 1961-62 crop year.

Final payment on No. 1 Manitoba Northern was 37.074 cents a bushel which, along with the initial payment of \$1.50 brought the final price to 187.1 cents compared with 190.6 the previous year. (Canadian Wheat Board Release).

February 18

Parliament Opened.- The second session of the twenty-Sixth Parliament opened. It was announced in the Speech from the Throne that an Act would be introduced to provide for a Minister responsible

for Rural Development, in order that the Government "may carry further its policy of giving increased attention to the needs of agriculture in both Eastern and Western Canada." Other measures would be introduced by the Government "to assist in the improvement of farms and farm income." (House of Commons Debates).

February 18

Hog Price Support Unchanged.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to continue price support for hogs on the basis of \$23.65 a hundredweight for Grade A hogs on a national average basis, the same level as applied through the preceeding calendar year. (P.C. 1964-263).

February 21

Community Pasture Policy Changes.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced the following changes in the community pasture policy.

1. Grazing fees were increased from 3½ cents a day, per head, to 5 cents, with an additional 1 cent a day to reimburse municipalities for the loss of tax revenue.
2. PFRA resumed responsibility for allocation of grazing privileges, based on individual need, proximity to the pasture and its past uses.
3. The advisory committee would have 6 members and no members would hold office for more than two consecutive terms.
4. A general meeting of pasture patrons would be held every two years. Special meetings would be called if necessary.
5. Each patron would be required to remit a deposit of \$2 per head for cattle accepted for grazing. This would help to eliminate difficulties arising from padded allocations and subsequent non-delivery of cattle.
6. Preference for allocation would be given to breeding stock, owing to the increase in cow-calf enterprise.
7. Allocations for the grazing season would be made in the fall to provide patrons with ample time to arrange for their marketing and wintering programs. (House of Commons Debates).

February 28

Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Order Renewed.-

The authority granted under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced grapes in interprovincial and export trade was renewed to take account of certain revisions in the Ontario regulations. For purposes of the Act, "grapes" means grapes produced in Ontario and used for processing. (P.C. 1964-302).

February 28

Ontario Cheese Marketing Order.- The authority granted under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced cheese in interprovincial and export trade was renewed to take account of certain revisions in the Ontario regulations. (P.C. 1964-305).

February 28

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Order.- The authority granted under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced vegetables in interprovincial and export trade was renewed to take account of certain revisions in the Ontario regulations. For purposes of the Act, "vegetables" means green and wax beans, lima beans, red beets, cabbages, carrots, sweet corn, long green cucumbers, green peas, pumpkin, squash and tomatoes produced in Ontario and used for processing. (P.C. 1964-303).

February 28

Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Order.- The authority granted under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced tender fruits in interprovincial and export trade was renewed to take account of certain revisions in the Ontario regulations. For purposes of the Act, "tender fruit" means peaches, pears, plums and cherries produced in Ontario and used for processing. (P.C. 1964-304).

March 6

Wheat Agreement with East Germany.- Trade Minister Sharp announced the conclusion of a long term wheat agreement with East Germany. The agreement set out procedures to facilitate the sale and purchase of wheat through subsequent individual sales contracts.

Under the agreement, the East German authorities declared their intention to purchase 750,000 metric tons of wheat, from Canada, equivalent to 27.6 million bushels, to be shipped over a three-year

period August 1, 1964 to July 31, 1967. The Canadian Wheat Board undertook to make such supplies available with specific quantities, prices and shipping periods to be negotiated periodically. (House of Commons Debates).

March 13

Transfer of Duties.- The Prime Minister announced that by an Order-in-Council of March 5, 1964, pursuant to the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Agriculture under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act and the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act were transferred to the Minister of Forestry. The same order-in-council also transferred to the Minister of Forestry the administration of the program respecting freight assistance and grain storage costs on western feed grain.

It was also decided to establish a special three man executive committee to co-ordinate policies for agriculture. Its Chairman is the Minister of Agriculture; the other two members are the Minister of Trade and Commerce, because of his responsibility for grain marketing, and the Minister of Forestry, who also assumes responsibility for rural development and for feed grains moved from Western Canada. A bill to establish a Ministry of Forestry and Rural Development was, subsequently, to be placed before Parliament. (House of Commons Debates).

March 26

Hog Marketing Order Renewed.- The authority granted under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced hogs in interprovincial and export trade was renewed, to take account of certain revisions in the Ontario regulations. (P.C. 1964-436).

March 26

Final Barley Payment.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on barley delivered to the Board during the 1962-63 crop year.

In 1962-63 producers delivered 77,610,647.6 bushels of barley to the Board and the total amount of the final payment to be distributed

to producers was \$14,091,987.28. The average final payment was 18.1573 cents a bushel as compared to an average final payment of 30.2222 cents a bushel for the 1961-62 barley pool account.

The final payment was being made on a grade basis as prescribed in the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The rates of final payments for the principal grades of barley delivered by producers were as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Final payment</u> (cents per bushel)
No. 3 Canada Western 6 Row	17.020
No. 3 Canada Western 2 Row	19.990
No. 1 Feed	18.010
No. 2 Feed	19.619
No. 3 Feed	21.599
(Canadian Wheat Board Release).	

March 28

Wool Deficiency Payment.— Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that a deficiency payment of 14.3 cents a pound would be made on the 1963-64 wool clip.

The volume of wool graded and eligible for payment under the price support program amounted to about five million pounds for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1964. Payments to producers would total about \$700,000.

For the previous support year, a deficiency payment of 18.26 cents a pound was paid on 5.3 million pounds of wool.

The deficiency payment is the difference between the support price of 30 cents a pound and the average price received by producers, basis Toronto, for the basic grades, Western Range Choice, half blood staple, and Eastern Domestic, quarter blood staple. The average price for the two grades was determined to be 45.7 cents a pound. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

April 1

Plant Products Director Named.— Robert Thomas was appointed Director of the Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. Mr. Thomas came to Ottawa from Montreal where he was

supervisor of the Division's Quebec district. As director, he succeeds C.R. Phillips, who became program co-ordinator for the Production and Marketing Branch. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

April 8

Ontario Lime Assistance Policy Changes.- Changes in the freight assistance policy, under which agricultural lime is subsidized by the Soils and Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Canada Department of Agriculture were announced.

Effective July 1, transportation claims would be paid only to farmers where the lime was used on their own land and only in cases where a soil test showed a p^H value of 6.2 or less. Under the new policy, the maximum subsidy to assist in meeting transportation costs would be increased from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a ton.

The subsidy was based on 75 per cent of the railway freight or five cents per ton mile one way from the quarry to the farm for a truck load of five tons or more. The freight assistance rate for Northern Ontario would remain the same as at present, at 75 per cent of the "reduced" freight rate.

Increases in the maximum subsidy were designed to assist farmers located at a considerable distance from the nearest approved quarry. (Ontario Department of Agriculture News).

April 10

Tobacco Marketing Agreement Extended.- The Federal Government extended for six months, to October 31, 1964, an agreement under the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, with the Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, for the marketing of flue-cured tobacco produced in the Province of Ontario during the year 1961. (P.C. 1964-493).

April 14

Final Payment for 1962-63 Oat Crop.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated in the House of Commons that the Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment, on oats delivered to the Board during the 1962-63 crop year. The total amount of the final payment was

\$10,671,000. The rates of final payment were as follows: No. 2 Canada Western, 11.724 cents a bushel; No. 3 Canada Western, 11.60 cents a bushel; extra No. 1 feed, 11.6 cents a bushel; No. 1 feed, 12.838 cents a bushel; and No. 2 feed, 14.818 cents a bushel. (House of Commons Debates).

April 16

Canada - U.K. Cereals Agreement. - The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House of Commons that an Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement between the Canadian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom concerning Britain's new production and import policies with respect to cereals was signed. Similar agreements were concluded between Britain and its other principal overseas cereal suppliers - Argentina, Australia and the United States.

Pending the conclusion of long term international cereals arrangements, the Government of the United Kingdom declared in this Agreement its intention of introducing adaptations into its existing cereals policy with the objectives of permitting greater stability in the United Kingdom market and of maintaining a fair and reasonable balance between home production and imports. This balance would be broadly based on the present supplies to the United Kingdom market from domestic production on the one hand and cereals imports on the other and would provide the opportunity for domestic producers and overseas suppliers to share in the future growth of the United Kingdom market in a fair and reasonable way.

The new British cereals arrangements were to be introduced on July 1. Under these agreements the British would seek to discourage the growth of domestic cereals production above a level consistent with their stated objectives by disincentives limiting financial assistance to producers in relation to specified volumes of production. In addition a system of minimum import prices was to be applied, designed to prevent prices in the United Kingdom from falling to very low levels and so to limit the amount of the deficiency payment which would otherwise be payable to producers. Should import prices fall below the prescribed minimum a levy would be imposed.

The minimum import prices for Canadian cereals were well below current market prices. Accordingly, trade would proceed in the normal way without a levy. Special arrangements were made for wheat flour which would fully safeguard Canada's preferential position in the British market. The Government of Canada undertook to co-operate so far as practicable in the operation and observance of the prescribed minimum import prices. (House of Commons Debates).

April 29

Dairy Support Policy for 1964-65.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced the 1964-65 dairy support program in the House of Commons.

To narrow the gap between the support level on butter and the selling price of the Agricultural Stabilization Board, the Board's price would be set at 53 cents a pound for 40-score creamery butter, basis Montreal and Toronto. This was a reduction in the consumer subsidy of one cent a pound. Effect on consumption was expected to be insignificant. The change would mean an estimated \$3.5 million share of the butter subsidy cost would be transferred from Canadian taxpayers to the actual users of butter. Meanwhile, the support level for producers would be maintained at 64 cents a pound. This means that manufacturers would be authorized to pay eligible producers 13.3 cents a pound for butterfat used in creamery butter production.

The support for Cheddar cheese would remain at 32½ cents a pound. But to spur production of high quality cheese, a payment of 3.6 cents a pound would be made on Canada First Grade Cheddar. This replaced the policy of paying 30 cents a hundredweight on milk used for Cheddar production. It would permit manufacturers to continue paying at least the equivalent of 30 cents a hundredweight of cheese milk.

Export assistance on certain dairy products would be continued on essentially the same basis as in the preceding year. The products and support levels would be made known to the trade by the Board in due course.

The purchase program on dry skimmed milk and the assistance on the production of casein would be continued on the same basis as in effect during the 1963-64 production year. (Department of Agriculture Release).

May 7

Wheat Delivery Quotas Changed.- The Hon. C.M. Drury, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House of Commons the following changes in the Canadian Wheat Board's administration of wheat delivery quotas.

Effective May 11 all delivery points in Western Canada previously on an 8 bushel per specified acreage quota would be given a supplementary 5 bushel per seeded acre quota for wheat deliveries, other than Durum. As delivery points in Western Canada were raised to an 8 bushel per specified acre level they would automatically be placed on a 5 bushel per seeded acre quota for wheat. The supplementary quota for wheat, other than Durum, would be raised above this level if and when the export and domestic movement of wheat warranted an increase.

With respect to Durum wheat, oats and barley, no further deliveries of these grains would be allowed beyond the 8 bushel per specified acre level unless market demand for these grains warranted quota increases. In that event the Board would grant supplementary quotas for the grain required. (House of Commons Debates).

May 8

Sales of Butter Oil.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board completed agreements with 11 Canadian firms for the disposal of 50 million pounds of butter oil on export markets. The bulk of these shipments were expected to be made during the following three to four months.

The Stabilization Board, in its oil program, had converted some 105 million pounds of butter into about 85 million pounds of butter oil. This was offered for export sale at 27 cents a pound to approved export markets on November 1, 1963, and some 20 million pounds were sold on export markets, not counting the sales announced by Mr. Hays. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

May 14

National Beef Test Station Program.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that discussions were initiated with the provinces to establish uniform rules for beef testing stations across Canada. Some provinces already had agreed to the proposal. The program was to be launched by July. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

May 14

Cheese Export Subsidy.- Minister of Agriculture Hays stated that an export subsidy of two cents a pound would be paid on Cheddar cheese exported to Great Britain in 1964-65. This was one cent less than was paid the previous year and two cents less than in 1962. Because of the improved market price for cheese in Britain, it was considered in the best interests of all that the export subsidy be reduced. (House of Commons Debates).

May 22

Ontario Wheat Marketing Levy Increased.- The Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board was granted an extension to June 30, 1965 of its authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to collect a levy on wheat marketed from persons engaged in the production or marketing of Ontario grown wheat. The levy was increased from 9 to 13 cents a bushel.

The authority was originally granted in 1958 and had been renewed since that time. Proceeds of the levy may be used for creation of reserves, payment of expenses or losses, and equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1964-739).

June 8

Sugar Beet Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced that price support for the 1964 sugar beet crop would be continued at the previous year's level of \$13.72 per standard ton of beets.

The support level set by the Agricultural Stabilization Board represented 104 per cent of the 10-year average, or base, price of \$13.14 per ton of beets (250 pounds of sugar). The percentage was somewhat less than in 1963 because of the increase in the 10-year average following the greatly increased returns to producers in the preceding full crop year (September 1, 1962 to August 31, 1963) when the national return amounted to \$18.64 a ton.

In implementing the program, Canadian sugar beet producers would continue to be protected against downward fluctuations in world sugar prices, although the formula for relating support assistance to world prices was being modified. The change, in line with a recommendation by the Canadian Sugar Beet Producers Association, followed the adoption by most sugar refiners of a deferred

pricing system based on London daily prices. Under the modified formula, a 10-year average of London daily prices would be substituted for the average declared value. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

June 11

Canada-Hungary Trade Agreement.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House of Commons that a three-year Trade Agreement was signed between Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic. This was the first such Agreement between the two countries in the postwar period.

The Agreement was based on an exchange of most-favored-nation treatment. At the same time, provision was made for a firm commitment on the part of Hungary to purchase Canadian wheat and other goods to a total value of \$24 million over the period of the Agreement. The Minister drew the attention of the House to the mixed nature of this purchase commitment which marked a departure from other recent Agreements. Since Hungary itself is normally an exporter of wheat, that portion of its commitment involving wheat was to amount to 250,000 metric tons, a somewhat smaller quantity than was involved in previous purchases by other countries. Hungary had the choice of taking one-half of this amount in the form of feed barley. The remainder of the purchase commitment would be taken up by Hungary in the form of Canadian goods of its choice. These goods were not specified, but it was hoped that, on the basis of past Hungarian interest, new and continuing markets would be opened up for a wide range of Canadian goods.

In addition, the Agreements signed also provided that a Hungarian Trade Office could be opened in Canada and a Canadian Trade Office could be opened in Hungary for the purpose of market exploration and trade promotion. Both governments expressed the wish that through these Agreements trade between Canada and Hungary would be expanded on a mutually satisfactory basis. (House of Commons Debates).

June 17

Initial Grain Payments.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced in the House of Commons that initial payments for the basic grades of western wheat, oats and barley delivered during the 1964-65 crop year would be at the same level as in the preceding crop year.

The initial payments, effective August 1, 1964, were for wheat: \$1.50 a bushel basis No. 1 Northern, in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver; for oats: 60 cents a bushel, basis No. 2 Canada Western, in store Fort William-Port Arthur; for barley: 96 cents a bushel, basis No. 3 Canada Western Six Row, in store Fort William-Port Arthur.

For all other grades of wheat, oats and barley the initial payment for the 1964-65 Crop Year were to be established at a later date by the Canadian Wheat Board. (House of Commons Debates).

June 22

Honey Prices.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that because prices received by Canadian honey producers during the marketing year ended June 30, 1963, were higher than both the previous year's prices and the support price, a deficiency payment was not warranted.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board established that the average price to producers between July 1, 1962, and June 30, 1963, for White No. 1 grade extracted honey was 13.7 cents a pound - up 1.1 cent from the 1961-62 average. Support price in both marketing years was 13.5 cents a pound.

Mr. Hays noted that the 1963 honey crop amounted to a record 42.3 million pounds - a 38 per cent increase from the previous year.

Despite the record production, wholesale prices were continuing to climb because of a strong export market and a domestic demand sparked by the relatively high prices of sugar and jams.

The increase in honey exports, begun in 1961, was continuing at a strong rate, owing to a shortage in world supplies. In the six-month period July 1 to December 31, 1963, exports amounted to three million pounds - 200,000 pounds more than in the same period of 1962. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

June 24

Export Flour Adjustment Discontinued.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that effective June 22, until further notice, the export flour adjustment rate covering flour booked with the Canadian Wheat Board for overseas export would be nil. (The Globe and Mail.)

July 8

Farm Credit Corporation Annual Report.— Widening demand for farm credit was underlined in the fifth annual report of the Farm Credit Corporation tabled in the House of Commons.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964, the number of loans approved by the FCC was at a record level of 8,689, up 17 per cent over 1962-63. The amount, \$108,009,100, was an increase of 19 per cent and also a record.

At March 31, 1964, the Corporation was helping to finance 41,868 farms with \$341,169,139 in loans.

Farmers' repayment record was excellent, said the annual report, with 95 per cent of all loans in good standing and prepayments exceeding \$18,000,000.

FCC operating costs rose to \$3,572,278 in the year,, up 12 per cent from 1962-63. Although the increased costs were proportionately much less than the increase in volume of business, an operating loss of \$1,118,796 was incurred. This loss was due to an inadequate margin between the interest rate which the Corporation must pay on its borrowings from the Minister of Finance and the statutory rate of 5 per cent farmers have been paying the Corporation on their loans. This loss was recovered through a parliamentary vote...

Capital loss of \$5,223 resulting from uncollectable debts was deducted from reserves. Built up in earlier years under the Canadian Farm Loan Board, when interest rates were more favorable to the Board, the reserve now stands at \$1,665,340 or 0.475 per cent of total loans outstanding. (Canada: Department of Agriculture Release).

July 9

Soybean Stabilization Price.— Agriculture Minister Hays announced that the support price for Ontario-grown soybeans would be \$2.15 a bushel for the 1964 crop. Support would be provided through deficiency payments and applied to Canada No. 2 Grade soybeans or better, 14 per cent moisture, delivered to Ontario elevators between July 1, 1964, and June 30, 1965.

The support level was the same as last year and 99.3 per cent of the average price for the past 10 years. The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay producers the amount by which the average price for the support year fell below \$2.15 a bushel.

About 235,000 acres were planted to soybeans in Ontario -- a three per cent increase over 1963. This would produce a crop of about 6,000,000 bushels. The price outlook for the 1964 crop was good. (P.C. 1964-1065).

July 14

Agricultural Products Board 1963-64 Annual Report.-- The Agricultural Products Board was established under authority of the Emergency Powers Act by P.C. 3415 of July 31, 1951, to administer such food contracts and other commodity operations as may arise. The Board was re-established under the Agricultural Products Act of 1952.

On April 26, 1963, the Board was authorized to purchase up to 75 million pounds of dry skim milk at a price not exceeding 11 cents a pound, basis delivery into storage.

On November 6, 1962, the Board was authorized, in consultation with the Department of External Affairs, to offer a portion of its dry skim milk as a donation from the Government of Canada to international welfare agencies. In 1963-64 the Board supplied 8,832,650 pounds of this skim milk powder to the Department of External Affairs for relief purposes.

At April 1, 1963 the Board had on hand 13,357,977 pounds of dry skim milk purchased under the previous year's authority, and during the year purchased additional stocks of 3,950,584 pounds. Commercial sales of stocks during the year amounted to 4,621,712 pounds. Revenue from commercial sales was \$319,931 and the Department of External Affairs provided funds amounting to \$633,291. Under the Board's purchase and resale program 16,207,102 pounds were exported during the year. Stocks on hand at March 31, 1964 were 3,854,199 pounds.

The Board's cost of operations in 1963-64 totaled \$1,003,678. (Agricultural Products Board Release).

July 17

Agricultural Stabilization Board Report.-- Net costs and payments amounted to \$124,789,915 for the 1963-64 fiscal year ended March 31, the Agricultural Stabilization Board reported.

Although it was an increase of about \$52,900,000 from the previous year, general operating costs and subsidy and deficiency payments were about the same as in 1962-63. Main reason for the higher costs was a revaluation of stocks held by the Board.

The revaluation of stocks to estimated market values, the first undertaken since the inception of the Stabilization Board, showed a loss of about \$50,000,000. This amount, however, was incurred largely in the previous years. Up to the previous fiscal year, stocks had been carried at the purchase value plus carrying charges.

Losses on sales of previously accumulated stocks - mainly butter oil - accounted for nearly \$26,000,000 of the year's total net costs and payments. Subsidy and deficiency payments amounted to \$46,911,793.

The Board policy of providing support whenever possible, on a deficiency payment basis rather than by purchase programs, coupled with an active selling program, resulted in a sharp decrease in Board inventories.

Seventeen agricultural products were supported during the year. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

July 21

Modified Scrapie Program.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced changes in the federal scrapie eradication program. In the past, all infected animals, their progeny, and any other sheep that had contacted infected animals, were destroyed.

The modified program -- while continuing to stress control and eradication of the disease -- would permit the retention of sheep not closely related to the infected animals. They would be kept under quarantine for 24 months.

This major change in the program should result in an over-all reduction of 50 to 60 per cent in the number of sheep being destroyed. In the past 10 years, scrapie was identified in 30 flocks and resulted in 16,100 sheep being destroyed. The government would continue to pay compensation for animals destroyed under the new program.

After scrapie has been confirmed in a flock, a complete study would be made of the history of the flock, sheep purchasing practices, numbers of infected animals, extent of blood lines, and other factors. This assessment would be used in deciding which animals would be slaughtered and which would be quarantined.

Mr. Hays said that the modified scrapie program had been reviewed and approved by sheep industry representatives. The new scheme had been closely co-ordinated with the United States scrapie eradication program and allowed continued exchange of sheep between the two countries.

Restrictions on the importation of sheep from Britain were being reviewed in the light of the new scrapie control and eradication program. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

July 24

Policy Announcement Respecting Feed Grains in Eastern Canada.- The Hon. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry, announced that the government had authorized an interim policy on feed grains. Henceforth western grain moved by trucks within Eastern Canada would also be eligible for freight assistance. Moreover, the government had decided on a new basis for the payment of freight assistance.

These two reforms were necessary. The original policy went back to 1941. Many changes occurred since its introduction. Methods and rates of transportation changed and the fact that freight assistance was available only on inland movement by rail tended to prevent the decrease of certain inland rates. Some inequities in the balance of costs to various destinations resulted.

The new policy would result in substantial reductions in the spread between balances of transportation costs payable by producers in various regions. This spread under the former policy ran from an excess of assistance paid over actual transportation cost of \$1.80 to a balance of cost payable by local producers reaching \$6.20 in certain areas. Under the new policy the government sought to narrow this spread of about \$8.00 to \$2.60 in Eastern Canada, and expected truck competition to eventually reduce it to less than \$1.60.

All regions of British Columbia would see their balance of cost reduced by \$0.60. Northern Ontario and northwestern Quebec would benefit from reductions reaching up to \$3.60. There would be an appreciable reduction at most points north of the St. Lawrence, in various regions of the Maritimes farthest from

ports of entry and in some zones in Newfoundland. Furthermore, in other regions an effort was made to standardize balance of cost wherever possible, while ensuring a readjustment for destination points receiving assistance in excess of cost of transportation.

Rates to the Maritimes were based on water movement. The government planned to keep a close watch on supplies as the season progresses and should stocks in storage in the area be inadequate by the close of navigation, the government was prepared to re-examine the matter.

The new policy, which would come into effect on August 31, 1964, was only an interim policy. The government was waiting for the report of the house committee on agriculture and the result of certain studies, before establishing a more permanent feed grain policy.

Moreover such a permanent policy would have to be coherently integrated with over-all legislation aimed at the agricultural renovation of Eastern Canada. (House of Commons Debates).

July 30

Drought Assistance Program in Saskatchewan.-

Minister of Agriculture Hays stated that he had arranged for PFRA to proceed immediately with an extension to the Meeting Lake community pasture which, along with some vacant capacity in the Spiritwood pasture, would enable PFRA to accomodate another 2,500 head of cattle.

The Province of Saskatchewan was introducing a program of assisting in the transportation cost of moving fodder to the drought area, of moving haying machinery and of trucking cattle to feed. As was the case in 1961, the federal government would share the cost of this with the province on a 50-50 basis.

The community well-drilling program was extended for the 1964-65 fiscal year. Under this program the municipality pays 30 per cent of the cost and the provincial and federal governments share the balance. (P.C. 1964-1163).

July 30

Sour Cherry Support Price.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced a price support program for the 1964 sour cherry crop.

The plan called for supporting sour cherry prices at 7.8 cents a pound, to producers, under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. This would be accomplished by direct payments of 1.3 cents a pound of cherries to be made to producers who market their crop through processing plants. This would support sour cherry prices at 81 per cent of the 10-year average or base price.

Mr. Hays said a serious situation had developed in cherry marketing and that unless action were taken much of the Canadian crop would not be harvested because of price uncertainty. Practically all Canadian sour cherries are grown in Ontario and the crop is used almost entirely for processing.

The Minister said that the crop is particularly heavy both in Ontario and in the United States. The U.S. crop is harvested somewhat earlier than the Canadian crop. The market in the U.S. has been severely disrupted and the week of July 20-25 it became apparent that a similar situation was developing in Canada. (P.C. 1964-1162).

August 18

Interdepartmental Pesticide Committee.— The Minister of Agriculture announced the formation of a federal Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides (FIOP). This action followed the recommendation of the House of Commons Special Committee on Food and Drugs which conducted hearings, in the fall of 1963, on the pesticide problem. The committee would give continuing attention to the pesticide problem in Canada.

Dr. Robert Glen, Assistant Deputy Minister (Research) in the Department of Agriculture, was named Chairman; its 12 other members represented federal departments and agencies that use pesticides, conduct research on pesticides, perform regulatory work in the pesticide field, or otherwise have an interest in the pesticide problem. These are the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, National Defence, National Health and Welfare, Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the National Research Council. The committee reports to the Cabinet through the Minister of Agriculture.

The FICP was given broad terms of reference. It would keep the pesticide problem under regular review, co-operate with appropriate provincial authorities, advise on government participation in national and international developments, and consider the recommendations of the Special Committee on Food and Drugs. These recommendations would concern research co-ordination and expansion, changes in legislation on control of pesticide use, new legislation on labelling and other action designed to reduce the hazards of pesticides while retaining their great benefits to Canadians. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

August 20

Ontario Fodder Transport Assistance.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced that the Federal Government would share on a 50-50 basis the transportation cost paid by the Ontario Government on the movement of fodder into drought stricken areas of Ontario.

The drought areas to which the program would apply would be designated by the Ontario Government, which would be administering the aid program. (Canada Department of Agriculture Release).

August 27

Quebec Apple Marketing Agreement.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to renew an agreement with the Co-operative Montereulienne of Rougemont for the marketing of the 1964 crop of Quebec-grown apples for processing under the provisions of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act.

This processor, which markets apple juice, sauce, pulp and jelly, would make an initial payment to producers of 40 cents a bushel when delivered to the processing plant. The federal government guaranteed to make up the difference to the processor if the average selling price realized was less than the processing, carrying and selling costs up to a maximum of \$2.15 a bushel plus the initial payment. So far, no liabilities were incurred by the government. Any final payments to producers would be subject to federal approval. (P.C. 1964-1330).

August 28

Amendment of Subsidies on Feed Grains.- The Hon. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry informed the House of Commons that the government had authorized certain modifications to the interim feed grain assistance policy announced in the House on July 24, 1964. The modifications were as follows:

1. The new rates would become effective September 14, instead of August 31,
2. A new zoning system would be applied in all Eastern Canada.
3. There would be no balance of transportation cost greater than \$2 a ton, by the least-cost method of transporting grain.
4. The assistance provided for transportation would remain, with adjustments within provinces to equalize balances of transportation cost where they exist.
5. Separate and higher levels of assistance to apply on millfeeds and screenings transported by rail or truck to certain Maritime destinations have been provided for.
6. A payment of storage costs in the Halifax elevator one month earlier in the fall than elsewhere in Eastern Canada was provided for because of the extra time required to build up stocks in that area for winter use. Storage payments at Halifax would begin September 15 rather than the October 15 date which applied elsewhere in Eastern Canada.
7. Separate and higher rates of assistance would be paid for the winter only on grain moved to certain Maritime destinations by rail during the period December 1, 1964 to April 30, 1965.
8. The rates announced for British Columbia on July 24, 1964 would remain the same.

The Minister stated that there appeared to be some misunderstanding with respect to the new policy. It was an interim policy to make necessary adjustments and remove certain inequities in the policy which had been in effect up to date. He indicated that adoption of a permanent policy was awaiting the report of the House Committee on Agriculture on feed grain price differentials, which subject was referred to it on June 24, 1964. (House of Commons Debates).

September 16

Amendment to Farm Improvement Loans Act.- Bill No. C-119, an Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act, was given first reading in the House of Commons on September 14 and received Royal Assent on September 16. The purpose of the amendment was to increase from \$7,500 to \$15,000 the maximum amount of any loan that may be made to a borrower, under the Act, together with any amount owing in respect of other guaranteed farm improvement loans, to increase from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 the aggregate principal amount of guaranteed loans that may be made in the three-year loan period ending June 30, 1965, to provide for a further three-year loan period ending June 30, 1968, and to provide that the aggregate principal amount of guaranteed loans that may be made in that period shall not exceed \$700,000,000. (House of Commons Debates).

September 17

Tobacco Marketing Agreement Renewed.- The authority granted under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board for the marketing of flue-cured tobacco produced in the province of Ontario was extended to April 30, 1965. (P.C. 1964-1433).

October 8

Egg Deficiency Payment Announced.- The Hon. Harry W. Hays, Minister of Agriculture announced in the House of Commons that a deficiency payment of two cents a dozen would be paid on eggs marketed during the price support year ending September 30, 1965.

The national weighted average price received by producers for grade A large size eggs for the 12 month period was 32 cents a dozen, or two cents below the support price of 34 cents. Producers are eligible to receive the deficiency payment on grade A extra large, grade A large and grade A medium size eggs, to a maximum of 4,000 dozen. Based on 1961 census information, it is estimated that the full year's production of about 95 per cent of the egg producers is less than the 4,000 eligibility limit. Total payments would approximate \$1.5 million. (House of Commons Debates).

October 9

Change in Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.- Regulations governing processed fruits and vegetables under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act underwent some changes on October 28. The changes are designed to meet changing and improved canning techniques and the development of improved grade standards. Primarily affected are certain regulations governing labelling, grade standards and drained weights. (P.C. 1964-1550)..

October 15

Crop Insurance Act Amended.- Bill No. C-129, an amendment to the Crop Insurance Act, was given Royal Assent. The main provisions of the Act were to authorize the Governor in Council to enter into agreements for the purpose of establishing a crop reinsurance program to supplement provincial crop insurance plans; to provide for the establishment in the consolidated revenue fund of a special account, which would be known as the crop reinsurance fund, to which would be credited amounts paid by a province under a crop reinsurance agreement and out of which would be paid amounts required for the payment of reinsurance claims; to authorize advances from time to time from the consolidated revenue fund by way of non-interest bearing loans to the crop reinsurance fund; and to authorize the rebate, to grain growers whose grain is grown on insured lands, of sums paid by way of levy under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. (House of Commons Debates).

October 15

Provision of Credit for Purchases of Machinery by Farm Machinery Syndicates.- Bill No. C-121, an Act to provide for the extension of credit to farm machinery syndicates was given Royal Assent. The Act provides for the extension of credit to farm machinery syndicates for the purchases of farm machinery and for the terms and conditions of such loans, the amount of a loan not to exceed 80 per cent of the actual price to the farm machinery syndicate of the farm machinery to be purchased with the loan; the Act provided also for the establishment in the consolidated revenue fund of a special account not to exceed \$25,000,000 to which would be charged advances made to the Farm Credit Corporation and to which would be credited all moneys paid to the Receiver General by the corporation and for other financial provisions in relation to the said fund in connection with the administration of the measure. (House of Commons Debates).

October 27

Rates of Duty on Live Turkeys:- In the light of developments in the trade and the fact that the Government had received numerous representations concerning the rate of duty on live turkeys, the Minister of Finance, Mr. W.L. Gordon, directed the Tariff Board to make a study and report under Section 4(2) of the Tariff Board Act on item 9a in so far as it related to live turkeys. The rates of duty on live turkeys were two cents a pound under the British Preferential and Most-Favoured-Nation Tariffs and five cents a pound under the General Tariff. The Board was requested to submit its recommendations as soon as possible. (The Tariff Board).

October 28

Appointment of Dr. B.B. Migicovsky:- Dr. B.B. Migicovsky, 49, an internationally-known bio-chemist, has been appointed Assistant Director-General (Institutes) of the Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Dr. Migicovsky, who brings an impressive background of research and administrative experience to the post, formerly was chief of the Biochemistry Section of the Branch's Animal Research Institute at Ottawa.

A native of Winnipeg, his education includes a BSA degree in agricultural chemistry from the University of Manitoba; MS and PhD degrees in biochemistry from the University of Minnesota, and postdoctorate studies at the University of California.

His outstanding career with CDA began in Ottawa in 1940 when he was appointed animal nutrition chemist in charge of the newly-established vitamin assay laboratory. Overseas army service followed in 1942 and, after his discharge in 1945 with the rank of major, he returned to CDA and shortly afterwards transferred to the Chemistry Division of the Science Service. Named head of the Animal Chemistry Unit in 1955, Dr. Migicovsky was appointed chief of the Biochemistry Section in 1959.

Development of a method for removing Strontium 90 and Caesium 137 from milk was among his many achievements that won him international recognition. Among his others were a study of the action of vitamin D, and a study of the control of cholesterol synthesis which resulted in the discovery of a naturally-occurring inhibitor produced by the liver. (Canada Department of Agriculture News).

November 13

Grain Board Appointment.- Victor Martens, 44, who has been associated with the Board of Grain Commissioner's laboratory at Winnipeg in technical and administrative capacities since 1940, has been appointed assistant-secretary of the Board. Mr. Martens, who was born in Russia and educated in Canada, headed the administration, crop surveys and ancillary services section of the Board's Grain Research Laboratory at the time of his new appointment. (Department of Agriculture News).

November 27

ARDA Conference.- A federal-provincial conference on ARDA, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, was held in Montreal on November 26 and 27, to negotiate the terms of an agreement which would govern the direction of the \$175 million program from April 1965 to April 1970.

The new ARDA agreement would replace the first ARDA General Agreement, which came into effect in the autumn of 1962. Like the previous agreement, the new agreement includes provision for programs of alternate land use, soil and water conservation and rural development, all aimed at improving income levels in rural areas and improving resource development and use.

The new agreement differs from the previous one, mainly in that it makes more specific provision for the kinds of projects that can be undertaken. Sections of the new agreement also are intended to aim federal-provincial ARDA programs more directly toward the many areas and regions of Canada where extremely serious problems of rural unemployment, underemployment, low income and poor opportunity exist. During the five years of the new agreement, a maximum of \$25 million would be available annually from the federal government to carry out diverse projects of rural improvement, and the provinces may provide about the same amount as their share of the joint federal-provincial program. The initiative for introducing, carrying out and administering all ARDA projects rests with the provinces.

A further \$50 million fund would be established under the new agreement, to be used for major programs where need appears greatest. The fund ~~would~~ be of special use in regions where low income

is particularly serious, and where budgets do not permit the large inputs needed for major rehabilitation and development programs for rural areas. (Department of Forestry).

December 7

Wool Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Hays announced that wool would be supported on the deficiency payment basis at 60 cents a pound for the period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965. This was the same price as for previous year and about 137.3 per cent of the base price of 43.69 cents.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board would pay to producers on all grades of wool except Rejects marketed through registered grading warehouses the difference between the support price and the average market price per pound (f.o.b. Toronto) for the basic grades Western Range Choice half blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple, combined. (P.C. 1964-1948).

December 7

Lamb Price Support Program.- Lambs of Good and Choice quality would be supported at a prescribed price of \$18.80 a hundredweight on a national average liveweight basis for the year beginning April 1, 1964.

This was the same price as applied during the previous year and represented about 95.2 per cent of the base price, national basis to producers which had been established at \$19.74 a hundredweight. (P.C. 1964-1947).

December 10

Ontario Egg and Fowl Producers' Marketing Order.- The Ontario Egg and Fowl Producers' Marketing Board was granted authority under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, to regulate the marketing of Ontario produced eggs and fowl in the interprovincial and export trade. (P.C. 1964-1894).

December 15

Egg Price Support.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that the Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of Grade A Large size eggs by a deficiency payment program for the period October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965, at a national weighted average price to producers

of 34 cents a dozen, the same as in the preceding year. The support price was 94.1 per cent of the ten-year average base price of 36.13 cents as compared to 92.1 cents of the preceding year.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board would limit the payments to be made on the deliveries of each producer up to a maximum of 4,000 dozen Canada Grade A Extra Large, Canada Grade A Large and Canada Grade A Medium eggs marketed in the twelve-month period October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965. (P.C. 1964-1946).

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CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1965



A CHRONOLOGY OF FEDERAL POLICIES

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH

OTTAWA, JANUARY 1966

PREFACE

This publication, one of a series which began in 1952, is a chronological record of changes in federal policies affecting agriculture and of the more important events related to these policies. The material in the first five annual volumes was consolidated and published under the title, "Chronology of Canadian Agricultural Policies, 1952-1956". Since that time annual supplements have been issued.

New legislation is listed only when it receives Royal Assent or is gazetted.

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text:

P.C. - Order in Council

T.B. - Treasury Board Minutes, Department of Agriculture

S.O.R. - Statutory Orders and Regulations

An index follows the chronological section of the bulletin on page 26.

The material was compiled by Mary A. Bradley, Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture.

A CHRONOLOGY FOR 1965

1964

December 23 Canada Dairy Products Act Amended.- The Canada Dairy Products Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1954-1719, November 18, 1964, were amended. The words "This certificate indicates the quality of the butter on the date graded" must now be placed across the face of every certificate for creamery butter.

Cheddar cheese may now be pressed:

- (a) into a cylindrical shape, in hoops not more than 15 inches in diameter at a height of 12 inches above the bottom of the hoops, inside measurements; or
- (b) into a block shape of approximately 40 pounds weight.

Changes also were made in the regulations governing wrapping and marking of cheddar cheese. (P.C. 1964-1992)

December 30 Canada Grain Act Amended.- The Board of Grain Commissioners amended sections of these Regulations respecting maximum tariffs for terminal elevators, terminal warehouse receipts, eastern warehouse receipts and transfer receipts. (SOR/65-61)

1965

January 11 Quarantine Station, Grosse Ile, Quebec.- The Minister of Agriculture announced that a maximum security quarantine station for livestock imports from certain European countries would be established at Grosse Ile, Quebec.

In the past such importations have been prohibited for animal disease control purposes. Importation will make available to the Canadian livestock industry blood lines which could add to the economy and efficiency of Canadian livestock production. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-4)

January 12 Cheese Factory Improvement.- A grant of approximately \$11 thousand to the Central Manufacturing Cheese and Butter Company of Stirling Ontario was authorized under authority of the federal Cheese Factory Improvement Act. This grant was 50 per cent of the cost of enlarging and refrigerating the plants ripening room. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-7)

January 14

Test Farm Contract Signed.- The Minister of Agriculture announced the signing of a contract that would put into operation the first of four special test farms proposed for Canada. The contract for the 200-acre test farm was for a period of three years beginning February 1, 1965. A herd of 65 Holstein cows would be supplied by the Canada Department of Agriculture and the contractor would supply the land, buildings, equipment and labor. Operating costs, plus management fee, were estimated at \$27,500 annually but this amount would be reduced by returns from sales of milk and calves.

The test farm program is aimed at pointing the way to increased farm efficiency and revenue in areas where land is of marginal value. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-10)

January 25

Second Long-Term Wheat Agreement With Mainland China.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that under the provisions of the Second Long-Term Wheat Agreement with China, a further sales contract had been signed to provide for the export of 700 thousand long tons, five per cent, more or less of wheat. Assuming the full tolerance is taken, this amounts to slightly over 27 million bushels.

Including this sales contract, total sales under the Second Long-Term Agreement amount to 2.8 million tons. Payment terms for sales under this Agreement are 25 per cent cash when each vessel is loaded and the balance of 75 per cent in 18 months with interest. The deferred payment provision is made possible by a guarantee to the Canadian Wheat Board by the Government of Canada. (Department of Trade and Commerce, News Release, 7/65)

January 27

Supplementary Wheat Sale to China.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced that a sales contract, supplementary to the contract announced on January 25, 1965, was entered into with China for a further sale of 100 thousand long tons, 5 per cent more or less, of wheat to be shipped from Pacific Coast ports February through June. This supplementary contract amounts to approximately 3.7 million bushels. (Department of Trade and Commerce, Press Release, 17330)

January 28

Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing-for-Processing Order.- An amendment to the aforesaid Order, extended for a 12-month period, until December 31, 1965, the authority of the Ontario Tender Fruit Growers' Marketing Board to collect levies on fruit marketed.

The rates were:

\$4.00	per	ton	on	Barlett	pears	marketed
\$4.00	"	"	"	cherries	"	"
\$2.00	"	"	"	Kieffer	pears	"
\$2.00	"	"	"	peaches	"	"

(P.C. 1965-139)

January 28

World Food Program.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 30 thousand cases of shell eggs for conversion to dried whole egg. The Board was to arrange for storage, transportation and processing of the shell eggs purchased, and of the dried whole egg. The dried whole egg was to be sold at the higher of seventy-five cents per pound or the world price.

These eggs were part of Canada's contribution to the World Food Program. (P.C. 1965-140)

February 4

Animal Contagious Diseases Act Amended.- Amendments were made to the sections of these Regulations respecting quarantine, brucellosis - free listed herds and restricted areas. (SOR/65-64)

February 11

Final Payment on Barley.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on barley delivered to the Board during the 1963-64 crop year.

In 1963-64 producers delivered 88,848,812 bushels of barley to the Board and the total amount of the final payment to be distributed to producers was \$20,092,945. The average final payment would be 22.6 cents per bushel compared with 18.2 cents per bushel for the 1962-63 crop year.

The rates of final payment for the principal grades of barley delivered by producers were:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Final Payment</u>
No. 3 Canada Western 6 Row	21.578 cents per bushel
No. 3 Canada Western 2 Row	24.548 " " "
No. 1 Feed	22.568 " " "
No. 2 Feed	24.177 " " "
No. 3 Feed	26.157 " " "

(Canadian Wheat Board, Press Release)

February 19

Animal Contagious Diseases Act.- On February 19, 1965 the Minister of Agriculture revoked the prohibition of importation from the United States of bone meal, fertilizers and feeding stuffs for livestock containing bone meal. (Ministerial Order, SOR/65-89)

February 19

Farm Improvement Loans Act Amended.-- Following these amendments a farmer may borrow up to:

two-thirds of the purchase price of trucks and station wagons;

three-quarters of the purchase price of all other items of machinery, implements and equipment;

90 per cent of the cost of construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings as well as certain improvement to real estate, such as breaking and clearing of land, fencing and drainage.

The maximum period over which a farmer may repay his loan depends on the purpose of the loan:

$2\frac{1}{2}$ years for trucks and station wagons
5 years for most other implements and appliances
10 years for all other purposes

The schedule of loan amount and repayment period was revised:

<u>Loan Amount</u>	<u>Repayment Period</u>
\$ 500	$1\frac{1}{2}$ years
1,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
2,500	4 "
5,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
7,500	8 "
10,000	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "
12,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "
15,000	10 "

(P.C. 1965-282)

February 25

Seeds Act Amended.-- Under the 1960 Seeds Regulations, seeds in packages marked with the name of a grade must not contain any statement or guarantee as to purity or percentage of germination unless detailed information as to the name and number of noxious weed seeds, per unit weight, and the percentage of germination is shown correctly on the tag, label or container.

The 1965 amendment prohibits a guarantee as to purity or percentage of germination unless the tag, label or container shows detailed information as to (1) the name and number of noxious weed seeds per unit weight and the percentage of germination, where the package is marked with a grade name other than "Canada Registered Substandard", or (2) the percentage of germination and the month and year of germination test, where the package is marked with the name "Canada Registered Substandard". (P.C. 1965-322)

March 1 ARDA Projects.- The Hon. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry, informed members of the House of Commons that from April 8, 1963 to date, 120 projects had been approved in Quebec with the federal share of the cost being \$5.6 million.

In Ontario, 50 projects had been approved with the federal share being \$2.9 million. (House of Commons Debates)

March 1 Prize Grants for Fairs and Exhibitions.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced details of a new program of federal prize money for Canada's 134 major farm fairs and exhibitions.

The federal Department of Agriculture would share equally in prizes ranging downwards from \$150 for the top winner in the beef breeds and \$125 for the best in dairy breeds. If a fair offered more than five prizes, the Department would share on a 50-50 basis the additional cost, provided the sixth prize and subsequent prizes were of the same value as the fifth. To qualify, the fair's share of prize money offered in 1965 had to be at least equal that paid out in 1964 on cattle classes.

Fairs and exhibitions would be required to show a minimum increase of five per cent in prize money paid in applicable classes over each five-year period, as a condition of maintaining eligibility for prize money grants. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-27)

March 2 Final Wheat Board Payment on 1963-64 Wheat.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce informed the House of Commons that the Canadian Wheat Board had announced the final payment on wheat delivered to the Board during the 1963-64 crop year.

Including 43,425,117 bushels of Durum wheat, producers delivered a total of 563,875,208 bushels of wheat during the 1963-64 crop year. This was the largest volume of wheat ever delivered by producers to the Board in a single crop year.

The amount of the final payment to be distributed to producers was \$271,964,204. This final payment was a record in the history of Board operations.

The average final payment for wheat other than Durum was 48.725 cents per bushel. The average final payment for Durum wheat was 42.317 cents per bushel. These average payments compare with 40.181 cents per bushel for grades of wheat other than Durum and 64.780 cents per bushel for Durum wheat delivered by producers in the 1962-63 crop year.

Final payment on No. 1 Manitoba Northern was 46.893 cents per bushel which, along with the initial payment of \$1.50 per bushel brought the final price to \$1.969 compared with \$1.871 for the previous year. (Department of Trade and Commerce, News Release, No. 17/65)

March 9

Dairy Cattle R.O.P. Program.- A program of increased service to dairy farmers testing their cattle under the federal Record of Performance plan was announced by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Additional inspectors were to be hired which would ensure that each herd would receive a minimum of ten tests each year.

The Department also announced certain changes in R.O.P. rules and fee schedules. Effective April 1, 1965 a basic annual herd entry fee of \$35.00 would be charged to breeders participating in the R.O.P. Program. There would be an additional charge of \$1.00 for each cow in the herd. After April 1, the minimum size of herd accepted for R.O.P. testing would be 10 cows of the same breed. (The previous minimum was six.) This change would not apply to R.O.P. herds already under testing. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-32)

March 12

Sales of Wheat and Flour to Bulgaria and Russia.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that the Canadian Wheat Board had announced a sale to the Soviet Union of 50 thousand long tons of flour, and at the same time a sale to Bulgaria of 50 thousand long tons of wheat, the two separate sales involve a total of approximately 4.3 million bushels of wheat.

The sale of flour was for cash. The agreement provided for the shipment of the flour to Cuba from St. Lawrence ports during the period from May through to July, 1965. The sale of wheat to Bulgaria was for shipment from St. Lawrence ports during May 1965. This completed the second year of a three year agreement signed in October 1963. The sale to Bulgaria was on a credit basis, as authorized by the Government of Canada under the provisions of the Export Credits Insurance Act. (House of Commons Debates)

March 12

Sugar Beet Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the 1965 sugar beet crop at \$14.35 per standard ton of beets.

The support level set by the Board represented 104 per cent of the 10-year average, or base, price of \$13.83 per ton of beets yielding 250 pounds of sugar.

This support price was to be effective for the 12-month period from September 1, 1965 to August 31, 1966. (P.C. 1965-430)

March 25

Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Order.- The Marketing Order made on December 15, 1963 was revoked and a new Order made.

This new Order extended until August 14, 1965, the authority of the Board to collect levies not exceeding seventy-seven cents for each one hundred pounds of beans marketed. (P.C. 1965-526)

March 26

New Dairy Policy.- A new interim dairy policy intended to provide a national average return to producers of \$3.50 per hundredweight for domestically-used manufacturing milk was announced. This objective would be achieved through two programs:

- (1) A deficiency payment plan coupled with direct subsidy and export assistance designed to ensure a national average price of \$3.30 per hundredweight for domestically-used manufacturing milk and cream.
- (2) A supplementary payment to manufacturing milk and cream producers which, in total, would approximate the difference between the \$3.30 support level and \$3.50 per hundredweight of milk or cream equivalent, based on 1964-65 production of manufacturing milk.

The supplementary payment would not be made to producers who marketed less than 10 thousand pounds of milk during 1964-65. The payment would range from 25 cents per hundredweight for the first 47,999 pounds of milk marketed down to 10 cents per hundredweight for all milk marketed in excess of 95,999 pounds.

The interim policy would apply for the 11-month period starting May 1, 1965. This would facilitate a revision in the dairy support year to bring it more in line with the milk production cycle. It would begin April 1 starting in 1966. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-38)

March 30

Final Payment for 1963-64 Oat Crop.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on oats delivered to the Board during the 1963-64 crop year.

During the crop year producers delivered 48,272,022 bushels of oats to the Board and the total amount of the final payment distributed to producers was \$4,707,003. This payment represented the net returns of the Canadian Wheat Board from the marketing of oats for the 1963-64 crop year. The average final payment was 9.751 cents per bushel as compared to 12.375 cents per bushel for the 1962-63 crop year.

The rates of final payment for the principal grades of oats delivered by producers were:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Final Payment</u>
No. 2 Canada Western	9.154 cents per bushel
No. 3 Canada Western	9.018 " " "
Extra No. 1 Feed	8.979 " " "
No. 1 Feed	9.996 " " "
No. 2 Feed	11.923 " " "

(Canadian Wheat Board, Press Release)

April 2 Wool Deficiency Payment.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced that a deficiency payment of 12.3 cents per pound would be made on the 1964-65 wool clip.

The volume of wool graded and eligible for payment under the 1964-65 price support program amounted to slightly under 4.7 million pounds for the 12-month period ended March 31, 1965. Payments to producers would total about \$576 thousand.

For the previous support year a deficiency payment of 14.3 cents per pound was paid on 4.9 million pounds. The deficiency payment was the difference between the support price of 60 cents a pound and the average price received by producers, basis Toronto, for the basic grades, Western Range Choice half blood staple, and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-43)

April 5 Opening of Parliament.- The speech from the throne at the opening of the third session of the 26th Parliament of Canada forecast new legislation and amendments to some present legislation related to agriculture. Items of particular interest to agriculture were: (1) improved measures for regional development, (2) improved measures for redevelopment of rural areas, (3) an expanded program for agricultural manpower, (4) creation of a fund for rural economic development, (5) amendments to the legislation regarding ARDA, (6) new policies to enable farmers generally to achieve larger and more reliable incomes so that their living and working standards would be comparable to those enjoyed by other sectors of the economy, (7) measures of special assistance to the family farm in both eastern and western Canada, (8) a comprehensive measure to make possible the development, in co-operation with the provinces, of new national policies for major farm products, including the establishment of a Canadian Dairy Commission, (9) amendments to the Veterans' Land Act, and (10) legislation to reform public regulation of the railways and to facilitate the adaptation of the railway system to present and future needs. (House of Commons Debates)

April 14 Hog Price Support.- During the 1965 calendar year, the deficiency payment method of price support for hogs, was continued by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The support price remained unchanged at \$23.65 per hundredweight for Grade A hogs on a national basis.

The level of support set by the Board represented 89.4 per cent of the 10-year average, or base, price of \$26.44 per hundredweight.

The producer eligibility limit remained at 100 hogs graded A or B. (P.C. 1965-690)

- April 15 Farm Credit Corporation.- During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, the Farm Credit Corporation approved 10,142 loans amounting to \$154,814 thousand. This, compared with the previous high of 8,689 loans totaling \$108,009 thousand set in 1964, was an increase of 16.7 per cent in the number and 44.3 per cent in the amount.
- The latest addition to the farm credit "family" - the Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act - came into being late in 1964. By the end of March 1965, 22 syndicates had been set up involving 81 farmers. They had obtained approval of loans amounting to \$215,404 for purchase of about 100 items of machinery and equipment. (Canada Department of Agriculture, News, No. 1111)
- April 22 Farm Improvement Loans Act Amended.- The Regulations made by Order in Council, P.C. 1965-282, February 19, 1965 were amended by Order in Council, P.C. 1965-713, April 22, 1965.
- The amendment extended the repayment period from four to five years on loans made for bee keeping. These loans are not subject to the schedule of loans and repayment periods set out in Section 6 of the Regulations. (P.C. 1965-713)
- April 22 Manitoba Crop Reinsurance Agreement.- On May 24, 1961, the governments of Manitoba and Canada entered into an agreement for the operation of a crop insurance scheme in that province.
- The Crop Insurance Act was amended in 1964 and now provides for the Minister of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with a province to provide for reinsurance of portions of the liability of the province in lieu of making loans to the province.
- On April 22, 1965, the governments of Manitoba and Canada entered into an agreement for reinsurance for that province. (P.C. 1965-699)
- April 26 Agriculture in the Budget.- The Minister of Finance, Walter Gordon brought down the 1965-66 federal budget. He proposed changes in capital cost allowances to help farmers who were facing difficulty in marketing corn and other grain crops in areas where there was a shortage of grain storage facilities. A proposed amendment to the Income Tax Act would permit a farmer to deduct from his taxable income amounts spent for clearing land or laying drainage tile. (House of Commons Debates).
- April 26 International Wheat Agreement Extended.- It was announced in the House of Commons that the Canadian Ambassador to the United States signed on behalf of the Government of Canada a Protocol extending the current International Wheat Agreement without amendment for one year to July 31, 1966. The member-

ship of the present agreement comprises ten exporting and thirty-nine importing countries. The price range was established at a maximum of \$2.025 (U.S. currency) and a minimum of \$1.625 (U.S. currency) per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

Under the Agreement, exporting countries undertake to provide to member importing countries the average of their commercial purchases from them over a base period when prices are at a maximum; importing countries undertake to purchase a specified percentage of their total commercial requirements from member exporting countries when prices are within the price range but below the maximum. (Department of Trade and Commerce, News Release, 30/65)

April 29

Animal Contagious Diseases Act Amended.- Authority was granted to amend these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1954-1968. Under section 63 of the Regulations, cattle six months old or over, excluding steers, spayed heifers and cattle for immediate slaughter, imported into Canada, must be accompanied by a certificate showing date of birth of the animal. The certificate must also show (1) that the animal was officially vaccinated between the ages of six through eight months, and not more than 22 months immediately preceding the date of importation, together with the date of vaccination, or (2) that the animal was subjected to a specific blood test. Under this amendment, the Regulations apply to animals under thirty months of age only. The certificate must show that the animal was vaccinated, not earlier than four and not later than nine months after birth and the exact date of vaccination. (P.C. 1965-762)

April 29

Export Assistance on Cheese.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board announced that export assistance for cheddar cheese manufactured on or after May 1, 1965 would be increased from two to four cents per pound. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-58)

May 10

Canadian Livestock Showcase.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced the official opening of the "Canadian Livestock Showcase" at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

The showcase comprised 10 representative females from each of the four major dairy herds - Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey.

The purpose of the Livestock Showcase is to show visitors from abroad a sample of quality dairy animals available on Canadian farms and to promote exports. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-62)

May 11 Destructive Insect and Pest Act.- In the past, importation of plants with soil has been allowed from certain European countries which maintained cultural and sanitary control practices considered by Canadian control authorities to be adequate protection against the introduction of serious plant pests and diseases. Despite precautions a large number of serious pests not known to occur in Canada have been found in soil accompanying plants from Europe.

Therefore, the Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend the above Regulations in order to lessen and if possible prevent the introduction of pests into Canada. (P.C. 1965-854)

May 13 Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Order.- An amendment to the aforesaid Order authorized the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board to collect levies at the rate of nine-tenths of a cent per pound of cheese marketed for an additional 12-month period ending April 30, 1966. (P.C. 1965-863)

May 19 Cattle Imports From France.- Permits were issued to 67 Canadian cattlemen for importing 124 pure blood line cattle from France.

Most of the cattle were Charolais. Owners would take delivery in the spring of 1966 marking the first time that this breed had been brought directly to Canada from Europe. This was prevented in the past by regulations designed to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-71)

May 19 PFAA Payments.- The Hon. L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister, informed the House of Commons that to date PFAA payments for 1964 totaled \$10.5 million. In a number of eligible areas, unfavourable weather conditions delayed harvesting operations, and field inspections could not be made until spring. When the claims for these areas were finally processed the total amount of payments exceeded the estimated cost by approximately \$1 million. Arrangements were made to transfer funds to the Prairie Farm Emergency Fund from which payments are made. (House of Commons Debates)

May 20 Saskatchewan Crop Reinsurance Agreement.- On June 1, 1962 the governments of Saskatchewan and Canada entered into an agreement for the operation of a crop insurance scheme in the Province of Saskatchewan.

In 1964 the Crop Insurance Act was amended to authorize the Minister of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with a province to provide for reinsurance of portions of the liability of the province in lieu of making loans to it.

On April 15, 1965, the governments of Saskatchewan and Canada entered into an agreement for reinsurance in that province. (P.C. 1965-911)

May 20

Manufacturing Milk and Cream Price Stabilization Order.- Authority was granted the Agricultural Stabilization Board to support the price of manufacturing milk and cream during the period from May 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.

The prescribed price for manufacturing milk was \$3.30 per hundredweight which was approximately 124 per cent of the base price of \$2.66 per hundredweight.

The payment was limited to producers who did not normally deliver any portion of their milk for sale in the fluid milk market except in British Columbia where milk is delivered on a pool basis. (P.C. 1965-910)

May 20

Butter Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to purchase Canada First Grade creamery butter, 40-93 score or higher, at 53 cents per pound for the month of April 1965 and at 55 cents per pound for the period from May 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966. The support prices were approximately 90.9 and 94.3 per cent of the base prices for these periods respectively. (P.C. 1965-912)

May 20

Cheese Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to purchase Canada First Grade cheddar cheese during the 12-month period commencing April 1, 1965.

During the month of April 1965, the Board offered to purchase this quality of cheese at 32.5 cents per pound and for the remainder of the period at 35 cents per pound, basis delivery Montreal and Belleville.

The said prices were approximately 96.6 per cent and 104 per cent of the base prices respectively. (P.C. 1965-913)

May 20

Butterfat Price Stabilization Order.- Authority was granted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board to make a payment on a butterfat basis on milk and cream delivered by producers for the manufacture of creamery butter. The effective period of this program was May 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.

The authorized payment was 10.9 cents per pound of butterfat to be paid to producers who delivered milk and cream for the manufacture of creamery butter but did not normally deliver any portion of their milk for sale in the fluid milk market except in the Province of British Columbia where milk is delivered on a pool basis.

This payment raised the prescribed price of butterfat in creamery butter to 77.4 cents per pound which was approximately 109.6 per cent of the base price. (P.C. 1965-914)

- May 27 Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Order.- On May 22, 1964, under authority of the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board was authorized to raise the levy collected on wheat marketed from nine to 15 cents per bushel. It was granted authority to collect this levy until June 30, 1965.
- On May 27, 1965 the Board was granted an extension to June 30, 1966 of its authority to collect a levy on wheat marketed from persons engaged in the production or marketing of Ontario grown wheat. The levy remained unchanged from the previous year.
- The authority was originally granted in 1958 and has been renewed annually since that time. Proceeds of the levy may be used for creation of reserves, payment of expenses or losses, and equalization of returns to producers. (P.C. 1965-962)
- May 27 Dry Skim Milk Purchase and Resale Order.- The Agricultural Products Board received authorization to purchase up to 75 million pounds of spray process dry skim milk at a price not exceeding 11 cents per pound. The Board was to ensure storage and transportation of the dry skim milk held by it and to sell any of this product which was either held by the Board or purchased, for shipment to approved destinations at a price of not less than seven cents per pound. (P.C. 1965-963)
- May 27 Evaporated and Condensed Milk Purchase and Sale Order.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 35 million pounds of evaporated and condensed milk at a price not exceeding eight cents per pound and to sell evaporated and condensed milk for shipment to approved destinations at a price not less than five cents per pound. (P.C. 1965-964)
- May 27 Dry Whole Milk Purchase and Sale Order.- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 30 million pounds of dry whole milk at a price not exceeding 25 cents per pound and to sell dry whole milk for export to approved destinations at a price not less than 17 cents per pound. (P.C. 1965-965)
- June 3 Exhibition Grants Regulations Amended.- Section 3 of these Regulations comprises a list of spring and winter fairs. Section 5 specifies conditions that must be met before a fair is included in this list. These Regulations were amended by adding Section 5A which authorizes the Director to add the Atlantic Winter Fair to the list in Section 3.

For purposes of the Regulations, "Director" means Director of the Livestock Division, Production and Marketing Branch, Department of Agriculture. (P.C. 1965-1008)

June 10

Feed Grain Assistance Regulations Amended.- The Minister of Forestry was authorized to amend these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1964-1350, August 28, 1964.

For purposes of these Regulations "Director" now means the Director of Feed Grain Assistance Programs, Department of Forestry.

The section of these Regulations respecting payment of assistance on Western grown wheat, oats and barley stored in Eastern Canada was also amended. When grain is initially stored in a vessel approved by the Minister as a place to supplement licensed Eastern elevator storage, the Minister of Forestry may pay assistance in the amount of three cents per bushel for the total period that the grain is held in storage in Eastern Canada. Prior to this amendment a rate of one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day was paid on all grain held in approved places of storage for a specified period of time.

The schedule of rates of transportation assistance was also revised. (P.C. 1965-1063)

June 18

Income Tax Act Amended.- An amendment was made in the Regulations respecting the computation of income from business or property.

A taxpayer may now deduct from his income expenditures for a building or other structure included in Class 3 or 6 of Schedule B that is designed for the purpose of storing grain. This building must not have been used for any purpose before it was acquired by the taxpayer and it must have been acquired in the taxation year or in one of the three immediately preceding taxation years, at a time after April 30, 1965 but before January 1, 1967.

The deduction for the above must be the lesser of:

- (a) 22 per cent of the capital cost where the property is included in Class 3 or 20 per cent if in Class 6; or
- (b) the undepreciated capital cost to him as of the end of the taxation year (before making any deduction under this paragraph for the taxation year) of property of the Class. (P.C. 1965-1118)

June 18

Alberta Crop Insurance Agreement.- The province of Alberta entered into a crop insurance agreement with the federal government for the 1965 crop year.

Crop insurance was offered on wheat, oats and barley in three selected areas. (P.C. 1965-1094)

June 28

Income Tax Act Amended.- This Act was amended to permit a taxpayer to deduct, in computing his income for a taxation year from a business that is farming, amounts paid by him in the year for clearing land, levelling land or laying drainage tile for the purpose of carrying on the farming business.

A taxpayer may elect between making this deduction or the alternative of making a deduction of one-tenth of that amount in computing his income for that taxation year and a like deduction in computing his income for each of the nine immediately following taxation years. This legislation will be applicable to the 1965 and subsequent taxation years. (Bill C-118, House of Commons)

June 29

Veterans' Land Act Amended.- The final date for qualification under this Act remains October 31, 1968. The 1965 amendment stipulated that new applicants for loans must apply by March 31, 1974, and that expenditures related to such loans must commence by March 31, 1975. Applications for additional loans from veterans on a subsisting contract must be received by March 31, 1977, and expenditures on such loans must commence by March 31, 1978. Re-establishment credit and training benefits which were previously required to be repaid before financial assistance could be approved, may now be repaid as part of the loan.

The amendment to Part III of the Act increased the maximum loan for commercial farms from \$20,000 to \$40,000, repayable over a period of 30 years from the date of the last loan. Within the aforesaid time limit, additional loans can be made provided the total remaining debt does not exceed the maximum of \$40,000 at any time. Interest on the first \$20,000 less the amount owing under Part I remains at five per cent but the remainder in excess of \$20,000 is at a rate similar to that periodically established for such loans by the Farm Credit Corporation.

Veterans settled on small family farms may now receive loan assistance up to \$18,000 (previously \$12,000) less the remaining indebtedness from previous loans. Now these loans may be used for the same purposes as for economic farm units including the payment of debts. The repayment period is 30 years from the date of the last loan. The interest rate remains at five per cent over the repayment period.

Part III assistance available to part-time farmers was increased from \$6,000 to \$10,000 of which the veteran is required to provide in cash or equity one dollar for every five borrowed. Maximum loans and advances are now \$16,000.

A capital fund of \$380 million provides the basis for loaning activity under the Act. (Veterans' Land Act, June 29/65)

- June 30 Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Order.- The aforesaid Order was amended to authorize the Ontario Bean Growers' Marketing Board to collect levies at a rate not to exceed seventy-seven cents for each one hundred pounds of beans marketed. This amendment gave the Board a 12-month extension of authority until August 14, 1966. (P.C. 1965-1191)
- June 30 Farm Credit Appeal Boards Established.- The Farm Credit Corporation established loan appeal boards across Canada to enlist the advice of farmers in administering federal farm credit programs.
- A board was established in every province except Newfoundland. Three-member boards will hear appeals from any person or group dissatisfied with the FCC decision on any application for a loan under the Farm Credit Act or the Farm Machinery Syndicates Act. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-89)
- July 6 Eastern Drought Aid From PFRA.- It was announced that eight trucks each carrying one mile of irrigation pipe, were on their way from Western Canada to aid drought stricken areas of Eastern Ontario and western Quebec.
- The PFRA outfits would be used to irrigate cash crops, fill farm ponds and wells and generally relieve severe water shortages. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-92)
- July 14 Feed Grain Assistance Regulations Amended.- The Minister of Forestry was authorized to amend Item 5 of the schedule of assistance rates respecting shipments of feed grains to Prince Edward Island.
- Assistance on shipments to all destinations in that Province with the exception of those between the meridian line passing through the western boundary of Summerside and the meridian line passing through the eastern boundary of Charlottetown were increased from \$15.60 to \$16.00 per ton. (P.C. 1965-1280)
- July 19 Initial Grain Payments.- The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced that the initial payments for the basic grades of Western wheat, oats and barley delivered during the 1965-66 crop year would be at the same level as in the preceding crop year.
- The initial payments, effective August 1, 1965, were for wheat: \$1.50 per bushel basis No. 1 Manitoba Northern, in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver; for oats: 60 cents per bushel basis No. 2 Canada Western, in store Fort William/Port Arthur; for barley: 96 cents per bushel, basis No. 3 Canada Western six-row, in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

July 21

Beef Herd Improvement.- Agriculture Minister Harry Hays announced new financial assistance to help beef cattle farmers take part in a bull progeny test program to be carried out at approved commercial feeding lots.

This program is intended to assist the producer who owns a bull, buys the services of a bull or buys semen from an Artificial Insemination unit to test the suitability of that bull for building up his beef herd.

The Minister also announced that agreement in principle was reached on uniformity of testing and reporting at bull testing stations, which are operated by the provinces. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-100)

July 21

Quebec and Ontario Crop Loss Assistance.- The federal government entered into separate agreements with the governments of Ontario and Quebec, to assist farmers in the drought areas of these provinces secure feed for cattle.

Farmers would be able to purchase fodder and feed grains at subsidized prices. The subsidy rates would be \$30 per ton of concentrate and \$15 per ton of hay. The cost would be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments.

Farmers would be entitled to subsidized feed based on the difference between the 1965 season productivity level and the normal productivity level in their respective areas. The total entitlement would depend upon the number of forage-eating animals normally overwintered by the farmer. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, Nos. P-101 and P-102)

July 22

Sheep Industry Assistance.- Federal assistance in the cost of transporting sheep for breeding purposes would be continued for another three years, until the end of the 1967-68 fiscal year.

In 1960, a five-year federal-provincial program was introduced to provide assistance in the movement of commercial ewes and ewe lambs to sheep-deficient areas for breeding purposes. The program applied to the transport of sheep within western Canada, from western to eastern Canada, and from Quebec to the Atlantic Provinces and Ontario. The federal government contributes up to 50 per cent of the transportation costs, with its share matching that of a participating province.

Shipments qualifying for assistance must meet four requirements: the sheep must be purchased by actual producers for breeding purposes; selection of animals must be approved by the provincial department of Agriculture; there must be at least 100 ewes or ewe lambs in any one shipment, and the shipping distance must not be less than 200 miles by the shortest route. (T.B. 642651)

July 23 Milk and Cream Producers Supplementary Payment Regulations (1965).- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to pay all eligible producers of manufacturing milk and cream delivered at the plant: (a) 25 cents per hundredweight for amounts up to 47,999 pounds, (b) 20 cents per hundredweight for amounts from 48 thousand pounds to 95,999 pounds; and (c) 10 cents per hundredweight for amounts in excess of 95,999 pounds. (P.C. 1965-1306)

July 23 Manitoba Meat Inspection.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Province of Manitoba whereby the federal government would provide meat inspection services to that province. The cost of this service would be recovered from the province at the rate of \$1 for each unit inspected.

The agreement made provision for continuing review and revision of charges to be levied to ensure that these charges approximate the actual cost of the service rendered. (P.C. 1965-1305)

July 23 Sudan-Sorghum Hybrid Seed Order (1965).- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase and import up to 72 thousand pounds of Sudan-Sorghum Hybrid seed at a price not exceeding 20 cents per pound, f.o.b. Ottawa. The Board was to store, transport and enter into contracts for the storage and transportation of this seed. Authority was granted to the Board to sell the aforesaid seed at a price not less than 15 cents per pound. (P.C. 1965-1307)

July 28 Destructive Insect and Pest Act Amended.- The aforesaid Regulations have been amended in an effort to control and if possible eradicate the Golden Nematode.

Inspectors would be authorized to destroy, treat or disinfect any plant, soil or plant container which is infested or infected with any pest or disease. The cost of any destruction, treatment or disinfection and any damage would be the responsibility of the owner. However, the Minister of Agriculture may authorize payment of any cost where destruction, treatment or disinfection was done as a result of a finding or suspicion of the presence of the Golden Nematode.

If the Minister has prohibited the removal from or the movement within an area of any vegetation, vegetable or other matter that would result in the spread of any insect, pest or disease, only persons with permission of an inspector or designated by the Minister may move these specified items. (P.C. 1965-1356)

July 28 Exhibition Grants Regulations.- The aforesaid Regulations authorize provision of prize list grants for the showing of cattle but make no provision for grants for other livestock. The Minister was authorized to amend these Regulations to authorize provision of prize list grants for showing of all livestock. (P.C. 1965-1357)

- July 28 Canada Grain Act Amended.- Parts I, II and III of Schedule A of these Regulations respecting fees of the Board were amended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. The Board also published in consolidated form regulations made under the Canada Grain Act to be effective on August 1, 1965. (SOR/65-389 and 390)
- August 10 Holstein Exhibit to France.- Twenty Canadian Holsteins left Toronto by plane to begin a two-month tour of France.
- The purpose of this travelling exhibit was to acquaint French dairy farmers with Canadian dairy cattle in order to develop a market for Canadian breeding stock in that country.
- The cattle were to spend the first two weeks in Le Touquet quarantine station. On September 1, the tour would be officially opened at Amiens.
- The herd consisted of two bulls, five two-year-old heifers, and 13 cows all of which would be sold in November in France. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-112)
- August 11 Wheat Sale to USSR.- The Canadian Wheat Board announced the sale of 4.6 million tons of wheat and 400 thousand tons of wheat in the form of flour to the USSR. This was the equivalent of approximately 187 million bushels of wheat.
- The wheat and flour were purchased for cash, and delivery would be made during the period from August 1965 to July 1966.
- This contract was in addition to the sale of 700 thousand tons of wheat and 20 thousand tons of flour to the USSR and other smaller contract quantities this year.
- Total purchases from Canada by the USSR for delivery in the current crop year (August 1, 1965 to July 31, 1966) were approximately 222 million bushels. (Canadian Wheat Board, Press Release)
- August 25 Lamb Price Stabilization Order.- During the 12-month period commencing April 1, 1965, the Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of lambs.
- The prescribed price of \$18.80 per hundredweight, live weight, national basis for Good lambs or better was approximately 95 per cent of the base price of \$19.79 for this grade of lambs on the same basis. (P.C. 1965-1575)
- August 25 Wool Price Support.- The Agricultural Stabilization Board was authorized to support the price of wool on a deficiency payment basis at 60 cents per pound for the period April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966. This price was the same as for the previous year and about 137.7 per cent of the base price of 43.56 cents.

The Board would pay to producers on all grades of wool, except Rejects, marketed through registered grading warehouses the difference between the support price and the average market price per pound (f.o.b. Toronto) for the basic grades Western Range Choice half blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple. (P.C. 1965-1576)

August 25

Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations.- The discovery of the Golden Nematode in certain land districts of Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia made it necessary to prohibit the removal from these areas of: (a) soil, (b) plants as defined in the Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations, and (c) containers, machinery and equipment, containing soil or sand or to which soil or sand adheres, without the approval of an inspector under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. (Ministerial Order SOR/65-409)

August 26

Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Regulations Amended.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend the aforesaid Regulations as made by Ministerial Order on March 1, 1965.

Sections governing Canadian fruit and vegetable standards, packages and marking of packages were revoked as well as Schedules A and B respecting grade standards of fresh fruit and vegetables and dimensions and capacities for standard packages.

A number of amendments were made by changing the word "produce" to read extracted honey. (Ministerial Order 65/413)

September 2

Seeds Regulations Amended.- Section 2 of these Regulations comprises interpretation of words and phrases used in the Regulations. An amendment was made to this Section by adding paragraphs containing definitions of Canada pedigree grade, Foundation and pedigree status, with respect to seed.

The addition of these new definitions effected a number of editorial changes throughout the Regulations. (P.C. 1965-1597)

September 2

New Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to make regulations governing the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables which would go into effect September 15, 1965.

Unlike the regulations they supercede the new ones have been established under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act. This was done as part of a plan to bring under one act all regulations dealing with the marketing of agricultural products for which the Department of Agriculture is responsible.

Licensing of fruit and vegetable dealers and grading and sale of honey will be continued for a short time under the Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Act before being transferred to the CAPS Act.

The new regulations provide grade standards for 30 kinds of fruit and vegetables of commercial significance in Canada and set marking, packaging and inspection requirements for the produce in interprovincial, export and import trade. (P.C. 1965-1599 and Canada Department of Agriculture, News, No. 1132)

September 2 ARDA Agreement Signed.- All provinces signed a new federal-provincial ARDA rural development agreement covering the period 1965 to 1970. The new agreement authorizes the federal government to spend up to \$25 million a year instead of up to \$20 million a year as authorized under the former agreement. A special fund for rural economic development provides the program with a further \$50 million of federal funds.

A new system of administration is possible under the new agreement, whereby provincial ARDA programs will be examined on a yearly program basis, rather than the federal government reviewing each project individually as under the first agreement. (Canada Department of Forestry, News Release)

September 8 Income Tax Act.- Income Tax Regulations were amended to allow a taxpayer, in computing his income, to make a deduction not exceeding 10 per cent of the depreciable cost of tile drainage acquired before the 1965 taxation year. (P.C. 1965-1652)

September 15 Prairie Farm Assistance Act Amended.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend this Act to provide for recently surveyed groups of settlement lots in the Peace River District of British Columbia to be considered as townships for purposes of the Act. (P.C. 1965-1669)

September 15 Feed Freight Assistance Regulations Amended.- The Minister of Forestry was authorized to amend these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1964-1350, August 28, 1964.

Assistance may now be paid on grain in any storage approved by the Minister as being necessary to supplement licensed Eastern elevator storage between October 15 in any year and April 15 in the year next following, both dates inclusive.

If grain is stored in a place of storage approved by the Minister as being necessary to supplement licensed Eastern elevator storage, assistance will not be paid for the free days of storage that would be provided if storage were in an Eastern elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act.

For purposes of this Act "Minister" means the Minister of Forestry. (P.C. 1965-1684)

September 22 Quebec Apple Marketing Agreement.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to renew an agreement with the Co-operative Montereigienne of Rougemont for the marketing of the 1965 crop of Quebec grown apples for processing under the provisions of the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act.

This processor, which markets apple juice, sauce, pulp and jelly, would make an initial payment to producers of 40 cents a bushel of apples when delivered to the processing plant. The federal government guaranteed to make up the difference to the processor if the average selling price realized was less than the processing, carrying and selling costs up to a maximum of \$2.15 per bushel plus the initial payment. Any final payments to producers would be subject to federal approval. (P.C. 1965-1713)

September 22 Animal Contagious Diseases Act Amended.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1954-1968. Changes were of an editorial nature concerning the alteration in the name from Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture to Health of Animals Branch, of the Department of Agriculture. (P.C. 1965-1714)

October 15 Egg Deficiency Payment.- A deficiency payment of 4.3 cents per dozen for eggs was announced. The payment applied to eggs marketed in the 1964-65 support year ended September 30, 1965.

The weighted national average price received by producers for Grade A Large size eggs in the support year was 29.7 cents per dozen - 4.3 cents below the support price of 34 cents.

To be eligible for this deficiency payment, producers must have been registered with the Agricultural Stabilization Board and have sold eggs through approved grading stations, or have been registered producers who did their own grading and sold directly to retail outlets. The payment applied to Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large, and Grade A Medium size eggs to a maximum of 4,000 dozen. Producers shipping less than 47 dozen per year were not eligible. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-121)

October 19 B.C. Frost Loss Assistance.- The federal government and the government of British Columbia announced arrangements for rehabilitation assistance to fruit and grape growers of the Okanagan, Kootenay and Simithameen Valley because of losses from frost last winter. The assistance was designed to reimburse growers for a portion of their loss of 1965 crop returns and to replace trees or vines killed or damaged by frost. The cost was to be shared equally by the federal and B.C. governments.

Assistance in relation to the 1965 crop was to be the difference between a grower's returns for that crop and 75 per cent of his average returns over the preceding 10 years.

A maximum limit of assistance was set. To be eligible for this program, an owner must have had at least three acres in fruit or at least five acres in grapes, and would normally receive 50 per cent or more of his income from fruit.

Rehabilitation assistance was set at \$2.50 for each tree replaced to a maximum of 2,000 trees per owner for all trees killed in excess of 25 trees and 40 cents per vine replaced to a maximum of 10,000 vines per owner for all vines killed in excess of 125 vines. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-122)

October 25 Income Tax Act Amended.- On June 18, 1965, these Regulations were amended to allow a taxpayer to deduct from his income expenditures for buildings acquired for grain storage.

The Regulations were further amended on October 25, 1965 to allow a similar deduction if the grain storage structure was built rather than acquired in some other way. The building must have been built before a time specified by the Board of Grain Commissioners for completion, if plans for construction were approved and the day for completion specified by the Board before December 31, 1965. (P.C. 1965-1897)

October 25 Dry Casein Purchase and Sale Order (1965).- The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 2.5 million pounds of dry casein at prices not exceeding 35 cents per pound, and to sell casein for shipment to approved destinations at a price not less than 25 cents per pound. (P.C. 1965-1912)

October 27 Sugar Beet Deficiency Payment.- It was announced that sugar beet producers would receive a deficiency payment of \$3.15 per standard ton (250 pounds of sugar) on their 1964 crop.

Deficiency payments to producers were based on the relationship between world sugar prices (as measured at London) and the Canadian support price.

The support price for the 1964 crop was \$13.72 per standard ton of sugar beets on a national average. This applied during the 12-month period commencing September 1, 1964. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-124)

November 1 Animal Contagious Diseases Act Amended.- Amendments were made in the list of ports of inspection and the list of ports which are quarantine stations for purposes of these Regulations.

A subsection respecting the importation of dogs into Canada was added to the existing Regulations. Dogs originating in countries (specified in this subsection) and shipped direct to Canada or via any country or island (specified in this subsection) are not subject to quarantine or vaccination if accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the national government of the country of origin. (P.C. 1965-1920)

November 1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations Amended.- The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend these Regulations. As a result, apple grade standards were made more rigid.

In addition to the tolerances previously allowed by the Regulations, when grading Canada Extra fancy grade, not more than five per cent of the apples by count in a lot may be fairly well rounded and still meet the grade standards. (P.C. 1965-1921)

November 10 Ontario Broiler Chicken Producers' Marketing Order. - The Ontario Broiler Chicken Producers' Marketing Board received authority to regulate the marketing of Ontario-produced broiler chickens outside the Province of Ontario in inter-provincial and export trade. This authority was granted under the Agricultural Products Marketing Act. (P.C. 1965-1971)

November 24 Income Tax Act Amended. - Section 1100 of these Regulations was amended to permit a taxpayer to deduct from his income expenditures for certain fixed machinery, installed in a grain elevator.

This property must not have been used for any purpose before being acquired, and must have been acquired in the taxation year or in one of the three immediately preceding taxation years, at a time after April 30, 1965 but before January 1, 1967, or built before a time specified by the Board of Grain Commissioners for completion of the grain elevator if the plans for construction were approved and the day for completion was specified by the Board before December 31, 1965.

The deductions for the above must be the lesser of:

- (a) 14 per cent of the capital cost to the taxpayer; or
- (b) the undepreciated capital cost to him as of the end of the taxation year (before making any deduction under this paragraph for the taxation year) of property of the Class. (P.C. 1965-2102)

December 1 Hatchery Regulations Amended. - The Minister of Agriculture amended these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1964-1240, August 13, 1964.

Producers must refrain from incubating hatching eggs that are not clean and sound in shell. (P.C. 1965-2136)

December 8 Meat Inspection Regulations Amended. - The Minister of Agriculture was authorized to amend these Regulations as made by Order in Council, P.C. 1959-1962, February 19, 1959.

The name of the Animal Pathology Section, Health of Animals Division, was changed to the Animal Pathology Division, Health of Animals Branch.

Only one form of stamp is now approved for marking carcasses (previously there were two) and the restriction that this Inspection Legend be printed in English only was removed. (P.C. 1965-2176)

- December 8 Sugar Beet Payment Authorized.- The federal government authorized an interim payment to growers of \$2.00 per standard ton of sugar beets, on the 1965 crop. Processing plants were to make these payments through arrangements with the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The former were to make payment before the end of December, and could claim reimbursement from the Board after May 1, 1966.
- Acting Prime Minister Paul Martin felt that this payment would greatly assist producers in meeting production cost commitments that normally fall due at this time of year. (Canada Department of Agriculture, Press Release, No. P-139)
- December 16 Canada Grain Act Amended.- The Canada Grain Act was amended by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Changes, to be effective January 1, 1966, were made in elevation charges for grain at terminal elevators. (SOR/66-20)
- December 22 Canadian Wheat Board Act.- Responsibility for the administration of the Canadian Wheat Board Act was to be transferred from the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Minister of Finance, effective January 1, 1966. (P.C. 1965-2287)

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